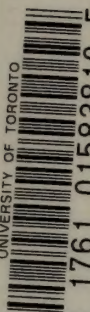



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THE
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AND
ANTIQUITIES
OF THE COUNTIES OF
WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND.

By JOSEPH NICOLSON, Esq; and RICHARD BURN, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

L O N D O N:
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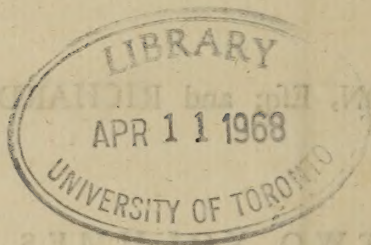
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T H E
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
C O U N T I E S
O F
WESTMORLAND AND CUMBERLAND.

OF CUMBERLAND IN GENERAL.

CUMBERLAND, according to Mr. *Denton*, on the south-west part thereof, is divided from Furness, which is a part of the county of Lancaster, by the river Dudden, which falls into the Irish sea at Millum castle; ascending by the banks of that river up to Ulfay or Woolfhey park at Blackhill, to the shire stone upon the mountain Wrynose at the head of Dudden, where it meets with the county of Westmorland, first at Little Langdale in the fells; so, leaving on the east Great Langdale and Gresmere, it bordereth on the same all the way to Dunmaile Raife; and thence on the backside of Hilvellen or Hill-Belyne hill, by the head of Glenrhodden beck, to the head of Glencune beck; and so, down that rill or little beck Glencune, to Ulfwater; thence, by the river Aymot, which runneth forth of Ulfwater at Pooley stank, descending by Dacre castle and Carleton until it receive the river Lowther under Brougham castle, and till it be received by the great river Eden; and so up Eden unto the foot of Kirkland and Newbiggin beck, by which it is severed from Westmorland until it come to the head spring thereof. It joins again with Westmorland in the mountains, for the space of five or six miles; then meeting with a little corner of Yorkshire, it is bounded by the same to the head of the great river Tees, which divideth there Yorkshire from the county of Durham; and from thence to Kellowplaw hill by the same county of Durham. From Kelloplaw hill to Alburne it adjoineth to the

county of Northumberland, which burn or little river unto Kirkhaugh (where it is received of the great river South Tyne) divideth the two counties, which in like manner on the other side of Tyne are kept afunder by another little rill falling into Tyne from the East side of the mountains in Geltsdale forest; from that little water unto the head of Hartley burn; and then along the north east side of Geltsdale forest, and on Burntippet moor (a great heath and waste), the said two counties of Cumberland and Northumberland meet again, and are not severed until a little beck called Powtrofs parts them, which falling into Irthing loseth its name. And then Irthing divides them, ascending the same river, until it receive a lesser water named Troutbeck, which in like sort falleth in between them, until they concur again at the Horsehead, the Gill cragg, and Christenbury cragg, unto Lamyford, where Cumberland makes a narrow point northwards. There the river Liddale on the north west side runs down between Scotland and Cumberland unto Canonby holme, where the water of Esk receives it, and bereaves Liddale of its name, at a place called the Mote. Then descending Esk a little way, the Scotch dyke divides the two kingdoms from Esk to Sark, which falling into Esk, and so with Esk into Eden aforesaid, are presently carried together into Solway firth, and so to the Irish sea. From the foot of Eden, Cumberland on the west side, bending all along the coast southward like a bow, is invironed by the Irish sea to the foot of the river Dudden at Millum castle aforesaid.

It extendeth in length, from the south end of Peil de Fodra on the south point of the said county, to the north point thereof near Lamyford above seventy miles; and reacheth in breadth from Allonby on the west to Newbiggin bridge on the east thirty miles; and hath in circumference upwards of two hundred miles.

Mr. Houghton tells us, from some calculations made by Dr. Halley, that it contains 1040000 acres; is a $38\frac{1}{2}$ part of the whole kingdom; that there are in it 14825 houses, and that in this respect it is about a $78\frac{1}{2}$ part of the kingdom*. It is supposed there may now be about 20000 houses, and near 100000 inhabitants.

Cumberland first took its name from the inhabitants, who were the true and genuine Britons, and called themselves Kimbri or Kumbri. For that the Britons in the heat of the Saxon wars posted themselves here for a long time, we have the authority of our histories and of Marianus himself†, who calls this country *Cumbrorum terra*, that is, the land of the *Cumbri*: Not to mention the names of many places purely British; such as Caer-luel, Caer-dronoc, Penrith, Pen-rodoc, and the like.

The first inhabitants of Britain, according to Mr. Carte‡, were a Celtic nation, who first settled here about 2000 years before the christian æra ||.

* Houghton, vol. i. p. 71.

† Camd. p. 1002.

‡ Carte, vol. i. p. 21.

|| These people generally called themselves Celts, which signified as much as a man of extraordinary worth and accomplishments, and which bishop Nicolson brings from the primitive Celt, signifying God; as they, as well as most other nations, affected to trace up their descent as high as the creation. So the word Gothic from Gott or God; and Teutch from Teut who they said was the son of God.

And the British government was anciently divided amongst a great number of chieftains, much in the same manner as the clans in the Highlands of Scotland, and the Septs in Ireland; though they are frequently dignified by our writers with the pompous titles of kings.

And we are told, that about the year of Christ 448, the most considerable kingdom among the Britons was that of the *Strath Cluyd* Britons, called generally the kingdom of Cumbria, and which then comprehended all the western Lowlands of Scotland as far as Dunbritton, and was further extended by the union of North Wales, upon Coil's marrying the heiress of that principality, and by the accession of the intermediate countries lying in the Irish channel, which upon the Romans quitting Britain had put themselves under the protection of the Strath Cluyd princes. These territories were all united under Eneon Urdd. But this union continued no longer than his life; and his dominions being divided amongst his posterity formed the principalities of North Wales, Cumberland, and Galloway.

Northumberland was the fifth kingdom of the Saxon heptarchy, which began under Ida, in the year 548, and was so called lying north of the river Humber, and extended from that river to St. Johnston's in Scotland. Cumberland was undoubtedly included within the bounds of this kingdom, but (as is before mentioned) was always governed by its own king or rather chieftain, and lived under what was called the Danes Law till the conquest*.

In the year 878, Alfred king of the West Saxons subdued the Northumbers, and indeed the whole kingdom, and reduced it again to one intire monarchy. He also divided the kingdom into certain parts or sections, which from the Saxon word *scyran*, signifying to cut, he termed *shires* or shares, and appointed over every shire an earl or alderman, to whom he committed the rule and government of the same: and *comes* being latin for a count or an earl, thence came the word *county* for a shire; and viscount, the sheriff, shire's reeve, or county's deputy.

These shires he broke into smaller parts commonly called *hundreds*, but in this county *wards*, from the watching and warding that were necessary against the neighbouring incursions; and these wards are five in number, *viz.* Allerdale ward above Derwent, Allerdale ward below Derwent, Cumberland ward, Leeth ward, and Eskdale ward.

In the year 945, Edmund king of England, having wasted all Galloway, and intirely subdued the Britons in Cumberland, gave that principality to Malcolm king of Scotland, on condition of guarding the Northumbrian territories by sea and land from the enemy's invasions†.

In 1032, Malcolm the second and Canute quarrelling raised great armies against each other; but their difference, by the interposition of the prelates and nobles, was accommodated: and it was agreed, that Duncan (the Scotch king's heir apparent) and the heirs of all future kings of Scotland for the time being should hold Cumberland as freely as any of their predecessors had done‡.

* Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Libr. p. 45.

† Carte, vol. i. p. 323.

‡ Id. p. 343.

OF CUMBERLAND IN GENERAL.

In 1068, king William the Conqueror made peace with Malcolm, who did him homage for Cumberland *.

But in the very next year Malcolm again joined the discontented English; and William having subdued him added Cumberland to the English pale: But it was miserably harassed all along by its restless neighbours out of Scotland; as were no less the Scotch adjoining territories by plundering parties of England.

In the 5 Ed. 2. Robert de Brus, king of Scotland, entred Cumberland by Solway with a great army on Thursday before the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and burned all Gillsland, with the village of Haltwyfil in Northumberland, and great part of Tindale; and after eight days returned with much booty. In August he came again to Lanercost, staid there three days, and did much mischief.

In the 8 Ed. 2. Edward de Brus, brother of Robert, entered Cumberland, and tarrying at Rose three whole days, sent out parties to burn, destroy, and plunder on all sides. And before Midsummer in that year the county of Cumberland alone gave 300 marks to the Scots by way of contribution.

In the 10 Ed. 2. the Scots again entred Cumberland, and proceeding as far as Richmond in Yorkshire with all possible devastation, from thence turned towards Furness in Lancashire, burning and destroying all the way they went: And here they were much pleased with finding large quantities of iron, which did not abound in Scotland. The Chronicle adds, that in this year, plague and famine raged both in England and Scotland, to a degree till then unheard of; and that the quarter of bread corn sold in the north for forty shillings.

In the 13 Ed. 2. the Scots came again, and destroyed all before them with fire and sword as far as Burgh under Stanemore.

In the 16 Ed. 2. Robert de Brus again entered Cumberland, burnt Rose, plundered the abbey of Holm Cultram, and destroyed all with fire and sword as far as Lancashire, and returned home with much booty.

In the 5 Ed. 3. on the 22d of March the Scots again enter England by Carlisle, and there burn, kill, and destroy as usual. And on the Vigil of the Annunciation, Anthony lord Lucy enters Scotland, and for 12 miles kills, burns, and destroys in the same manner. On his return he was attacked near Dornock by Sir Humphrey de Boys, Sir Humphrey de Jardayne, William Bard, William de Douglass, and 50 more well armed men, with the commons of the whole country. They all with one accord rushed upon the person of lord Lucy, but he was so well defended, that the two Scotch knights, and about 24 armed men were killed, William Bard and William Douglass taken, and the rest put to flight. Of the English, only two esquires, Thomas de Plumland and John de Ormesby were slain: their bodies were carried to Carlisle, and there honourably interred. Lord Lucy himself was indeed wounded in the foot, hand, and eye, but soon recovered.

In the 11 Ed. 3. in the beginning of September, the earl of Warwick entred Scotland with an army by Berwick; as did also Thomas Wake baron of Liddale, lord Clifford, the lord of Gillsland, and the bishop of Carlisle, by Carlisle; and joining forces, they wasted Teviotdale, Moffetdale, and Nithe-

* Chronicon Saxonicum. 1 Dugd. Mon.

dale; and lord Lucy, with a part of the said army, ravaged Galloway. In return, the Scots entred England near Carlisle about the middle of October, and shewing themselves for three days together on the east side of the city, challenged the besieged to open battle. This they declined, but sent out archers and others to harass them in their tents. Notwithstanding which, they surrounded the town, burned the hospital of St. Nicholas, and Rose, and all the places they passed through.

In the 19th of the same king, the Scots entered England by Carlisle, burned Gillsland and Penrith with the adjacent villages. And in the next year king David in person wasted Cumberland, Derwent Fells, and Alston-moor, with fire and sword, and returned unhurt, with a great booty. But in the next year, the same king David was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham.

In the 6 Ric. 2. the Scots entred with fire and sword into Cumberland and Westmorland and the forest of Englewood, and came to Penrith fair, where they rifled booths and houses, spoiled and seized upon all the goods they found there, killing and taking many, and bringing away the rest; and so returned with great riches into Scotland: But they had small cause to joy in their booty; for with such cloth and other commodities as they took away with them, they carried into their own country such a violent pestilence, that a third part of all the people where the infection came died thereof. The English, to revenge the damage done by the earl of Douglass at the fair aforesaid, raised a power and went therewith over the water of Solway, and invaded the Scottish borders on that side with fire and sword, and took a great booty of cattle and other goods: But in the mean time the Scots hearing thereof, gathered together to the number of 500 men, and lurked privily in ambush at a strait, till such time as the Englishmen came to pass by them, and then with so large a noise and clamour they set upon them, that in their retreat there were 400 of the English slain, and a great number of the residue for haste were drowned in the water of Solway; and hereby the booty of cattle and goods, which they had taken, was recovered again by the Scots †.

In the 11 Ric. 2. Robert earl of Fife, James earl of Douglass, and Archibald lord of Galway entred into England, and came so privately over the water of Solway, that they arrived at Cockermouth, and surprized the town before the inhabitants could be prepared for any resistance. Here they continued three days, got a rich booty, and with the same returned through the counties of Westmorland and Northumberland safe, and without any encounter, again into Scotland. Amongst other things found in the rifling and ransacking of houses in this journey, there was a charter mentioned of certain lands given by king Athelstan, which shews the artless simplicity in the manner of conveying in those days:

I King Athelstan, gives to Pallan,

Odcham and Rodcham;

Als quid, and als fayre,

Als ever they myne weare:

And yar to witnes Maulde my wife ‡.

† Drake's Historia Anglo-Scotica; p 152.

‡ Ibid. 160.

In the 27 Hen. 6. the English borderers of the West Marches fetched a great booty of cattle out of Scotland: In revenge whereof the Scots invaded England, wasted the country, burned towns and villages, slew the people, and with a great prey of prisoners, goods, and cattle returned home into Scotland. Hereupon daily followed inroads made on both sides between the Scots and English, and that with such extreme rage and cruelty, that a great part of Cumberland was in a manner laid waste and desolate *.

In the 16 Hen. 8. the lord Maxwell and Sir Alexander Jorden, with the number of 4000 Scots, with banners displayed, entred by Carlisle into the West Marches of England, and began to harrafs the country, and to burn on every side. The English perceiving this, assembled themselves together with all the forces they could so suddenly raise, and with the same to the number of 2000 men fiercely set upon the Scots, between whom there was a cruel fight; but at last the Englishmen broke the array of the Scots, discomfited them, and took Sir Alexander Jorden and his son, and others of meaner quality, to the number of 300 prisoners, with whom the Englishmen that took them departed, whereby the strength of the residue of the Englishmen was much diminished. Which when the lord Maxwell perceived, he suddenly rallied his men, and began a new skirmish, wherein he recovered almost all the prisoners, and took and slew divers Englishmen; so that he returned with victory, and carried 300 prisoners home with him into Scotland †.

Such was the state and condition of this county in those days; and such it continued during the following reigns, even after the uniting of both kingdoms under one monarch, until the final union in the reign of queen Anne.

Besides the apportionment of the county into *Wards* as aforesaid, the ECCLESIASTICAL state thereof subjects it to another division, namely, of the several bishops sees, and the deanries therein respectively.

The bishoprick of Carlisle extends into the two counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, but not to the whole of either; for all that part of Cumberland called Allerdale Ward above Derwent, and the barony of Kendal in Westmorland, do lie within the archdeaconry of Richmond in Chester diocese; so Alston Moor, and also Over Denton (as it is said), are in the diocese of Durham.

There are within the diocese of Carlisle four deanries, *viz.* Carlisle, Wigton, Penrith, and Appleby.

Carlisle deanry comprehends all Eskdale and Cumberland Wards, Wigton and Kirkbride only excepted.

Wigton deanry takes in Wigton, Kirkbride, and all Allerdale Ward below Derwent.

Penrith deanry extends through the whole bounds of Leeth Ward.

The deanry of Appleby reacheth through all the bottom of Westmorland, lying within the limits of the East and West Wards thereof.

Within this diocese there is but one archdeacon, who hath the rectory of Great Salkeld annexed as a corps to that dignity. He had anciently archidia-

* Drake's Historia Anglo-Scotica, p. 226.

† Ibid. 336.

conal jurisdiction also; but the smallness and poverty of the diocese rendering a concurrent jurisdiction both inconvenient and burdensome, he gave up the same for a pension of *3l 19s 6d per annum*, which is still paid him by the bishop, and only retained the more ancient rights of examining and presenting persons to be ordained, and of inducting persons instituted into their respective livings; and all the rest of the archidiaconal jurisdiction is now devolved upon the chancellor of the diocese.

This county sends two MEMBERS to parliament; of whom we have inserted a list in our Appendix, N^o XXXVI.

Also a catalogue of some of the more scarce and curious PLANTS growing in this county is inserted in the said Appendix, N^o XLI.

ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.

KING William the first, having dispossessed the Scots of this county as aforesaid, gave it to *Ranulph de Meschiens* one of his Norman adventurers, and left him men and munition to defend the same from all hostility that might disturb its peace, either by tumult of the inhabitants, or foreign invasion. Ranulph, quietly possessed of every part thereof, presently surveyed the whole country; and gave all the frontiers bordering on Scotland, on Northumberland, and along the sea coast, unto his friends and followers; retaining to himself the middle part between the east and west mountains, a goodly great forest, full of woods, red deer and fallow, wild swine, and all manner of wild beasts, called the forest of Englewood, which was sixteen miles long and ten broad, and lieth between the rivers of Shawk and Eden, extended in length from Carlisle to Penrith. The boundaries whereof, by a perambulation in the 29 Ed. 1. are set forth to be as follows: "Beginning at the bridge of Caldew
" without the city of Carlisle, and so by the highway unto Thursby towards
" the south; and from Thursby by the same way through the middle of the
" town of Thursby to Waspatrik wath, ascending by the water of Wampole
" to the place where Shawk falls into Wampole. And from thence going up
" straight to the head of Rowland beck; and from that place descending to
" the water of Caldbeck; and so down by that water to the place where Cald-
" beck falls into Caldew. And so up to Gyrgwath; and so by the highway
" of Sourby unto Stanewath under the castle of Sourby; and so by the high-
" way up to Mabil cross; and so to the hill of Kenwathen, going down by
" the said highway through the middle of the town of Alleyaby; and so by
" the same way through the middle of the town of Blencowe; and so by the
" same way unto Palat; and so going down by the same way unto the bridge
" of Amote; and so from that bridge going down by the bank of Amote unto
" Eden; and so descending by the water of Eden unto the place where Caldew
" falls into Eden; and from that place to the bridge of Caldew aforesaid with-
" out the gate of the city of Carlisle*."

* Appendix, N^o IV.

The said *Ranulph de Meschiens* gave to his brother *William de Meschiens* the great barony of Copeland, which lieth between the river Dudden, the river Derwent, and the sea; and so much of the same as lieth between the rivers of Cocker and Derwent, the said William granted over to Waldieve son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar in Scotland, together with the five towns above Cocker, that is to say, Brigham, Eglesfield, Dean (with Branthwaite), Craiksothen, and Clifton (with the hamlets thereof, Little Clifton and Stainburn).

The same lord William Meschiens seated himself at Egremont, where he built a castle upon the top of an hill or mount nigh the river *Egen* (now corruptly called *End*), and thereupon he stiled his castle *Egermont* (*Ege-er mont*); and all such lands as he or his successors lords of Copeland granted to any person within the barony of Copeland, they bound the same to be holden of the castle of Egremont; and caused the name of the barony to be changed from Copeland, and to be called the barony of Egremont, which name it retaineth to this day.

This William Meschiens left no issue at his death, save only a daughter *Alice* married to *Robert de Romley* lord of the honour of Skipton in Craven, by whom he had issue a daughter named *Alice*, whom the said Robert de Romley gave in marriage to *William Fitz Duncan* earl of Murray, son of Duncan brother of David king of Scots, which Duncan married *Othreda* sister and heir of Waldieve son of Alan, son of Waldieve first lord of Allerdale, son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar aforesaid. By which marriage of William Fitz Duncan with *Alice de Romley*, the said William Fitz Duncan became lord both of Skipton and Egremont in the right of his wife, being sole heir of Skipton by her father, and of Egremont by her mother the lord William Meschiens's daughter.

William Fitz Duncan had issue by the said *Alice* his wife, a son called *William*, who died an infant, and by her had also three daughters coheirs: the eldest, named *Cicely*, was married to *William le Gros* earl of Albemarle, and had issue only a daughter named *Hawise*, who was married to three husbands successively; first, to *William de Mandevill* earl of Essex, to whom she had no child; secondly, to *William de Fortibus*; and thirdly, to *Baldwin Beton* earl of the ile of Wight. To her second husband William de Fortibus, who in her right assumed the title of earl of Albemarle, she had a son *William de Fortibus*; who had issue the third *William de Fortibus*; whose daughter and heir *Aveline* (wife to Edmund Crouchback king Edward the first's brother) dying without any child, the third part of William Fitz Duncan's lands (which was Skipton in Craven) came to the king's hands, and by king Edward the second was granted to Robert de Clifford in exchange for the Cliffords lands in the county of Monmouth, in whose posterity it still remains.

Amabil Romley, the second daughter of William Fitz Duncan, had for her part of the inheritance this barony of Egremont; and was married to *Reginald Lucy*, by whom she had *Richard Lucy*, who had two daughters *Amabil Lucy* and *Alice Lucy*.

Dame *Alice Romley*, third daughter and coheir of William Fitz Duncan, was married to *Gilbert Pippard*, who was justice itinerant in Wiltshire in the

23 Hen. 2. and afterwards was married to *Robert Courtney*; but had no issue of her body: wherefore her part of her father's inheritance (which was the liberty of Cockermouth, Aspatic, and the barony of Allerdale beneath the river Derwent) was divided between the earl of Albemarle her elder sister's husband, and Richard de Lucy her other sister's son. And so it continued divided until the eldest sister's issue was extinguished by the death of Aveline aforesaid, daughter of the last William de Fortibus; after whose death, all the Romley's lands, both above and below Derwent, came wholly to the heirs of Reginald Lucy and Amabil Romley his wife, second daughter to the said William Fitz Duncan.

Amabil Lucy and *Alice Lucy*, daughters and coheirs of Richard de Lucy son of Reginald Lucy and of Amabil Romley his wife, succeeded in the Lucy's lands in Cumberland.

Amabil Lucy for her moiety enjoyed the barony of Egremont, all except Lowswater; and was married to *Lambert de Multon*, who had issue *Thomas de Multon*, who had issue another *Thomas de Multon*, who had issue a third *Thomas de Multon*, whose son *John de Multon* left the barony of Egremont to his three sisters coheirs; *Elizabeth*, married to Haverington of Haverington; *Johan*, married to Robert Fitz-water; and *Margaret*, married to the lord Thomas Lucy. At which time that barony was broken into parts, which from the conquest had continued intire (except Lowswater, and the lands between Cocker and Derwent, and the five towns, granted to Waldieve as is aforesaid). But afterwards it became again united by the earls of Northumberland lords thereof, by gift and purchase, but not by descent from the said coheirs.

This barony of Egremont or Copeland was first of all demesne, but shortly after the conquest was granted away for services. All between Cocker and Derwent, and the five towns, were given by William de Meschiens to Waldieve lord of Allerdale. To Ketel son of Eldred son of Ivo de Talebois baron of Kendal, were given Kelton, Salter, Workington, and Stockhow. The manors of Beckermeth, Frislington, Rotington, Weddekar, and Arlockden, to Fleming. Kirkby Begog, to the abbey of York. Mulcaster, to the ancestors of the Penningtons. Dregg and Carleton, to Stutevill. Millum, to Godard Boyvil. Lastly, Sainton, Bolton, Gosforth, and Hale, to Thomas Multon of Gillsland.

M I L L U M.

WITHIN this great barony and forest of Copeland, now called Egremont, are divers knights fees and lordships which are manors of themselves, holden of the castle of Egremont. Amongst which manors, the lordship or feigniory of MILLUM (in the south west corner of the said barony) is the first, and of greatest liberties; containing also in itself divers manors, which are holden of Millum (as Millum is of Egremont) immediately, with some difference of service.

Millum feigniory or lordship is bounded by the river Dudden on the east, by the islands of Whannev and Peel de Fodra on the south, the Irish ocean on the west, and the river Esk and Hardknot and Wrynose mountains on the

north. It is above ten miles in length, and from the west sea up into the mountains above the manor of Thwaites above six miles in breadth and in form triangular. It is so called, as it were *Meol-holme* or *Mil-holme*, being a plain ground running with a sharp point into the sea; for so the ancient inhabitants termed every plain low ground near the sea, as Esk Meol, Kirkfantone Meole, Carl-meol (Cartmell) in Furness, the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, and many others.

This Millum was first given by William de Meschiens as aforesaid to *Godart Boyvil*, father to *Godartus Dapifer*, who being lord thereof gave to the abbot and monks of Furness a carucate of land with the appurtenances called Monkforce, which *Arthur* son of Godart confirmed to that abbey, and after him *Henry* his son and heir confirmed the same, reserving only hart and hind, wild boars, and their kinds, with all airies of hawks. But whatsoever was reserved in the first grant, whether demesne, or forest liberties, dame Cecily Romley countess of Albemarle, one of William Fitz Duncan's coheirs, gave and confirmed the same to Henry son of Arthur and his heirs,—*Henrico filio Arthuri et hæredibus suis jus hæreditarium, videlicet, totam terram et totum feodum inter Esk et Dudden*: And dame Hawise her daughter and heir, then wife of William Mandeville, engaged her husband to confirm it. And for a recognition of the lands made to the Boyvils by dame Cecily aforesaid, they paid to king Henry the second for a post fine one hundred pounds and five couple of hounds, which the record terms *decem fugatores*.

The Boyvils took their surname from this place, and were styled *de Millum*; and held the same in their issue male, from the reign of Hen. 1. to the reign of Hen. 3. for above the space of one hundred years, when their name and family ended in a daughter. And their succession was as follows:

1. *Godart de Boyvil*, to whom William de Meschiens granted Millum.
2. *Godart* his son, called *Godardus Dapifer*.
3. *Arthur* his son.
4. *Henry* son of Arthur.
5. *William* son of Henry.
6. *Adam* brother and heir of William.
7. *Joan* daughter and heir of Adam; who by marriage transferred the inheritance into the Huddleston family, which continued in the male line there for upwards of 500 years; and at last, like most of the rest, ended in a daughter.

The first Boyvil gave his second son William the manor of Kirkfantone; whose posterity enjoyed the same till king Edward the second's time.

Godart the second lord gave Monkforce to the abbey of Furness as aforesaid, with the churches of Bootle and Whitcham: And all the parishes between Esk and Millum, to the abbey of St. Mary's York; to which his wife gave also Anderfer, now called Agnes Seat.

Arthur the third lord confirmed his father's grants, and granted to Furness the service of Kirkfantone in Millum, which Robert Boyvill his cousin-german then held of him, and presently after did mortgage the same to the abbot of Furness, until he returned from the holy land.

Henry the fourth lord of Millum, confirmed his ancestors grants, and infeoffed Ranulph Corbet and his heirs of the manor of Brattaby with the appurtenances in Millum. He gave Raysthwate in Dunderdale to Orme son of Dolphin, and Leakly (now Seaton) to Henry son of William in frank marriage with his daughter Gunild, with shields for her cattle, and common of pasture in Brockbergh and in that forest which Gunild gave afterwards to the abbey of Holm Cultram, and which after that became the possession of the nuns of Seaton.

All the residue of the fees in Millum were thus granted by the Boyvils to their children and friends, and by the Huddlestons after them; some as manors, some as freeholds only, namely, Ulpha was granted to one Ulph son of Everard, whose posterity kept it till Henry the third's time. Ulph had issue Aylward and Ketel. Aylward paid to king Hen. 2. in the 27th year of his reign, 20 marks for a fine assessed on him for an attain. Ketel had divers sons, Bennet, William, and Michael. Bennet lived in king John's time; and had a son named Alan. But the land was reduced into demesne again, and the lords of Millum inclosed there a park for deer.

The *Huddlestons* derive themselves for several generations before the conquest, but they came not to the seigniorship of Millum till Henry the third's time by the marriage of Sir John Huddleston knight with Joan daughter and sole heir of Adam de Boyvill. And with him we begin our pedigree of the Huddlestons of Millum.

1. Sir *John Huddleston* knight, at the time of his marriage with the lady Joan, was lord of Anneys in Millum. He was son of Adam, son of John, son of Richard, son of Reginald, son of Nigel, son of Richard, son of another Richard, son of John, son of Adam, son of Adam de Hodelston in the county of York. Which five last named (according to the York manuscript) were before the conquest. In the 20 Ed. 1. before Hugh Cressingham justice itinerant, it was proved that he had *jura regalia* within the seigniorship of Millum, and his plea therein was allowed.

2. *John de Huddleston*, son of Sir John and lady Joan, died unmarried; and was succeeded by

3. Sir *Richard Huddleston* knight, who married Alice daughter of Richard Troughton in the 13 Ed. 2. and had issue,

4. Sir *John Huddleston* knight, who married Maud daughter of Sir William de Penington knight; and by her had issue,

5. *John Huddleston* esquire, who married Catherine daughter of Richard Tempest of Bowling in Yorkshire, in the 14 Ric. 2.

6. *Richard Huddleston*, son of John married Anne daughter and one of the coheirs of Fenwick of a place of the same name in Northumberland.

7. *Richard Huddleston*, son of Richard, married Margaret sister of Sir William Harrington knight of the garter. This Richard was made knight banneret by king Henry the fifth at the battle of Agincourt. He was succeeded by his son,

8. Sir *John Huddleston* knight, who married Jane one of the coheirs of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham in Yorkshire. He was made bailiff and keeper

of the king's woods and chaces in Barnoldwick in the county of York, sheriff of the county of Cumberland by the duke of Gloucester for his life, steward of Penrith, and warden of the west marches, and in the 7 Ed. 4. represented the county of Cumberland in parliament.

9. Sir *Richard Hudleston* knight, son of Sir John, married Margaret daughter of Richard Neville earl of Warwick.

10. *Richard*, his son, married Elizabeth daughter of lady Mabil Dacre, and died without issue in the reign of Hen. 7. He had two sisters; but the estate being entailed, passed to the next in the male line, namely, to his uncle John Hudleston younger brother of his father Richard Hudleston, son of the last Sir John Hudleston above mentioned. The two sisters were married, viz. Johan, to Hugh Fleming of Rydal esquire; and Margaret, to Lancelot Salkeld of Whitehall esquire.

11. Sir *John Hudleston* knight, uncle to the last Richard, married Joan daughter to lord Fitz Hugh.

12. *John*, his son, married to his first wife Jane daughter of Henry lord Clifford knight of the garter, and first earl of Cumberland; by whom he had no issue. He married to his second wife Joan, sister of Sir John Seymour knight, father of the lady Jane Seymour, wife to king Henry the eighth. To his third wife he married Joyce daughter of Mr. Richley of Prickley in the county of Worcester.—By his second wife he had issue two sons, *Anthony* who continued the family at Millum, and *Andrew* who married one of the coheirs of Thomas Hutton of Hutton-John esquire, and was ancestor of the present family at Hutton-John.

13. *Anthony Hudleston* esquire, son and heir of John by his second wife Joan Seymour, married Mary daughter of Sir William Barrington of the county of Oxford knight.

14. *William*, his son, married Mary Bridges of the county of Gloucester. He served in parliament for the county of Cumberland in the 43 Eliz. and was succeeded by his son,

15. *Ferdinando Hudleston*, who married Jane daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham in Northumberland knight, and had issue nine sons, William, John, Ferdinando, Richard, Ralph, Ingleby, Edward, Robert, and Joseph; every one of whom were officers in the service of king Charles the first. *William*, the eldest, raised a regiment of foot for the king at his own expence, and cloathed and paid them the whole war; he was made knight baneret by the king for his said services, but principally for retaking the royal standard at the battle of Edgehill. *John* was colonel of dragoons. *Ferdinando*, a major of foot. *Richard*, lieutenant colonel of foot, was slain in the minster yard at York. *Ralph*, a captain of foot. *Ingleby*, a captain of foot. *Edward*, a major of foot. *Robert*, a captain of foot. And *Joseph*, a captain of horse. *Ferdinando* the father was knight of the shire for Cumberland in the 21 Ja. 1.

16. Sir *William Hudleston* knight baneret married Bridget daughter of Joseph Pennington of Muncaster esquire.

17. *Ferdinand*,

17. *Ferdinand*, their son, married Dorothy daughter of Peter Huxley of London merchant; who had only a daughter Mary, married to Charles West lord Delaware, and died without issue.

18. *Joseph*, brother to Ferdinand, married Bridget daughter of Andrew Hudleston of Hutton-John esquire, and had issue Ferdinand who died without issue, and was succeeded by

19. *Richard*, son of John next brother to Sir William, who married Isabel daughter of Thomas Hudleston of Bainton in the county of York, and had issue,

20. *Ferdinand*, who married Elizabeth daughter of Lyon Falconer esquire, of Rutlandshire, son of Everard Falconer by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Maurice Tresham baronet, and had issue,

21. *William Hudleston* esquire, who married Gertrude daughter of Sir William Meredith of Henbury in Cheshire, and left two daughters Elizabeth and Isabella.

22. *Elizabeth* was married to Sir Hedworth Williamson of Monk Wermouth in the county of Durham baronet, who in the year 1774 sold the estate to Sir James Lowther for upwards of 20,000*l*.

The *Arms* of Hudleston are Gules, a frette Argent.

Millum lordship hath several parishes within it. That which lies highest and most southwardly is MILLUM PARISH; within which stands the *castle* of Millum, the capital-messuage and ancient seat of the lords thereof, which is placed at the foot of the river Dudden, at the east end of a large park well stored with deer, and formerly with great quantities of wood, which Ferdinand Hudleston (having no issue but a daughter) about the year 1690 disposed of in a great measure in building of a large ship, and in making charcoal for his iron forge in that park, where he consumed (as is said) much excellent timber, to the then value of 4000*l* and upwards, and was little or nothing profited thereby.

On the west side of this castle, above the park, ariseth gradually a very high mountain, called *Blackcomb*; which, standing near the sea, and having the two level counties of Lancashire and Cheshire on the south-east side thereof, may be plainly discovered on a clear day, from Talk on the Hill in Staffordshire, near 100 miles distance. And from the top of Blackcomb one may see several mountains in North Wales, seven English counties, and as many in Scotland, together with the Isle of Man. This mountain, and the ridge of hills which run north-west from thence, are esteemed the best sheep heaths in the country.

This lordship was anciently exempted from the sheriff's jurisdiction, had power to licence their own alehouses, and wreck of the sea is still enjoyed here, whereof much benefit is frequently made, it being almost surrounded by the sea.

The soil is pretty fertile, being enriched by the great quantities of sea-pingle which is cast out there. Here are also iron mines, as is before observed. But there is neither port nor creek within all this lordship. And the place is so thinly inhabited; that the market at Millum hath been long discontinued.

The

The *church* of Millum was given to the abbey of Furness in the year 1228; one moiety whereof was appropriated by the archbishop of York to that monastery, who were to present to the vicarage; the other moiety the archbishop reserved to his own disposition, and in the year 1230 he assigned it for the maintenance of three chaplains with clerks and other charges for his chantry ordained at the altar of St. Nicolas in the cathedral church of York. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 26*l* 1*s* 8*d*. In 1714 it received an augmentation by 200*l* given by the reverend Mr. Postlethwaite. The presentation (Dr. Gasirell says) is in the crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster.

There is a school in this parish, to which Joseph Hudleston of Millum castle gave 100*l*, the interest whereof is paid to the schoolmaster, by the church jury, by whom he is chosen.

In 1722 it was certified, that they had then a poor stock of 30*l* 2*s* 0*d* given by several persons not known*.

Upon the north side of Millum, up the river of Dudden, lies ULPHA or *Ouffa*, among the rocky hills; which was granted, as is before mentioned, to *Ulfe*, who gave name to the place. In whose posterity it continued for several descents, till at length it did revert to the lords of Millum, who have the lands and park there in demesne, of a considerable yearly value; and having been formerly an intire manor of itself, when in the possession of *Ulfe* and his posterity, was again made parcel of the manor of Millum; and was sold some few years ago by Sir Hedworth Williamson to the present owner Mr. William Singleton of Drigg.

The lower part of Ulpha is very woody and good land, the upper part more rocky and barren.

The *chapel* was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 5*l* yearly value, whereof 3*l* 6*s* 8*d* was ancient chapel salary. The chapelry is reckoned a third part of the parish of Millum. The chapel is distant about seven miles from the parish church, and the road from thence to the church is in some places very rugged and almost unpassable.

THWAITES is another manor and township within this parish, standing upon the same river, and north from Ulpha between Dudden and the mountains. Near the head whereof was heretofore the ancient seat of the Thwaiteses of Ewanrigg, who first had their name from this place. For it being a stony and mountainous country is not every where so fit for tillage or meadow; but in several parts and parcels, as they are marked by nature, differing in form and quality of soil, or otherwise inclosed by the inhabitants from the barren waste of the fells, such parts or parcels are now and were of old called *thwaits*, sometimes with the addition of their quality, as *Brackenthwaite*, of brackens or fern growing there; *Sieveythwaite*, of sieves or rushes; *Stonethwaite*, of

* Many of the particulars concerning the churches, chapels, schools and charities in this ward, we have from bishop Gasirell's Notitia of the diocese of Chester, with continuances by Mr. Commissary Stratford. M. S.

rocks; and such like: and in general, this word denotes any plain parcel of ground, from which the wood had been grubbed up, inclosed and converted into tillage.

This manor was an ancient fee holden of the lords of Millum. In the 35 Hen. 3. Eleanor wife of John Boyvil and Michael de Cornee passed the same by fine levied: And in the 16 Ed. 1. John Hudleston impleaded William son of John Thwaites for 200 acres of pasture there. The gentlemen of this family of Thwaites do bear for their arms; Or, a cross Argent, frette Gules*.

The *chapel* of Thwaites was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty as having no endowment. In 1715, a new chapel was built at the expense of the inhabitants on freehold ground purchased by them, with a chapel yard fenced in; and afterwards consecrated by bishop Gastrell. In 1717, John Dixon and others of the inhabitants advanced 200*l* whereby the queen's bounty was procured, and an estate purchased therewith in Dent in the county of York. The place where the chapel stands is called Hallthwaites. It is about three miles from the parish church.

John Wennington gave 30*l*, and Bernard Benson 5*l*, to the poor of this chapelry; which money is secured upon two tenements in the neighbourhood.

PARISH OF WHITCHAM.

At the west end of Donersdale, near the fell of Blackcomb, and opposite to Millum, stands WHITCHAM or *Whittingham*; all which, or most part of the same, was holden of Millum, as another fee thereof. And the place took name of one *Wyche* the first grantee thereof, who lived about the time of king Hen. 1. His two sons, William and Godfrey, were witnesses to a deed of mortgage of Kirkfanton in the reign of king Hen. 2. But the issue general brought their lands into other families about the time of king Henry the third. For then one Radulph de Bethom had the land, and in the 6 Ed. 1. he granted estovers to John parson of Whitcham in his woods there. And in the 9 Ed. 1. Robert son of Radulph (or Ralph) de Bethom did warrant lands in Silcroft and Sartarton in the lordship of Millum. But the manors of Silcroft and Whitcham were in another family in the 9 Ed. 2. as appears by a fine thereof levied between William Corbett and Alicia his wife complainants and John de Corney deforciant.

And this manor of Whitcham is now broken into several parcels; part thereof, with a considerable demesne, now belongs to Sir James Lowther, which he purchased from the devisee of Henry Fearon of Calvey; another part belongs to Mr. John Muncaster of Cockermouth; and part thereof still remains to the lord of Millum.

* Sir Daniel Fleming, who was very curious in those matters, blazons their arms thus: Argent, a cross fable, frettee Or.

ALLERDALE ABOVE DERWENT. (WHITCHAM.)

The *church* of Whitcham is rectorial, and valued in the king's books at 8*l* 15*s* 0*d*; and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 49*l* 13*s* 3*d*. It was granted by Reyner the fewer to the abbey of St. Mary's York. After the dissolution, Hugh Ascue esquire appears to have been patron, having presented a rector in the year 1544. In the year 1717, Mr. Pennington is certified as patron.—The rector pays a pension of 10*s* yearly to St Bees.

At Whitcham there is a school, which was built at the charge of the inhabitants, and endowed with 16*l* a year (as is said) by one Hodgson. The master is nominated by 12 trustees or governors, in pursuance of a decree in chancery in the 2 Ja. 2.

Given to charitable uses 33*l*, viz. 3*l* by Daniel Mafon, the interest thereof to six poor widows; 5*l* by Robert Crompton rector, the interest to the poor yearly; the residue by benefactors unknown, half of the interest thereof applied to the repairs of the church, and half to the poor.

PARISH OF WHITBECK.

Under the mountain Blackcomb, a mile west from Whitcham, standeth WHITBECK or *Whitebeck*, which William Morthing gave by fine to the prior and convent of Conisheved. These Morthings and also the Corbets were anciently seated in Millum. Their names appear in old evidences in the reigns of Henry the third and Edward the second, and they were men of good worth and quality, as William de Morthing and John de Morthing, William Corbet and Ranulph Corbet. Divers of the Corbets seated themselves in Scotland in those famous wars of king Ed. 1. where their posterity remain to this day in good repute.

The church was given by Gamel de Pennington to the priory of Conishead aforesaid, and is now only a perpetual curacy, returned at the yearly value of 9*l* 14*s* 8*d*; and Mr. Park the impropiator is also the patron.

In the year 1631, Henry Park of Kendal mercer left 400*l*, the interest whereof to be given yearly to six poor people, to be chosen upon a vacancy by the churchwardens and four of the most substantial men of the parish, who are to be nominated and appointed by the bishop of Chester for the time being. In 1722 it was certified that an hospital was built for the said poor people, and lands bought with the money, which yielded 24*l* *per annum*.

There was then also a poor stock of 30*l*, the interest thereof to be applied to the use of the poor.

PARISH OF BOOTLE.

Next to Whitbeck on the common high street is BOTHILL or *Bootle*, which had its name from the beacon on the top of the *hill* above the town, which was

was fired upon the discovery of any ships upon the Irish seas which might threaten an invasion, by the watchmen who lay in *booths* by the beacon. And for the support of this service, the charge or payment of *Seawake* was provided*.

At Bootle in old time stood a mansion of the family of the *Copelands* who continued till the reign of Hen. 4. Amongst whom we find Sir *Richard Copeland* knight, father of *Alan*, father of *Richard*, who died seised in the 26 Ed. 1. and left his estate to John his son, father of another Richard Copeland. They bear for their arms; Or, a bend Sable, on a canton and two bars Gules.

Bootle is a market town, and though it is at a considerable distance from any other market town, yet it hath but a small market.

The *church* is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Michael. It is valued in the king's books at 19*l* 17*s* 3½*d*; and was certified in 1717 at 70*l* 2*s* 2*d*. It pays 4*s* pension to St. Bees. It was given to the abbey of St. Mary's York by Godard the Sewer (the same who is above called Godardus Dapifer, second lord of Millum). The abbot and convent presented to it in 1527, a little before the dissolution; in 1717, Robert Pennington esquire is certified as patron.

They have a small *school*, built at the charge of the inhabitants, and endowed with the interest of 200*l* given by Mr. Singleton, and of 50*l* given by Mr. Hutton the rector. The schoolmaster is nominated by the rector and four or five of the parishioners.

They have an ancient *poor stock* of 20*l*, the interest whereof is distributed every St. Thomas's day. The benefactor not known.

LEKELEY, now *Seaton*, was granted to the abbey of Holm Cultram, by Gunild daughter of Henry de Boyvill fourth lord of Millum†; whose grant was confirmed by Joan daughter and heir of Adam de Millum, for the health of her soul and of the soul of John de Hodleston her husband deceased‡. And here became established an house of Benedictine nuns.

Henry duke of Lancaster (afterwards king Henry the fourth) by his charter, setting forth that the priory of Seaton was so poor that it could not sufficiently maintain the prioress and nuns, grants to them in aid the hospital of St. Leonard at Lancaster, with power to appoint the chantry priest to officiate in the said hospital||.

* In the 7 Eliz. there was a decree in the Duchy court of Lancaster, for settling the customs of the queen's tenants, late belonging to the abbey of Furness: *Inter alia*—It is further ordered and decreed, by the said chancellor and council, by the full assent, consent, and agreement of the said customary tenants [in the parish of Hawkhead], that the said customary tenants, their heirs and assigns, being tenants of the premises, shall for ever, at their own proper costs and charges, prepare, furnish, and have in readiness, when they shall be thereunto required and commanded by the queen's majesty her heirs and successors, or by any of her other officers sufficiently authorized for the same, forty able men, horsed, harnessed, and weaponed according to their ability by statute of armory, and horse meet to serve in the war against the enemies of the queen's majesty her heirs and successors, for the defence of the haven and castle called the Peel of Fodra, or otherwise upon that coast, without allowance of wages, coat, or conduct money; or elsewhere; as need shall require, and shall be thereunto commanded and appointed out of the realm, having allowance of coat and conduct money and wages as inland men have.

† Appendix, N° V.

‡ Registr. Holme.

|| Id.

This nunnery was valued at the dissolution at 12 or 13 *l* a year; and in the 33 H. 8. was granted to Sir Hugh Afcue knight, to hold of the king *in capite* by the service of the 20th part of one knight's fee, and the rent of 9 *s* 2 *d* to be paid yearly into the court of augmentations. Sir Hugh settled the same upon his wife who was daughter of Sir John Hudleston, and she after his death marrying into the Pennington family at Moncaster gave the same to her younger son William Pennington, in whose posterity it still continues.

In the 5 and 6 Ph. and M. Sep. 2. Thomas Reve and Nicholas Pynde of London gentlemen purchased of the crown the said rent of 9 *s* 2 *d*, together with divers free rents in Seaton late belonging to the said priory.

MUNKFORCE was, as before is mentioned, given by William de Meschiens to Furness abbey, and upon the dissolution was granted to the house of Millum, and by several mesne conveyances is now the inheritance of Mr. Edmund Gibson of Whitehaven in this county.

SCOGGERBAR is another manor within the parish of Bootle, lying west from thence by the sea shore; and was given by Sir William Hudleston to his second son Joseph, who by the death of his elder brother Ferdinand, as is abovesaid, became heir of the lordship of Millum, and reunited Scoggerbar to the said lordship.

PARISH OF CORNEY.

The parish and manor of CORNEY lies three miles north from Bootle. Of this place Michael the falconer and his posterity took surname, for they were thereof infeoffed in the reign of king John or king Henry the third; and by marriage of the daughter and heir of Corney the inheritance came to the Penningtons of Mulcaster where it yet remains, who are also patrons of the advowson.

Middleton Place is a little hamlet within this parish and manor, where the manor court is held, and hath been so of old time, and the rather in regard the capital messuage and demesne were here formerly, which gave name to an ancient family of the Middletons, and was their habitation, but hath since been broken into tenancies.

The *church* is rectorial, dedicated to St. John Baptist; is valued in the king's books at 9 *l* 17 *s* 1 *d*, and returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 22 *l* 11 *s* 10 *d*. It belonged to the abbey of St. Mary's York, who presented to it in 1536, which was a few years before the dissolution. It is a small parish, consisting only of 36 tenements.

PARISH OF WAYBERGTHWAITE.

WAYBERGTHWAIT, or the plain and valley of Waybergh, is the next parish; which Waybergh married the daughter or sister of Arthur Boyvil third lord

lord of Millum son of Godard Dapifer, with whom the said Arthur gave this manor in frank marriage; and their posterity took name from that place, until it was sold to the Penningtons of Mulcaster, it being only severed from Mulcaster demesne and park by the river Esk.

Here are no demesne lands, except Eskmeals; being a bare sandy ground, wherein is a coney warren.

The customary tenants pay arbitrary fines, rents, heriots, and boon services.

The *church* is rectorial, dedicated to St. John, valued in the king's books at 3*l* 11*s* 8*d*, and returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 18*l* 16*s* 6*d*, clear yearly value. In the year 1421, Sir Richard de Kirkby presented to this rectory, and again in 1425. In 1580, Henry Kirkby presented. In 1603, the presentation appears to have been in the Penningtons, in whom it still continues.

In this parish there was an ancient *poor* stock of 20*l*, unto which Mr. Park rector of Barton in Norfolk added 80*l*; the interest thereof to be distributed annually.

PARISH OF MULCASTER.

Next unto the north side of the seignory of Millum stands MULCASTER, upon the north-west bank of the river Esk; an ancient seat of the Penningtons, in whose name and family it hath continued ever since the time of William the conqueror or near it.

1. *Gamel de Penington*, in the reign of king Henry the second, gave the churches of Mulcaster, Penington, Whitbeck, and of Orton in Westmorland, to the priory of Conishead; which grant was confirmed by king Edward the second in the 12th year of his reign*.

2. *Benedict de Penington*, son of *Gamel*, had divers children. Alan son of Alan son of Benedict granted lands at Orton aforesaid to his uncle Simon son of the said Benedict: But, according to their family pedigree, Benedict (after the death of an elder son Robert) was succeeded by his son,

3. *David*, father of

4. *John*, father of

5. *Alan*, to whom Richard Lucy (as is hereafter mentioned) in the reign of king John granted the fee of Ravenglas.

6. *Thomas*, son of Alan.

7. *Alan*, son of Thomas.

8. *John*, son of Alan; of whom mention is made in the 21 Ed. 1.

9. *William*, son of John.

10. *John*, son of William; who being left in minority, was ward to the abbot of Furness; who demised the park at Pennington to one John de Haverington in the 16 Ric. 2.

11. *William*, son of John; who died seised of the sixth part of a knight's fee in Mulcaster and Ravenglas, and of the advowsons of the third part of

* 2 Dugd. Mon. 424.

the cell of St. Bees and abbey of Calder, and the advowsons of Gosforth and Dissington, as appears by inquisition taken 8 Ed. 3.

12. *John*, son of William.

13. *William*, son of John; who was ward to John de Multon.

14. *Alan*, son of William; who married Margaret daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Preston, with whom he had a moiety of the manor of Preston Richard, which the family enjoys to this day.

15. Sir *John Pennington* knight, son of Alan.

16. *John*, his son; who married Mary daughter of Sir John Hudleston, upon which marriage in the 23 Ed. 4. the estate was settled upon the issue male. And he having only a daughter Isabel married to Thomas Dykes of Warthole esquire, the estate came to the second brother,

17. *William*, who had a son,

18. *Joseph*; father of

19. Sir *William Pennington* knight, who married Isabel daughter of John Farrington of Warden in Lancashire esquire, with whom he had the manor of Farrington. On an inquisition of knights fees in Cumberland in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found that this Sir William held the manor of Mulcaster of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by the service of the sixth part of one knight's fee, rendering to the king yearly for Seawake 12*d*, and the puture of two serjeants; and that he held the hamlet of Ravenglas in like manner, by homage and fealty and the service of the 17th part of one knight's fee, and puture of serjeants as above.

20. *Joseph*, son of Sir William.

21. Sir *William*, son of Joseph. He married Isabel the eldest daughter of John Stapleton of Wartre in the county of York, with whom the manor of Wartre came to the Penningtons. He was the first baronet of the family, being so created 29 Cha. 2. He had issue,

22. Sir *Joseph Pennington* baronet, who married Margaret sister of Henry viscount Lonsdale. He had issue John, Joseph, and a daughter Katharine mother of the present Sir James Lowther baronet.

23. Sir *John Pennington* baronet died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother the present owner of the family estate, viz.

24. Sir *Joseph Pennington* baronet; who hath three sons, John now a colonel in his majesty's forces, Joseph, and Lowther; and three daughters, the youngest of whom is now lately married to Brooks Osbaldiston of the county of York esquire.

The Arms of Pennington are; Or, 5 lozenges conjoined in fess Azure.

This manor is bounded by the river Esk on the south east, the sea on the west, and the rill or rivulet called Mite on the north. It is in the form of a long ridge of hills, running in an oblique form, from the foot of Esk unto the great and vast mountains in Eskdale, Wafdale, and Miterdale, being in length above two miles, and about half as much in breadth. The park is large, well stored with deer and conies, as it is said it anciently was with wood, but there is not much appearance of it at present.

Ravenglas

Ravenglas is a village within this manor, and a market town, lying a mile west from Mulcaster upon the sea shore. The word signifies a green of ferns, from *renigh*, fern, and *glas*, green, derived from the Irish. King John granted to Richard Lucy a yearly fair to be held here on St. George's day (April 23d), and a weekly market every Friday, as lord paramount. But the said Richard Lucy the same year, by fine levied to Alan Pennington, confirmed to him as mesne lord and his tenants all the land and fee of *Ravenglas*, to hold to him and his heirs, with *estovers* to make fish garths in the river Esk.

At present, the earl of Egremont holds the fair of *Ravenglas* on the eve, day, and morrow of St. James. On the first of these days in the morning, the lord's officer, at proclaiming the fair, is attended by the serjeants of the bow of Egremont, with the insignia belonging thereto; and all the tenants of the forest of Copeland owe a customary service to meet the lord's officer at *Ravenglas* to proclaim the fair, and abide with him during the continuance thereof; and for sustentation of their horses, they have two swaiths of grass in the common field of *Ravenglas* in a place set out for that purpose. On the third day at noon, the earl's officer discharges the fair by proclamation; immediately whereupon the Penningtons and their tenants take possession of the town, and have races and other divertisements during the remainder of that day.

The earl of Egremont hath also several fisheries upon the rivers of Esk, Mite, and Irt; where are caught great varieties of sea-fish, as well as fresh water fish: Which fisheries are held in lease by the Penningtons.

And in the winter season there is so great plenty of woodcocks (which they catch in snares or springes) that the tenants are bound by the custom of the manor to sell them to the lord for pence apiece.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It was wholly appropriated to the priory of Conishead, and upon the dissolution was granted to the lord of the manor, who nominates a perpetual curate, whose stipend was returned at 10*l*. In 1723, it had an augmentation of 200*l* by lot.

Here is a school founded by Richard Brookbank, and endowed by him with the interest of 160*l*. The schoolmaster is appointed by trustees, who are some of the substantial inhabitants.

There is an ancient *poor stock* of 23*l*; and 12 loaves distributed every Sunday, given by some of the ancestors of the Penningtons.

ESKDALE CHAPELRY.

At the head of Esk river, three miles east from Mulcaster, stands *Eskdale* chapel in this ward. It is dedicated to St. Catherine. It was certified in 1717 at 9*l* per annum, 5*l* of which was interest of 100*l* given by Edward Stanley esquire, then in the hands of John Stanley esquire his son. The chapelry consists of two villages, *Eskdale* and *Birker*, which are divided by the river Esk, the latter in the parish of Millum, the other in the parish of St.

St. Bees where the chapel stands, being 14 miles distant from the mother church.

About half a mile from the chapel stands *Awsthwaike*, now called *Dalegarth*, which gave name to the ancient family of the Awsthwaites, upon the grant thereof made by Arthur Boyvill lord of Millum. And Constance daughter and heir of Thomas de Awsthwaike brought this manor by marriage to Nicholas Stanley esquire in king Edward the third's time. His grandfather John was a younger brother of William Stanley esquire lord of Stanleigh in the Moorlands in Staffordshire, from whence they took their name. This manor continues in the issue male of the said Nicholas to this day; the present owner being Edward Stanley esquire. Their arms are; Argent, on a bend Azure three stags heads caboshed Or.

This manor lies at the foot of the mountain Hardknot, and contains a vast tract of mountainous ground, which is reckoned an excellent sheep heath.

The aforesaid Edward Stanley esquire, who gave 100*l* to the chapel, gave 40*l* to the *poor*; and there was then 13*l* more of ancient poor stock.

W A S D A L E.

WASDALE (Waste-dale) at the foot of Copeland fells lies about two miles north from Eskdale. Here are two *chapels*, holden of St. Bees, *Nether Wasdale*, and *Wasdale head* or *Upper Wasdale*.

Nether Wasdale was certified at 5*l* a year, and is above ten miles distant from the parish church.

Wasdale head was certified at 3*l* a year, and is 14 miles distant from the parish church. It received an augmentation by lot of 200*l*, in the year 1719.

These two chapelries, Mr. Denton says, are parcel of the barony of Egremont, and make one intire manor; which was parcel of the third part of Egremont, which Thomas Lucy had with his wife Margaret one of the coheirs of John Multon the last baron of Egremont of that name. But at present, Wasdale head is understood to be part of the manor of Eskdale, and Nether Wasdale a distinct manor of itself.

In these mountains is a large forest of deer, which extends as far as Styhead in Boredale.

PARISH OF IRTON.

A mile or two below Wasdale to the southward, upon the south side of the river Irt, lies the parish, manor, and town of *Irt* or IRTON, so named of the river Irt. This place gave name to the ancient family of the *Irtons*, who have enjoyed it in the male line for many ages. The first that we meet with of certainty is,

1. *Richard de Yrton*; who had issue,

2. *Ralph*

2. *Ralph de Yrton*; who lived in the reign of king Hen. 2. He had issue,

3. *Stephen de Yrton*; who had issue Robert, Ralph, and Thomas.

4. *Robert de Irton* died without issue; and his next brother Ralph being professed of religion, being first prior of Gisbourn, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, the estate fell to Thomas the third brother. Ralph was made bishop in the 7 Ed. 1.

5. *Thomas Irton* had issue,

6. *Thomas*; father of

7. *Christopher*; father of

8. *Richard*; father of

9. *John*; father of

10. *Richard*; father of

11. *John*; father of

12. *Nicholas Irton*; which Nicholas appears to be one returned by the commissioners in the 12 Hen. 6. amongst the great men and gentry of the county. He had issue,

13. *John Irton*; from whom descended the family of the Irtons in Devonshire. He had issue,

14. *John*; who had issue,

15. *William Irton*; who was made receiver of the county in the 8 Hen. 7. He had issue,

16. *Richard Irton*; who was sheriff of the county in the 22 Hen. 8. This Richard in the 35 Hen. 8. is found by inquisition to hold the manor and town of Irton of our lord the king as of his castle of Egremond, by homage and fealty and one half-penny free rent and suit of court at Egremond. He held also at the same time Cleter, and a moiety of the manor of Bastinthwaite. He had issue,

17. *Roger*; who had issue,

18. *John*; who had issue,

19. Another *John*; who had issue,

20. A third *John*; who had issue,

21. *George*; who had issue,

22. *George*; who was sheriff of the county in the 24 G. 2. and dying without issue was succeeded by his brother,

23. *Samuel Irton*; who was sheriff in the 5 Geo. 3. and died in 1766, leaving three sons, George, Samuel, and Edmund; and three daughters, Frances, Elizabeth, and Martha.

Irton hall is said to be a good seat in a bad country; standing upon the ascent of an hill, with a large prospect over the west part of Cumberland and the Irish sea unto the Isle of Man and Galloway in Scotland. This place is well sheltered with wood; and where it is not rocky, the soil is tolerably fertile. The demesne is large. The tenants pay customary rents, arbitrary fines, and heriots, with other boons and services.

SANTON,

SANTON, in this parish, was in Henry the third's time the inheritance of one Alan de Copeland. His capital mansion house was in the township of Bootle. He held of Thomas de Multon of Gillsand, who held over of the lord of Egremont. Afterwards, Alan and Richard his sons succeeded him, and John and Richard succeeded them. And in the 22 Ric. 2. Alan son of Richard Copeland held lands there. It is now in the families of Irton and Winder; Winder's part was purchased of Latus, and Latus purchased of one Lancaster.

In the river Irt the inhabitants at low water gather *pearls*, and the jewellers buy them of the poor people for a trifle, but sell them at a good price. And it is said, that Mr. Thomas Patrickson late of How in this county, having employed divers poor inhabitants to gather these pearls, obtained such a quantity as he sold to the jewellers in London for above 800*l*.

The *church* was appropriated to the nunnery of Seaton or Lekeley, and upon the dissolution thereof granted to the Penningtons lords of Mulcaster, who now enjoy the advowson and tithes. The church is dedicated to St. Paul, and was returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 4*l* 13*s* 4*d*.

Henry Calday gave 100*l*, the interest thereof to go to a *schoolmaster* when a school should be built. Upon which foundation a small school hath been established.

PARISH OF DREGG.

About two miles south west from Irton, between Irt river and the sea, is DREGG; which is the next parish, and another fee of Egremont.

The parish consists of two hamlets, Dregg and Carleton.

Dregg had of old time great store of oaks growing there, and thereof the name *Derigh* or *Dergh* signifying an oak in the Erse or Irish language was attributed to it. It was in the possession of the Estrevelles, barons of Liddall, in king Henry the second's time; whose patrimony by a daughter came to the lord Baldwin Wake in the reign of king Henry the third. Of which Baldwin, William son of Thomas de Graystock and the lady Adingham de Furness in the 10 Ed. 1. held a knight's fee between them in Dregg. And in the 29 Ed. 1. the abbot of Caldre, Patrick Curwen, and the lady Margaret Multon held Dregg of John de Graystock and of John son of Robert de Harrington, and they held over of John Wake. Afterwards Harrington's part came to the Curwens by marriage of the heir general of the Harringtons, and so continued in the house of Workington, until Sir Nicholas Curwen sold it to Sir William Pennington of Mulcaster in king James the first's time, whose posterity still enjoy it. But the most considerable part of Dregg now belongs to the earl of Egremont, and the tenants do suit and service at the great court at Egremont.

Dregg is bounded by the river Irt on the East and South, by the sea on the West, and by the demesne and manor of Seascales on the North.

The

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It was appropriated either to the priory of Conishead or the abbey of Calder, but unto which of the two hath not appeared to us. Bishop Gastrell takes notice, that Anselm son of Michael de Furness gave the chapel of *Drog* to the priory of Conishead, and queries whether in the manuscript it might not be mistaken for the church of Dreg. On the other hand, it hath appeared that the abbot of Caldre had part of the manor, and it seldom happened when the religious had any thing to do with the manor, but they had the advowson also. However, it was so totally appropriated, that it is now only a perpetual curacy; and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at the yearly value of *5l 6s 8d.* Upon the dissolution it was granted to the Curwens, and Sir Nicholas Curwen sold it to the Penningtons as before is mentioned, whose posterity now enjoy not only all the tithes, but also the demesne and manor. The lord hath here also a miln, to which the tenants are bound; and prescribes to flousam, jetlam, and lagan, and so it was adjudged upon a trial at bar between Henry earl of Northumberland and Sir Nicholas Curwen in queen Elizabeth's time, and afterwards a decree in chancery for confirming the said prescription and securing that right to the claim of the sea against the lord paramount.

CARLETON was first *villa rusticorum*, a town of husbandmen, and then called the *Carles town*; but it was afterwards made demesne, and since demised and broken into tenancies. They hold of Sir Joseph Pennington as of his manor of Dregg. It lies on the east side of Irt; and it is very observable, that the lands which lie on each side of that river are of such different soils, as hath hardly been known elsewhere; those on the east side being altogether a deep clay, and those on the west and north nothing but beds of sand.

PARISH OF GOSFORTH.

Above Dregg two miles north lies the parish of GOSFORTH or *Gosford*, whereof the Gosfords an ancient family in those parts took their surname. Robert Gosford, the last of their house, left his lands to be divided among five coheirs, viz. Mariot the wife of Alan Caddy, his eldest daughter; Isabel wife of Henry Hustock, his second daughter; Johan wife of Adam Garh, the third daughter; Eleanor wife of William Kirkby, the fourth daughter; and John Multon son of Agnes Estholme, the fifth coheir.

In the second year of king Edward the third, Sarah the widow of Robert Leyburne held Caddy's part, John Pennington held Kirkby's part, and the said John Multon the residue.

Mr. Robert Copley, steward to Sir William Pennington for 17 years during his minority, and chief bailiff of Copeland forest to the then earl of Northumberland, purchased Kirkby's part, and built a large handsome house, with orchards and gardens suitable, but they are now much in decay.

ALLERDALE ABOVE DERWENT. (GOSFORTH.)

Bolton in Copeland is a township within this parish, which lies a mile east from Gosford. This was the inheritance of the Waybergthwaits in Edward the first's time; for in the 23 Ed. 1. William de Waybergthwait held 10 *l* lands there of Thomas de Multon of Gillsand, and his land in Waybergthwaite of the lord of Millum.

In the 35 Hen. 8. William Kirkby held the manor of Bolton of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by knights service, paying yearly 10 *s* cornage, and seawake, homage, suit of court, and witnessman. At the same time he held lands and tenements in Gosforth and Cleater, by the like homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paying to the king a fee farm rent of 8 *s* for the lands in Gosforth, and 2 *s* for the lands in Cleater; and 2 *s* seawake, and also puture of two serjeants.

It was afterwards the estate of Lancelot Senhouse, whose father was third brother of the house of Seascales, and he had it by grant from the lord thereof his brother.

Seascales lies a mile west from Gosford, and is so called from the *scales* or shields of cattle by the sea side. It was the capital messuage of John Senhouse esquire, son of William, brother of John, whose father also was John. It was purchased by Mr. Blaylock merchant in Whitehaven, whose daughter and heir was married to Augustine Earl esquire, whose son dying without issue, it descended to his two sisters coheirs. At present, this, and also the manor of Bolton are the property of Charles Lutwidge esquire, who has a country house near adjoining, where he has made great improvements in building, planting, and gardening.

The *church* of Gosforth is rectorial, dedicated to St. Mary. It is rated in the king's books at 17 *l* 14 *s* 7 *d*; and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at the clear yearly improved value of 35 *l*. In the 8 Ed. 3. William Pennington of Moncaster esquire died seised of the advowson of this church. Afterwards, the patronage thereof appears to have been in the crown; and in the sixth year of king Edward the sixth, the said king by his letters patent granted the advowson and right of patronage to Fergus Greyme gentleman, his heirs and assigns. And in the 6 Eliz. March 22. there is a licence to Fergus Greyme to alienate the same (holden of the queen *in capite*) to Thomas Senhouse gentleman, for the fine of 16 *s* 10 *d* paid into the hanaper. The owners of Seascales are now the patrons.

In 1717 it was certified that there is a *poor stock* in this parish of 24 *l*, the interest thereof distributed yearly at Easter.

PARISH OF PONSONBY.

PONSONBY, the habitation of *Ponson*, was so denominated from a family of that name of ancient time, which family afterwards took name from the place *de Ponsonby*,

sonby, of which family and name there are several yet remaining. There was one Ponson in the reign of king Stephen and Henry the first. His son John Fitz Ponson was fined in Henry the second's time because he wanted pledges. Alexander son of Richard Ponsonby lived about the time of Ed. 2. And William in the reign of Ed. 3. And Robert in Richard the second's time. It was afterwards purchased by the Stanleys, in whose name and family it still continues.

The church was given to the priory of Conishead by John Fitz Ponson aforesaid. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 9*l* 2*s*; viz. 6*l* paid by the impropiator, 3*l* given by William Cleator for monthly sermons, and 2*s* surplice fees. In 1689, a presentation from the crown was procured to this church as a vicarage, but afterwards revoked, and there was none before that in the institution books. So that it is only a perpetual curacy, and the Stanleys impropiators nominate the curate. It is a small parish, consisting only of 24 tenements and two cottages, in which are resident about 20 families.

In 1717 it was certified that the said William Cleator abovementioned, who was doctor of physick, gave by his will 100*l* to the minister for preaching 12 sermons every year, till the impropriation should be restored to the church, and then to go to a school in the parish. And the executors refusing to pay the money, the minister sued and recovered it in chancery, with 20*l* arrears of interest; 9*l* of this money was then lost, and 43*l* thereof in the hands of the churchwardens not disposed of. The rest was laid out in lands.

PARISH OF ST. BRIDE'S.

The parish of ST. BRIDE'S, or St. *Bridget's*, lies on the north side of the river Calder, upon which river stands the ABBEY within the *manor* of *Calder*; so named from the rill or beck falling down from the mountain called *Caldsfell* (from its cold situation) into the dale where the abbey stands, and thence into the Irish sea.

This abbey (which was of the Cistercian order) was founded by Ranulph son of the first Ranulph de Meschiens, in the year 1134†. The revenues thereof will principally appear from a confirmation thereof by king Henry the third, which was as followeth:

By the gift of *Ranulph de Meschiens*, the ground on which the abbey stands; and Bemerton, and Holgate, with the appurtenances; one house in Egremont; two salt works of Withane; a fishing in Derwent; another in Egre; pasture for their cattle in the forest of the said Ranulph as much as they shall need; all necessaries for their salt works and fisheries and building of their houses; and liberty for their hogs without pannage:

† Fanner's Notitia, 75.

By the gift of *John* son of *Ada* and *Matthew* his brother, all the land of *Stavenenge* with the appurtenances :

By the gift of *Robert Bonekill*, one carucate of land in lesser *Gilerux*, and 12 acres and one perch more in the same ; and one acre of meadow between the greater and lesser *Gilcrux* ; and pasture for 20 oxen, 12 cows, and 6 mares, with their young of one year :

By the gift of *Roger* son of *William*, lands in *Ikelinton* and *Brachampton*, and part of the mill of *Brachampton* :

By the gift of *Richard de Lucy*, one moiety of the mill of *Ikelinton*, with all things thereunto appertaining :

By the gift of *Beatrix de Molle*, five bovates of land in lesser *Gilcruce*, and a fourth part of the miln of the greater *Gilcruce* :

By the gift of *Thomas* son of *Gospatrik*, a toft in *Workington*, and 20 salmon yearly at the feast of St. John Baptist, and one net in *Derwent* between the bridge and the sea :

By the gift of *Thomas de Multon*, a moiety of the vill of *Dereham*, with the advowson of the church there †.

After the dissolution, king *Henry* the eighth by letters patent dated the 26th of July in the 30th year of his reign, granted to *Thomas Leigh* doctor of laws and his heirs, the demesne and site of the late abbey or manor of *Calder*, and the church, steeple, and churchyard thereof, and all messuages, lands, tenements, houses, buildings, barns, dovecotes, gardens, orchards, waters, ponds, mills, ground and soil, as well within as nigh unto the site and precinct of the said monastery ; as also all lands, tenements, granges, meadows, pastures, woods, common of pasture, with divers inclosures by name, containing in the whole 217 acres, at *Calder* aforesaid (with divers granges elsewhere) of the clear yearly value of 13*l* 10*s* 4*d*. To hold of the king *in capite* by the tenth part of one knight's fee, and the rent of 27*l* 1*d*, in the name of tenths to be paid into the court of augmentations.

Sir Ferdinando Leigh, grandson of the said *Thomas Leigh*, sold the same to *Sir Richard Fletcher* baronet ; who gave it in marriage with his daughter *Barbara* to *Mr. John Patrickson* second brother to *Joseph Patrickson* of *How* esquire, whose son *Richard Patrickson* sold it to *Mr. John Tiffin* of *Cockermouth*, who gave it to his grandson *John Senhouse* esquire the present possessor.

There is a large demesne, but a great part of it is a barren and sandy soil, excepting what lies near the river, which is very rich and fertile, but not woody.

Above this abbey eastward stands *Caldfell* and *Wasdale* fells, mounting aloft ; but yielding plenty of pasture for large flocks of sheep.

Silla park lies a mile lower upon this rill towards the sea, which was heretofore a cell belonging to this abbey, where the abbey had a park well stored

† Appendix, N^o. VI. Note, This last particular, concerning the church of *Dereham*, was either a mistake, or a wrong claim by the abbey ; for this advowson had been given before by *Alice de Romeley* to the priory of *Gisburn*, and the said priory constantly enjoyed it.

with deer; and is now a very pleasant seat, by the river's side, within a mile of the sea, the land lying in a flat, and a commodious dwelling-house being there built by Darcy Curwen esquire, upon whom the same was settled by his grandfather Sir Henry Curwen, which Sir Henry received the same by grant from the crown upon the dissolution of chantries.

St. Bride's church lies half a mile more westward between Calder beck and Beckermouth. It was dedicated to St. Bridget an Irish saint. It was appropriated to Calder abbey; and since the dissolution thereof was granted to the Flemings. John Fleming of Rydal esquire gave the same in frank marriage with his daughter to Sir Jordan Crossland knight, whose daughters and coheirs sold the same to Richard Patrickson esquire; and Mr. Henry Todd is now impropiator and patron. It was certified at 7*l* clear yearly value.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S.

A little above St. Bride's lies the manor of (*Little*) BECKERMET, now and of old time belonging to the Flemings of Rydal in Westmorland, who as mesne lords between the baron of Egremont and the possessors and land tenants of Rotington, Frisington, Arloghden, and Weddikar, did hold them as fees of Beckermeth, and it self as demesne of the baron of Egremont barony. For it is to be noted, that there are two manors of the name of *Beckermeth*; one called *Great Beckermeth*, in the parish of St. Bride's, belonging to the earl of Egremont; and this other, called *Little Beckermeth* in the parish of St. John's.

The church of this parish was given by the Fleming family to the aforesaid abbey of Calder, and in the year 1262 was totally appropriated to the said abbey, so as that the whole revenue thereof was applied to the use of that house. In the grant of appropriation, it is curious to observe, upon what frivolous pretences such appropriations were commonly obtained. The abbot and convent in their petition to Godefride archbishop of York set forth, that although they had the right of patronage in the churches of St. John Baptist of Beckermeth, and of St. Michael in Arlekden, yet by reason of the importunity of great men, and provisions of the said benefices, they had not free liberty to present unto the same; and therein, where they obliged one great man they disobliged many more; they therefore request, that the archbishop would take such order therein, as may be more beneficial to the said abbot and convent, and also to the archdeacon of Richmond, to whom the sequestration of, and institution to vacant benefices doth belong, and the collation thereof for various causes may appertain: Therefore the said archbishop grants to the said abbot and convent, that the church of St. John of Beckermeth, which is nigh to the house of Calder, and contiguous to their parish of St. Bridget, shall, after the death or cession of William the then rector, be converted and perpetually remain to their own use, for the increase of their alms,
and

and better sustentation of the convent: And that the archdeacon of Richmond may not be prejudiced thereby in his right to sequestrations, institutions, and collations, he grants in recompence thereof, that the church of Arlekden, after the death or cession of Alan the then incumbent, shall be perpetually annexed to the archdeaconry, and converted to the use of the archdeacon, so that he may have a house in Coupland unto which he may resort, when he or his officials go into those parts, through bogs, and floods, and various tempests, to discharge their ecclesiastical function.—And the monks in this and other like cases, having obtained the whole possessions, sent out some of their own body occasionally to officiate in those neighbouring churches; and upon the dissolution of the religious houses, those revenues being not restored, the churches were thereby left totally destitute, and to this day are not supplied by rectors or vicars, but only by perpetual curates. And by this means, this same church of St. John's, as well as that of St. Bride's, were so impoverished, that they have ever since been supplied by one and the same curate, nominated to both by the same impropriator and patron, and are looked upon in fact as two parishes united. In bishop Bridgman's time, they paid synodals and procurations jointly; but since that time (by reason of their poverty, no doubt) they have paid nothing. In 1702, a curate was nominated by Richard Patrickson esquire to the churches of St. Bridget's and St. John's. In 1690, a curate was licensed to the cure of the churches or chapels of Beckermond.

The church of St. John's stands not far from the mouth of End river. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 7*l*. Mr. Henry Todd is the present impropriator and patron.

PARISH OF HALE.

HALE was first granted to the Multons of Gilsland, with Gosford; by the first lords of the barony of Egremont: And in the reign of Henry the third was the property of *Alexander de Hale*. *Agnes* and *Constance* his daughters held it in the 23 Ed. 1. of Thomas de Multon. But in Edward the second's time the proprietor is named *Christian* in the inquisition *post mortem* of John de Multon.

The *Ponsonbys* got Agnes's part, and afterwards the whole. This family derive their original from Picardy; and their prime ancestor in this county, accompanying William duke of Normandy in his expedition into this kingdom, established his residence here, and took their name *de Hale*. *John Ponsonby* of Hale esquire, was father of *Simon*, father of *Henry*; which *Henry*, by Dorothy his wife daughter of Mr. Sands of Rottenden, had two sons *John* and *Henry*, both of whom settled in Ireland. For in the year 1649, when Oliver Cromwell was appointed to reduce Ireland, these two gentlemen attended him, with other officers. Sir John Ponsonby, the elder brother, was ancestor to the earl of Besborough; and Henry, the younger, having lands assigned him in the county of Kerry, had the same confirmed by patent under the

the act of settlement June the 16th, 1666; and became seated at Stacks town and Crotto in Kerry, where his posterity still remain and flourish †.

The church of Hale was appropriated to the priory of Conishead in the year 1345, by the archdeacon of Richmond, reserving to himself a pension of 6*l* 8*s* a year. It was certified by the lord viscount Lonsdale the impropriator, who was also patron, at 7*l* a year. It is charged 3*s* 4*d* synodals, and 6*s* 8*d* procurations, to be paid by the impropriator. The parish contains about 25 families ‡.

PARISH OF EGREMONT.

A mile north-west from Hale, stands EGREMONT town, upon the north side of the river End. It was first the seat of William de Melchines, as is before related; by whose daughter Alice the inheritance came after two descents to the family of the Lucys; the last of which family Maud or Matilda Lucy, only sister and heir of Anthony lord Lucy, was married to Henry Percy the first earl of Northumberland, in whose male line the estate continued, until the lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir to Joceline the last earl of Northumberland of that line, married Charles duke of Somerset about the year 1682, and thereby transferred the same unto that family.

The Percys (who came from a place of that name in France) derive themselves in the following manner:

1. *Galfrid de Percy*, first lord of that name, was son of William de Percy, and born in Normandy.

2. *William* lord Percy, his son, born in Normandy, was for his valour created earl of Poictiers by Richard duke of Normandy in the year 956.

3. *Galfrid* lord Percy, son of William.

4. *William* lord Percy, son of Galfrid, came into England with William the conqueror. He founded the abbey of Whitby. His wife's name was Emma de Porte, by whom he had issue Alan, William, Richard, and Walter. He went with Robert duke of Normandy against the Turks, and died at the siege of Antioch; and his heart was buried in Whitby abbey.

5. *Alan* lord Percy married Emma de Gaunt, daughter of Gilfrid de Gaunt, unto whom the conqueror gave Lindsey, being the third part of Lincolnshire. This Alan had Hunmanby cum membris in frank marriage with his wife. He gave the tithes of many manors to the said abbey of Whitby; and, dying in a good old age, was buried there.

6. *William* lord Percy married Alice daughter of the lord Rosse, by whom he had issue Alan and Robert; but they both dying young, the inheritance did descend to his younger brother Richard.

7. *Richard* lord Percy, brother of William, married Jane daughter of Sir William Davise alias Bruers; and was buried at Whitby.

† Smith's History of Kerry, p. 60.

‡ Gasrell.

8. *William* lord Percy married a daughter of Sir William Turkey, by whom he had issue (besides several children who died young) William abbot of Whitby, Maud, and Agnes. He founded the monastery of Sanly in the year 1147, and the monastery of Hundall in 1173. He died very old, and was buried at Sanly. His son William being professed of religion, the inheritance did descend to his daughters Maud and Agnes. Of whom, Maud was married to William Beaumont earl of Warwick, and died without issue; whereupon Agnes succeeded to the whole.

9. *Agnes*, lady Percy, married Joceline de Lovain, on condition he should take the name and arms of Percy. This Joceline was brother to Idoliza queen consort to king Hen. 2. and son to the duke of Brabant. King Hen. 3. gave to him the honour of Petworth, where he was buried; and Agnes was buried at Whitby.

10. *Henry* lord Percy, son of Joceline and Agnes, married Isabel daughter of Adam de Bruce of the kingdom of Scotland, and by her had issue William and Henry. He was buried in Sanley abbey.

11. *William* lord Percy married Helen daughter of the lord Randolph, and had issue Richard, Gilfrid, Walter, Ormesby, Ingelram, and Alan, who all died without issue, and the lands descended to his brother Henry.

12. *Henry* lord Percy married Eleanor daughter of earl Warren, by whom he had issue Henry, William, and John.

13. *Henry* lord Percy, son of Henry, married Idonea daughter of the earl of Arundel; and by her had issue Henry and William. He died in the 54 Hen. 3.

14. *Henry*, his son, married Idonea daughter of the lord Clifford, and had issue Henry, William, Thomas (bishop of Norwich), Roger, Richard, Maud, Eleanor, Isabella, and Margaret. He died in the 25 Ed. 3.

15. *Henry* lord Percy, son of the last Henry, married Mary daughter of the earl of Lancaster, by whom he had issue Henry and Thomas.

16. *Henry* his son, first earl of Northumberland, so created at the coronation of king Richard the second. He married to his third wife Maud or Matilda aforesaid, daughter of Thomas lord Lucy, and sister and heir of his son Anthony lord Lucy of this barony. And though she had no child to him, yet she made him her heir, on condition that he should quarter the arms of Lucy, which were, Gules, three lucas or fishes Argent; together with his own, which were, Or, a lion Azure†.

17. *Henry* his son, surnamed Hotspur, married Eleanor daughter of the earl of Westmorland, and had issue Henry, Thomas created earl of Egremont by king Henry the sixth and slain at Northampton field in his quarrel, Robert prebendary of Beverley, William bishop of Carlisle, Ralph, Richard, John, Henry, Catherine married to the earl of Kent, Anne married to the lord Hungerford, and Joan who died young. This earl was slain in the first battle of St. Albans on the part of king Hen. 6.

† Appendix, No. VII.

18. *Henry*, third earl of Northumberland, married Eleanor daughter and heir of the lord Poynings, and had issue Henry, Margaret married to Sir Walter Gascoyn, Elizabeth married to the lord Afcrook, and Eleanor married to the lord Delawar.—He was slain at Towton field on behalf of the said king Hen. 6.

19. *Henry*, fourth earl of Northumberland, married Maud daughter of the lord Herbert, and had issue Henry, Joceline, Alan, William, Anne married to the earl of Arundel, Eleanor married to the duke of Buckingham, and Elizabeth.—He was slain at Thirsk by the country people in levying a tax for the king's service, and was buried at Beverley.

20. *Henry*, fifth earl of Northumberland, married Catherine daughter of Sir Robert Spencer; and had issue Henry, Thomas, Ingelram, Margaret married to Henry earl of Cumberland, and Maud who died young.

21. *Henry*, sixth earl of Northumberland, married Mary daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury, and died without issue. He wasted a considerable part of his estate, and gave the rest to king Hen. 8. which gift was confirmed by act of parliament. Thomas, his brother, had two sons Thomas and Henry: which Thomas the son succeeded to the earldom.

22. *Thomas*, seventh earl of Northumberland, married Anne daughter to the earl of Worcester, and had issue Thomas who died young, Elizabeth, Lucy, Jane, and Mary. Unto this Thomas queen Mary, in the 4 and 5 Ph. and M. gave back the estate, thus described: All that the honour, park, and forest of Cockermouth; and all those demesnes, manors, lands, tenements, and townships of the five towns, Aspatric, Newlandrawe, Allerdale, Satmurtho, Lorton, Coldale, Rogerfett, Mikerkyne, Brathavte, Buttermere, Darwenfell, Wigdon, Kirkland, Rossuen alias Rossington, Aykehead, Woodside alias Woodfend, Dundraw, Waverton and Westward, Egremont, Wilton, Drege, Karleton, Ashdale, Wasdale, Netherwasdale, Egremont, Boudage, Ravenglass, Kenneside, Dene, Whinfield, Byrkley, Broughton parva, Broughton magna, and Caldbeck Underfield; and the forest of Derwent fells, Westward, Ashdale, and Wasdale; and the office of bailiff and bailiwick between Eyne and Derwent, and between Eyne and Dodyne; and all messuages and tenements and other hereditaments between the said rivers, and in Carlisle and Egremont; and the fishery of salmon in the river Derwent; and the advowson of the rectories of Egremont, Deane, and Uldale, and of the vicarages of Caldebeck-Upperton, Aspatrick, Kirkbride, and Wikton alias Wickedon: To hold to the said Thomas earl of Northumberland and the heirs male of his body, and for default of such issue to Henry Percy esquire his brother and to the heirs male of his body, of the king and queen *in capite* by the 40th part of one knight's fee †.

23. *Henry*, brother of Thomas, succeeded; who married Catherine one of the daughters and coheirs of John Nevil lord Latimer, by which marriage

† Other parts of the estate had been granted away by king Henry the eighth and by this queen before, and some also of the estates in this grant mentioned; as to which, this posterior grant would of course be void.

the manor of Bolton in this county came to the Percys. He had issue Henry, Thomas, William, Charles, Richard, Alan, Joceline, Lucy, and Anne.

24. *Henry*, the ninth earl, married Dorothy daughter of Walter earl of Essex; and had issue Algernon, Henry, Catharine, and another daughter married to Henry Sidney earl of Leicester. He lay long in the tower in queen Elizabeth's time for treason; and to prevent the forfeiture of his estate, he killed himself with a dagger before he was attainted.

25. *Algernon*, the tenth earl, married a daughter of Henry Sidney earl of Leicester, by whom he had issue Dorothy married to Sidney lord Lisle, afterwards earl of Leicester; and Jane married to Arthur earl of Essex. His second wife was Elizabeth daughter of James earl of Suffolk, by whom he had issue Joceline and Elizabeth. This Algernon in his life-time by fine and recoveries docked all the old intails, and made a new settlement of his estate.

26. *Joceline*, the eleventh earl of Northumberland, married Jane one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas earl of Southampton, by whom he had issue a daughter Elizabeth. He died at Tholouse in France in his return from Rome, having in that progress expended at least 100000*l*. Of which sum he borrowed 60000*l*, and unhinged his father's settlement to enable him to secure that sum by mortgaging his lands in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

27. *Elizabeth* lady Percy, sole daughter and heir of the last earl Joceline, was first married to Thomas Thinne of Longleet in the county of Somerset esquire, to whom she had no issue. Afterwards she was married to Charles Seymour duke of Somerset in 1682, and had issue Algernon, and a daughter Catharine married to Sir William Wyndham baronet.

28. *Algernon* duke of Somerset married Frances daughter of Henry Thynne only son of Thomas viscount Weymouth, and by her had issue George who died unmarried, and Elizabeth married to Sir Hugh Smithson baronet. The said Algernon, Oct. 2. 1749, was created baron of Warkworth and earl of Northumberland, with remainder to the said Sir Hugh Smithson his son in law, now duke of Northumberland. He was also on the day following created baron of Cockermouth and earl of Egremont, with remainder to Sir Charles Wyndham his nephew, son of Sir William Wyndham afore said by his wife the lady Catharine Seymour, unto whom the Cumberland estate came by intail.

29. On the death of the said Algernon duke of Somerset in 1750, the said Sir Charles Wyndham succeeded as earl of Egremont and baron of Cockermouth. He married Alicia-Maria daughter of George lord Carpenter, and by her had issue George, Percy-Charles, Charles-William, William-Frederic, Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria, Frances, and Charlotte.

30. *George Wyndham*, the present earl of Egremont and baron of Cockermouth, born Dec. 7, 1751.

The town of Egremont was an ancient burgh and sent burgeses to parliament; until the burghers becoming poor and unable (at least unwilling) to pay their burgeses their wages, they to free themselves from that future burden

did petition the king and parliament that they might be exempted from that charge.

They have many privileges by ancient charters. Particularly, Richard Lucy, about the time of king John, by his charter granted to them divers privileges, and at the same time enjoined them certain duties and services: for instance,—that in time of war the burghers shall find him and his heirs twelve men with their arms in his castle of Egremont for the defence of the same for 40 days at their own charges; that they shall grant him aid to make one of his sons a knight, and to marry one of his daughters, and to ransom his person if it shall fortune that he be taken prisoner; that if any burgher shall openly revile his neighbour, and be convicted thereof, he shall forfeit to the lord 3*s*; if he strike his neighbour without drawing blood 3*s*, if blood be drawn with any weapon 18*s*; if a burgher's wife shall utter any contumelious language to her neighbour, she shall forfeit to the lord 4*d*; that every burgher who keeps a plough, shall plough for the lord one day in the year at the summons of the bailiff, and every burgage shall find one man in autumn to mow and reap, who shall have their dinner when they so do, and for the said service they shall have common of pasture of Corkeby unto the river of Calder when the lord's corn and hay shall be cleared away from the same; but if their cattle shall pass the river Calder, they shall pay in summer for every ten of them one penny, in winter for every twenty of them one penny, and for fivescore sheep one penny; that they shall grind their corn at the lord's mill, paying a thirteenth multure of their own corn, and of corn bought by them a sixteenth; that they shall have necessary estovers for their buildings without view of the foresters, saving sufficient timber for the lord; that they shall not be obliged to expediate their dogs within their own limits, and if any of their dogs shall follow them out of their limits they shall not be troubled therefore, unless it be within the forest of Ennerdale*.

The *church* of Egremont was given by William Meschiens to the cell of St. Bees belonging to the abbey of St. Mary's York. It pays still a pension of 1*l* 2*s* 0*d* to St. Bees. In 1426, the abbot of St. Mary's York presented to it.

In 1569, queen Elizabeth presented to it. The earl of Egremont is the present patron. It is valued in the king's books at 9*l* 11*s* 0*d*. And was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 45*l* 15*s* 10*d*.

King Ed. 6. in the second year of his reign granted to William Ward and Richard Venables one messuage, one garden, and two acres of land in Brisco in the county of Cumberland, which formerly had been assigned towards the support of a chantry priest in the church of Egremont.

And the same king, in the third year of his reign, granted to Henry Tanner and Thomas Bocker messuages and tenements in the parish of Egremont, in the possession of 18 different persons, late belonging to a stipendiary in St. Mary's church of Egremont.

* Appendix, N^o VIII.

PARISH OF CLEATOR.

About a mile above, north from Egremont, lies CLEATOR, being the next parish and town, severed from Egremont by a little rill or beck called *Kekell*, and so the parish was called *Kekell-terr*, and by contraction *Cleator*.

So early as the 35 Hen. 8. we find this manor in the hands of the tenants; for on an inquisition of knights fees in Cumberland in that year, it is found, that the free tenants of Cleator held jointly the manor of Cleator of the king *in capite* as of his castle of Egremont, by the ninth part of one knight's fee, rendering homage and suit of court and 12*d* seawake.

The church was so totally appropriated to the abbey of Calder, that it is now only a perpetual curacy. It was dedicated to St. Leonard; for the licences to the curates did anciently run in this form—to serve the cure of souls in the chapel of St. Leonard de Cleator. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at the clear yearly value of 6*l* 13*s* 4*d*, viz. 4*l* 13*s* 4*d* from the impropiator, and 2*l* pension from the crown. In 1702, Mr. John Robertson the impropiator nominated the curate. The present impropiator and patron is John Gale esquire.

ENNERDALE.

ENNERDALE or *Enderdale* is commonly reputed a parish, although it is only a chapel under the mother church of St. Bees, as was found by verdict holden at Carlisle in the year 1690. The Irish named it *Lough Eanbeth* (lacus volucrum), from the fowls that bred there in the islands; and the river, *Eanbeth*; and the dale, *Eaner* or *Ar-ean*; and the Saxons retaining still the Irish name called the bottom and valley *Enerdale*.

In one of the charters of the priory of St. Bees (which was a cell of the great abbey of St. Mary's York) Ranulph son of William de Meschiens grants to the said abbey the lordship or manor of Enerdale, yet it was only some particular part thereof, for the manor at large continued in the Multon family, and was in the Harrington's part of the division of Egremont in the partition amongst John de Multon's coheirs, and descended to the Bonvils and Greys, and by forfeiture of Henry father of the lady Jane Grey escheated to the crown, wherein it still continues.—It is a forest, and was anciently stocked with red deer.

The church or chapel was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 4*l* 13*s* 4*d*. paid by the impropiator. It is distant about six miles from the parish church of St. Bees.

How or *Castlehow* is an ancient seat of the Patricksons, standing upon an ascent on the east side of the lough at Ennerdale aforesaid which is now the possession of John Senhouse of Caldre abbey esquire.

PARISH

PARISH OF LAMPLUGH.

THIS place was named by the Irish inhabitants *Glan-flough*, or *Glanfillough*; whereof is formed this present name LAMPLUGH: which Irish word signifies the *dale-wet* (vallis humida).

It gave name to the ancient family of the Lamplughs, a race of valorous gentlemen (saith Mr. Denton) successively for their worthiness knighted in the field, all or most part of them. The first lord of Lamplugh that we read of was *William de Lancaster* baron of Kendal, who exchanged Workington and Lamplough with *Gospatric* son of Orme lord of Seaton beneath Derwent for Middleton in Lonsdale. *Gospatric* held it all his time; but after his death, *Thomas* son of *Gospatric* gave it to *Robert de Lamplugh* and his heirs, paying yearly a pair of gilt spurs to the lords of Workington. This Robert held it in Henry the second's time; and is first in the pedigree of this family certified by John Lamplugh esquire at Dugdale's visitation in 1665; which is as follows:

1. Sir *Robert de Lamplugh* knight, lord of Lamplugh and of Hailkard in Lancashire.
2. Sir *Adam de Lamplugh* knight, son of Robert, lived in the time of king Richard the first and king John. To which *Adam*, Richard de Lucy lord of Egremont, as lord paramount of Lamplugh, confirmed the same and other possessions to him and his heirs, with divers privileges and immunities.
3. Sir *Robert de Lamplugh* knight, 43 Hen. 3. His wife's name was Meliora, who was an inheritrix; for on her marriage her husband paid a relief to king Henry the third.
4. *Raphe de Lamplugh*, 7 Ed. 3. Margaret his widow was impleaded by the lord of Workington for the wardship of Robert her son, whereby she lost the tuition of him.
5. Sir *Robert de Lamplugh* knight, by Constance his wife, had issue John, Raphe, William, and a daughter Christian.
6. Sir *John de Lamplugh* knight, 9 Ed. 1.
7. *Raphe de Lamplugh*, 13 Ed. 1. His wife's name was Elizabeth daughter of Preston.
8. *John de Lamplugh*.
9. Sir *Thomas de Lamplugh* knight, had issue John, Robert, Nicholas, Thomas, William, and Raphe.
10. *John de Lamplugh*, 20 Ric. 2.
11. *Hugh de Lamplugh*, 12 Hen. 4. He married Margaret daughter of Thomas Pickering.
12. Sir *John de Lamplugh* knight married Margaret daughter of John Eglesfield.
13. *Thomas de Lamplugh*, 7 Ed. 4. His wife was Eleanor daughter of Henry Fenwick.
14. *John de Lamplugh*, 19 Ed. 4.

15. *John*

15. *John de Lamplugh*, 1 Hen. 7. He married Isabel daughter of John Pennington.

16. Sir *John Lamplugh* knight, 27 Hen. 8. His wife was Catharine daughter and coheir of Guy Forster of Howsome in the county of York.

17. *John Lamplugh* esquire, married Isabel daughter of Stapleton.

18. *John Lamplugh* esquire, married Isabel daughter of Sir John Pennington knight.

19. Sir *John Lamplugh* knight, married Isabel daughter of Sir Christopher Curwen knight; and by her had issue John, and two daughters Anne and Elizabeth.

20. *John Lamplugh* esquire, married to his first wife Jane daughter of Blenerhasset, and by her had issue Edward. To his second wife he married Isabel daughter of Stapleton, and by her had issue Richard.

21. *Edward Lamplugh* esquire, died without issue.

22. *Richard Lamplugh* esquire, second son of John, married Alice daughter of Ward, and had issue John, George, Elizabeth, and Dorothy.

23. *John Lamplugh* esquire, son and heir of Richard, married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave knight, and died in the 12 Cha. 1. He had issue John, Francis, Richard, Edward, Henry, George, and a daughter Anne.

24. *John Lamplugh* of Lamplugh, esquire, was of the age of 46 at Dugdale's visitation aforesaid. He was colonel of foot in the service of king Charles the first, and was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Marston Moor in 1644. He was thrice married; first, to Jane daughter of Roger Kirkby of Kirkby in the county of Lancaster esquire, by whom he had no issue. His second wife was Frances daughter of Christopher Lancaster of Sockbridge esquire, and widow of Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven; by whom also he had no issue. He married to his third wife Frances daughter of Thomas Lamplugh of Ribton esquire; and by her had issue Thomas of the age of eight years at the said visitation, John, Edward, Elizabeth, and Phœbe.

The Arms of Lamplugh are; Or, a cross fleury Sable.

The demesne of Lamplugh is very large, but hilly; the soil is partly clay, and other parts are better soil, covering a limestone rock. Here are large herdwicks and sheep heaths upon the mountains.

From hence there is a large prospect over the west part of Cumberland, the Isle of Man, a great part of the Irish sea, and of the shires of Galloway, Carrick, Clidfdale, Nithsdale, and Annandale in Scotland.

KELTON, *Ketel's town*, in this parish, was parcel of Lamplugh, and first separated from it by *Ketel* son of Eldred son of Ivo de Talebois first baron of Kendal. Which *Ketel*, evidently, gave name to the place. It was holden as a fee of Beckermeth, as Beckermeth was holden of Egremont.

Salter, the capital messuage or demesne there, was afterwards given by Gospatric son of Orme son of the said Ketel to the abbey of St. Mary's York, and the abbots made it a part of the cell of St. Bees.

But

But Kelton continued always a lay fee, and being in the Harrington division of the Multon estate, it came by an heiress from them to the Bonvills, from them to the Greys, and by the attainder of Henry Grey marquis of Dorset and duke of Suffolk (father of the lady Jane Grey) it was, amongst his other possessions, forfeited to the crown.

In the 3 and 4 Ph. and M. June 25, the said king and queen grant to Christopher Morys (called, by Mr. Denton, Moorhouse) and Elizabeth his wife (who was laundress to queen Mary) and the heirs of their bodies, the manor of Kelton with the appurtenances, then escheated to the crown by the attainder of Henry late duke of Suffolk; together with all and singular houses, buildings, barns, stables, dovecotes, gardens, orchards, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever in Kelton aforesaid, and a yearly rent of the premises of 12*l* 18*s* 6*d*: Excepting all bells, and all the lead of and in the premises (not being in the gutters and windows), and all advowsons belonging to the same.—And the lay fee thereof was in Mr. Denton's time in the possession of a grandchild of the said Moorhouse.

But Dr. Leigh (Mr. Denton says) purchased what belonged to the abbey, which was sold by Henry Leigh, son of Thomas, son of William, brother and heir of the said Dr. Leigh, to Thomas Salkeld, younger son of the Salkelds of Whitehall; who gave the same in marriage with Catherine his eldest daughter and coheir to Joseph Patrickson of How before mentioned; who sold the same to Sir John Lowther baronet.

MURTON, *Moor-town*, lies a mile westward from Lamplugh, and was anciently the possession of a family who received their surname from thence. Gerard, Roger, and Alan de Morton, grandfather, father, and son, successively held the same, with ample privileges. In the reign of Ed. 2. Sir John Lamplugh held the same, in whose name and family it hath continued ever since.—It is held immediately of Egremont.

The *church* of Lamplugh is rectorial. It is valued in the king's books at 10*l* 4*s* 7*d*; and is now worth upwards of 100*l* a year. The patronage is in the Lamplugh family lords of the manor.

PARISH OF ARLECDEN.

ARLOCHDEN (*Ar-flogh-den*), in the original Erse or Irish, signifies a place at the bottom of a deep valley. It is a fee of Beckermeth, as Beckermeth is of Egremont, and was given, together with Frisington, Rotington, Weddiker, and other places thereabouts, by William de Melchines to Michael le Fleming knight, ancestor of the present Sir Michael le Fleming of Rydal baronet.

The *church* thereof was given by John le Fleming grandson of the first Michael to the abbey of Calder, in the 26 Hen. 3. And in the 47 Hen. 3. in consideration of the total appropriation of the church of Beckermeth to the said

said abbey (as before is mentioned), whereby the archdeacon of Richmond would lose the benefit of institution thereunto, and other casual profits, this church of Arlecden was by the archbishop of York appropriated to the archdeacon of Richmond; and is now only a perpetual curacy, and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at the clear yearly value of 10*l*. The bishop of Chester is impropiator and patron.

FRISINGTON, in this parish, is a fee of Beckermest, holden of the Flemings as aforesaid. It lies a mile west from Arlecden, and was anciently a gentleman's seat of that name, whose heir male in Henry the fourth's time left three daughters coheirs; Johanna wife of Richard Sackfield, Agnes wife of John Lawton, and Margaret wife of John Atkinson: Who sold it to William Leigh, with whose posterity it continued, till Henry son of Thomas son of William sold it to Anthony Patrickson. From the Patricksons it passed to a family of the name of Williamson, who finally sold the same to the late Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven. The Fletchers of Hutton enjoy the parks (which are part of the demesne), by purchase from Thomas grandson of the aforesaid Anthony Patrickson.

PARISH OF ST. BEES.

ST. BEES had its name from *Bega*, an holy woman from Ireland, who is said to have founded here, about the year of our lord 650, a small monastery, where afterwards a church was built in memory of her*.

The name *Begoth* is British, derived of two words *beg* *og*, that is, by our English interpretations *little-young*; whereupon the church was first, and is still in some ancient evidences called *Kirkby Begock*, or *Begoth*.

The aforesaid religious house, being destroyed by the Danes, was restored by William de Meschiens son of Ranulph and brother of Ranulph de Meschiens first earl of Cumberland after the conquest; and made a cell of a prior and six Benedictine monks to the abbey of St. Mary at York. Which William by his charter granted to God and St. Mary of York and St. Bega, and the monks serving God there, all the woods within their boundaries, and every thing within the same, except hart and hind, boar and hawk; and all liberties within their bounds which he himself had in Coupland, as well on land as on the water both salt and fresh†.

Ranulph de Meschiens, son of the said William, granted and confirmed to the abbey of St. Mary's York all his father's grants; and namely, the church of *St. Bee*, and seven carucates of land there; and the chapel of *Egremont*; and the tithe of his demesne in Coupland and of all his men inhabiting therein, and of all his fisheries in Coupland, and the tithe of his hogs, and of his venison throughout his whole forest of Coupland, and also of his pannage, and of his vaccaries throughout all Coupland; and also the manor of *Allerdale*: And the grant which *Waltheof* made to them of the church of *Steinburn*: And *Prejlan*, which they have by the gift of *Ketel*: And two bovates of land, and

* Tanner's Not. 73.

† Appendix, N^o IX.

one villen, in *Rotington*; which *Reiner* gave unto them: And the churches of *Whittington* and *Botele*, which they have by the gift of *Godard*: And *Swarthoft*, given to them by *William de Lancastre* son of *Gilbert*. And he grants to them all the woods within their boundaries, from *Cuningshaw* to the fike between *Preston* and *Hensingham*, which runs down to *Whitehaven*, and there falls into the sea; and whatever they can take in those woods, except hart, hind, boar, and hawk †.

And *William de Fortibus*, earl of Albemarle, by his charter grants and confirms to God and the church of St. Bees in Coupland and the monks serving God there, all his ancestors grants; that is to say, 14 salmons which they have by the gift of *Alan* son of *Waltbeof*; and by the same gift, half a carucate of land in *Aspatric*; and six acres of land in the same vill, by the gift of the said *Alan*: And six salmons, which they have by the gift of the lady *Alice de Romeley*; and half a mark of silver, by the same donation, out of the fulling mill at Cockermouth, and one messuage in the same vill. He further grants to them one mark of silver out of the said fulling mill yearly *.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, king Edward the sixth, in the seventh year of his reign, granted to Sir Thomas Chaloner knight (amongst other particulars) the manor, rectory, and cell of St. Bees, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and all the possessions belonging to the same in St. Bees and Enderdale and elsewhere in the county of Cumberland (not granted away by the crown before); to hold to the said Thomas Chaloner, his heirs and assigns, in fee farm for ever, of the king, his heirs and successors, as of his manor of Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire, in free and common socage, by fealty only, and not *in capite*; paying to the crown yearly the fee farm rent of 143 ^l 16 ^s 2 ^½ ^d.

And in the 4 and 5 P. and Mar. the king and queen grant to Cuthbert bishop of Chester and his successors the said yearly rent, paying thereout to the crown yearly 43 ^l 8 ^s 4 ^d.

After Sir Thomas Chaloner, we find the manor and rectory in the hands of the Wyberghs, a very ancient family at St. Bees, who came to Clifton in Westmorland by marriage of the heiress there. And being great sufferers in the civil wars in the reign of king Charles the first, they mortgaged St. Bees to the Lowther family, and on a suit instituted by Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven the equity of redemption was foreclosed, and the estate decreed in chancery to him and his heirs in the year 1663, in which name and family it still continues.

The church of St. Bees was certified by James Lowther of Whitehaven esquire the impropiator in 1705, at 12 ^l a year.

Within the body of the church, on the south side, is an effigy in wood of Anthony the last lord Lucy of Egremont; which, if a true portraiture, shews him to have been a large bodied man, upwards of six foot high, and proportionably corpulent.

† 1 Dugd. Mon. 395.

* 1 Dugd. Mon. 397.

A free *school* was founded and endowed here by archbishop Grindall in the year 1587; for which a charter was obtained from queen Elizabeth, whereby she incorporates seven governors, of whom the provost of queen's college in Oxford and the rector of Egremont for the time being are to be two. And he settled a revenue of 50*l* a year, whereof was to be paid to the master of Pembroke hall in Cambridge 20*l*, to the schoolmaster of St. Bees 20*l*, and five marks to an usher who shall teach the catechism and accidence and to read and write, five marks to an exhibitioner to Pembroke hall and Queen's college alternately, and the residue to be employed for purchasing exhibitions. The master to be a native of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, or Lancashire; and nominated by the provost of Queen's college aforesaid: If he neglects for two months after notice from the governors, then the master of Pembroke hall to nominate. The scholars to be taught *gratis*, paying only 4*d* entrance to the master, and 2*d* to the usher, or 4*d* to the usher if he teaches them to write. The archbishop gave also 20*s* yearly to a receiver, and 13*s* for a dinner when the governors meet. He had power by the charter to make statutes, and afterwards the governors with consent of the bishop of Chester.

All which was certified by Mr. William Lickbarrow, schoolmaster, in 1623; who also certified, that belonging to the school there were two manors, *viz.* St. Bees, the rent whereof was 18*l* 5*s*; and Sandwath, 14*l* 7*s* 3½*d* †.

Which possessions seem to be those which were granted to the school by king James the first: Who by his letters patent dated June 25, in the 2d year of his reign, grants to the keepers and governors of the possessions and revenues of the free grammar school of Edmund Grindall late archbishop of Canterbury in Kirkby Begog, for the sustentation and maintenance of the said school and the schoolmaster there, 16 messuages or tenements in the vill of Sandwath, late parcel of the possessions of the cell of St. Bees, with pasture for 300 sheep in Sandwath marsh; and 48 messuages or tenements in Kirkby Begog parcel of the manor of St. Bees, with divers quit rents, and foggage and after-pasture in divers fields there; and 16*s* 8*d* called walk-mill silver payable there in common amongst the tenants of the manor of St. Bees; and a rent of 24*s* issuing out of the manor of Hensingham, and four messuages in Hensingham and Wray: All which said premisses were parcel of the lands and possessions of Thomas Chaloner knight deceased, of the yearly rent of 28*l* 8*s* 0¼*d*.

There is a library belonging to this school, most of which was procured at the expence of Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven baronet.

ROTINGTON is the next town, north from St. Bees. It lies near the sea banks, not far from the great cliff called the Barugh, or St. Bees head; which abounds with several sorts of sea fowl: where also grows most excellent samphire. Bishop Tanner says, there was a small nunnery here under the cell of St. Bees*.

It belonged anciently to a family of the name *de Rotington*; and is holden as a fee of Beckermeth.

† Gastrell.

* Tanner's Not. 72.

It passed by an heiress of the house of Rotington to the family of *Sands*, who came from Sandsfield in Burgh upon the Sands, from whence they took their surname. They sold the same to the *Curwens* of Workington; who enjoyed the same until Henry Curwen esquire, having no issue, devised his estate here with other lands to *Henry Pelham* of Yorkshire esquire; who sold the same in the year 1762 to Sir *James Lowther* baronet the present owner.

WHITEHAVEN is a creek in the sea, at the north-east end of the Bergh or rising hill there, about a mile north from Rotington. It is washed by the flood on the west side thereof; where is a great rock of hard white stone, which gave name to the place. It was so inconsiderable in Camden's time, that he doth not so much as mention it in his *Britannia*.

In the year 1566, as appears by a survey of the shipping and trade of the county of Cumberland (taken by virtue of a commission under the great seal) there were but six houses, and no shipping save one small pickard of eight or nine ton, at Whitehaven; and only one of ten ton in the whole county; no mariners, except a few fishermen; nothing exported, besides a small quantity of herrings and codfish; nor any thing imported but salt.

In 1582, upon a general muster of ships and mariners within the county of Cumberland, taken by command of the earl of Lincoln then lord high admiral, there were only twelve small ships under 80 tun, and mariners and fishermen 198, in the whole county†.

Sir Christopher Lowther second son of Sir John Lowther of Lowther purchased the lands here that had belonged to the priory of St. Bees, and settled at this place, his mansion house being at the west end of the town, at the foot of the rock. And he dying in 1644, his son and heir Sir John Lowther built a new house at the south-east end of the town, called the Flatt; which hath of late been greatly improved, or rather rebuilt, by the present owner Sir James Lowther of Lowther baronet.

About the year 1666, king Charles the second granted to Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven all the derelict ground at this place; and in 1678, all the lands between the high and low water marks, for two miles northward; paying a yearly rent to the crown.

His son, the late Sir James Lowther baronet, by improvement of the coal works, advanced this town to such a degree, that he lived to see about eleven thousand inhabitants, and about two hundred and sixty sail of ships, of near thirty thousand tun burden. About thirty of these ships are employed in foreign trade, and all the rest in the coal trade, and export yearly above two hundred thousand tun.

The said Sir James dying in 1755, devised his estates here to Sir William Lowther of Holker baronet; who, dying in the year following, was succeeded in the said estates (reckoned 14000 *l* a year) by the present Sir James Lowther of Lowther baronet, pursuant to the will of the said Sir James Lowther deceased.

† Monson's Naval Tracts, vol. iii. p. 256.

The coal mines at this place are perhaps the most extraordinary of any in the known world. Sir John Lowther, father of the late Sir James, was the first that wrought them for foreign consumption. It hath been computed, that the said two gentlemen, in the compass of a century (which time they enjoyed these mines), expended in one of them only upwards of half a million sterling.

The principal entrance into these mines for men and horses, is by an opening at the bottom of an hill, through a long passage hewn in the rock; which, by a steep descent, leads down to the lowest vein of coal. The greatest part of this descent is through spacious galleries, which continually intersect other galleries; all the coal being cut away except large pillars, which, in deep parts of the mine, are three yards high, and about twelve yards square at the base; such great strength being there required to support the ponderous roof.

The mines are sunk to the depth of one hundred and thirty fathoms, and are extended under the sea to places where there is, above them, sufficient depth of water for ships of large burden. These are the deepest coal mines that have hitherto been wrought; and perhaps the miners have not in any other part of the globe penetrated to so great a depth below the surface of the sea; the very deep mines in Hungary, Peru, and elsewhere, being situated in mountainous countries, where the surface of the earth is elevated to a great height above the level of the ocean.

There are here three strata of coal, which lie at a considerable distance one above another, and there is a communication by pits between one of these parallel strata and another. But the vein of coal is not always regularly continued in the same inclined plain, but instead thereof, the miners meet with hard rock, which interrupts their further progress. At such places there seem to have been breaks in the earth, from the surface downwards; one part of the earth seeming to have sunk down, while the part adjoining hath remained in its ancient situation. In some of these places the earth may have sunk ten or twenty fathoms or more; in other places, less than one fathom. These breaks, the miners call Dykes; and when they come at one of them, their first care is to discover whether the strata in the part adjoining be higher or lower than in the part where they have been working; or (to use their own terms) whether the coal be cast down, or cast up. If it be cast down, they sink a pit to it; but if it be cast up to any considerable height, they are oftentimes obliged, with great labour and expence, to carry forward a level or long gallery through the rock, until they again arrive at the stratum of coal.

Those who have the direction of these deep and extensive works, are obliged with great art and care to keep them continually ventilated with perpetual currents of fresh air; which afford the miners a constant supply of that vital fluid, and expel out of the mines damps and other noxious exhalations, together with such other burnt and foul air, as is become poisonous and unfit for respiration.

In the deserted works, which are not ventilated with perpetual currents of fresh air, large quantities of these damps are frequently collected; and, in such works,

works, they often remain for a long time, without doing any mischief. But when, by some accident, they are set on fire, they then produce dreadful explosions, very destructive to the miners; and bursting out of the pits with great impetuosity, like the fiery eruptions from burning mountains, force along with them ponderous bodies to a great height in the air.

The coal in these mines hath several times been set on fire by the fulminating damp, and hath continued burning for many months; until large streams of water were conducted into the mines, and suffered to fill those parts where the coal was on fire. By such fires, several collieries have been entirely destroyed; of which there are instances near Newcastle, and in other parts of England, and in the shire of Fife in Scotland; in some of which places, the fire has continued burning for ages.

In order to prevent, as much as possible, the collieries from being filled with those pernicious damp, it has been found necessary carefully to search for those crevices in the coal, from whence they issue out; and at those places, to confine them within a narrow space; and from those narrow spaces in which they are confined, to conduct them through long pipes into the open air; where being set on fire, they consume in perpetual flames, as they continually arise out of the earth.

The late Mr. Spedding, who was the great engineer of these works, having observed that the fulminating damp could only be kindled by flame, and that it was not liable to be set on fire by red hot iron, nor by the sparks produced by the collision of flint and steel, invented a machine, in which while a steel wheel is turned round with a very rapid motion, and flints are applied thereto, great plenty of fiery sparks are emitted, that afford the miners such a light as enables them to carry on their work in close places, where the flame of a candle, or lamp, would occasion dreadful explosions. Without some invention of this sort, the working of these mines, so greatly annoyed with these inflammable damp, would long ago have been impracticable.

But not so many mines have been ruined by fire as by inundations. And here that noble invention the fire-engine displays its beneficial effects. It appears, from pretty exact calculations, that it would require about 550 men, or a power equal to that of 110 horses, to work the pumps of one of the largest fire-engines now in use (the diameter of whose cylinder is seventy inches), and thrice that number of men to keep an engine of this size constantly at work: And that as much water may be raised by an engine of this size kept constantly at work, as can be drawn up by 2520 men with rollers and buckets, after the manner now daily practised in many mines; or as much as can be born up on the shoulders of twice that number of men, as is said to be done in some of the mines of Peru.—So great is the power of the elastic steam of the boiling water in those engines, and of the outward atmosphere, which by their alternate actions give force and motion to the beam of this engine, and by it to the pump rods, which elevate the water through tubes, and discharge it out of the mine.

There are four fire engines belonging to this colliery; which, when all at work, discharge from it about 1228 gallons every minute, at thirteen strokes; and

ALLERDALE ABOVE DERWENT. (WHITEHAVEN.)

and after the same rate 1,768,320 gallons every twenty-four hours. By the four engines here employed, nearly twice the above mentioned quantity of water might be discharged from mines that are not above sixty or seventy fathoms deep, which depth is rarely exceeded in the Newcastle collieries, or in any of the English collieries, those of Whitehaven excepted*.

In 1693, there was a little old *chapel*, which was pulled down, and a large spacious chapel was erected in the place of it by Sir John Lowther and the inhabitants, which was consecrated in that year, and dedicated to St. Nicholas; and in the petition for consecration it was set forth, that formerly it had been an inconsiderable village, but by the coal trade was then become so populous, that about 268 families were to be accommodated with seats in the chapel. It was certified at about 60*l* a year; 40*l* of which did arise from seats by agreement with the inhabitants when the chapel was built, and the rest by contribution. When the curacy is vacant, the persons who have interest in the seats chuse two, out of whom the lord of the manor nominates one to the bishop to be licensed.

In 1715, another chapel was built by James Lowther esquire and other of the inhabitants on ground given by Mr. Lowther, and dedicated to the holy Trinity; and then it was represented that 800 families resorted to those chapels. This also was certified at about 60*l* a year; 40*l* whereof was to arise from the seats by agreement before the consecration, the rest by contribution. The curate is nominated alternately, by the lord of the manor one turn, and the persons interested in the seats another.

In 1753, another chapel was erected, full as large and handsome as either of the other two. It is dedicated to St. James; and has the like endowment. But the lord of the manor solely has the nomination of the curate.

At present there are in the town about 2200 families.

HENSINGHAM is the next village in this parish, lying east from Whitehaven. It is now a manor of Sir James Lowther baronet. In the 4 Ed. 1. one Robert de Branthwaite held a moiety thereof of Adam de Moresby, together with the manor of Branthwaite, by the payment of one penny yearly for all services. It descended from the Branthwaites to the lords of Little Bampton; from them to the Skeltons, who married a coheir of Thomas Whitrig lord of Little Bampton aforesaid. At the conquest one Gillesby, Gilby, or Gillsbueth, held the same; whose sons Roger and William granted to the abbot of St. Mary's York two bovates in Hensingham and the land of Snartheved. The tenants were also given to the said abbey. And Alan son of Ketel, at the instance of

* For these observations on the coal mines at Whitehaven, we are obliged to the very ingenious Dr. Brownrigg's Notes on a beautiful little poem of Dr. Dalton's, on the return of two young ladies from viewing those mines.

Christian his wife, gave millstones to the abbot of Holm Cultram out of his lands at Hensingham.

Besides the chapels of *Whitehaven*, there are five other chapels of ease, in distant parts of this extensive parish of St. Bees; namely, those of *Ennerdale*, *Eskdale*, *Nether Wasdale*, *Wasdalehead*, and *Lowswater*. The four first of which we have treated of already, together with the neighbouring places thereabouts: And *Lowswater* will fall in properly, when we come unto the parts adjoining to it. Some of these are commonly looked upon as distinct parish churches, though they are in reality no more than chapels of ease; and there is an order in bishop Bridgman's time, in the year 1622, by which the inhabitants of all these five chapelries are enjoined to contribute to the repairs of the mother church of St. Bees.

PARISH OF MORESBY.

MORESBY lies about a mile north from Whitehaven, upon the coast. This, being the utmost limit of the Roman empire in this part, appears by heaps of rubbish all along to have been fortified wherever there was easy landing. For the Scots from Ireland greatly infested these parts. Mr. Camden, speaking of Moresby, says, there are many remains of antiquity about it, in the vaults and foundations of buildings; several caverns, which they call Picts holes, and several pieces of stone dug up with inscriptions. Upon one of which was LVCIVS SEVERINVS ORDINATVS; upon another COH. VII. And in the year 1607, he saw an altar dug up there with a little horned image of Silvanus, and this inscription:

DEO SILVANO
COH. II. LINGONVM
CVI PRÆEST
G. POMPEIVS M.
SATVRNINVS.

And there was another fragment of a Roman inscription sent to him by Mr. Fletcher then lord of the place; containing these words *ob prosperitatem culminis instituti.*

And Mr. Horseley found there two imperfect sepulchral inscriptions: And in his essay on the *Notitia*, he says; "*Arbeia* appears to me to have been the most northerly of the stations, which were next to those *per lineam valli*: for after mention of the stations garrisoned by horse, which were in the southern part of Yorkshire, the *Notitia* sets down those which were garrisoned by several *numeri*; and of these, *Arbeia* is the first. Camden, from affinity of names, took this for *Ireby* in Cumberland; but as there are no remains of a station at *Ireby*, so I could never learn upon inquiry, that there were any other Roman antiquities ever found there: and the argument from affinity of names is of less force, because there is another place of the same name in Lancashire. *Harby-brow*, or *Harby-burgh*, by the name might bid as fair at least,

“least, as *Ireby*, from which it is distant about two or three miles; but I
 “found the same objections lie against that. I met with the like disappoint-
 “ment at *Workington*, where some have said, that there must have been a
 “Roman station; for I could discover no appearance of it, nor hear of any
 “Roman coins, inscriptions, or other antiquities found thereabout: The *bo-*
 “*rough walls*, where the station is supposed to have been, is about a mile
 “from the town, and not much less from the river, but on the opposite side:
 “A good part of the walls are yet standing; by which it appears to have been
 “only one of those old towns, which we so frequently see in the north, and
 “which sometimes bear the name of *Burgh* or *Brugh*: I saw no appearance of
 “a ditch, no remains of other buildings about it, or near it; and in short, no-
 “thing that looked like a Roman station or town: If it has ever been a Ro-
 “man fort of any kind, I think it must only have been one of those small ex-
 “ploratory *castella*, which some observe to have been placed along the coast:
 “It has a large prospect into the sea, but little towards the land. At *Moresby*
 “I met with evident proofs, though little remains, of a station. In a field
 “which lies between that town and *Parton*, called the Crofts, they continually
 “plow up stones and cement, which have all the usual appearance of being
 “Roman; and besides the Roman inscriptions mentioned in Camden, I saw
 “two other monuments of that nature myself; yet it is not easy now to dis-
 “cern the limits of the station. The field in which the stones are now plowed
 “up, looked to me rather like the place of the town, than the station. There
 “appeared, as I thought, somewhat like two sides of a fort near the church.
 “Perhaps the station, or part of it, has been destroyed, or washed away by
 “the sea, towards which there is a very large prospect. The order, in which
 “*Arbeia* is mentioned in the *Notitia*, suits very well with the supposition that
 “this is the place; for *Moresby* is nine or ten computed miles from *Elenborough*,
 “which station I take to be the last of those contained under the title *per lineam*
 “*valli*. The remains indeed are not so large and conspicuous, as might be
 “expected in a *Notitia* station; but those have different degrees as well as
 “others. According to the *Notitia*, the *Numerus Barcariorum Tigrifensium*
 “were in garrison at *Arbeia* †.”

Moresby had its present name from one *Moris* a Welchman or Briton, who
 was settled here in king William Rufus's time. For of old time men gave
 names to their houses and villages where they planted colonies; as Gamelsby
 of Gamel, Ormesby of Orme, Morisby of Moris, and the like. So in pro-
 cess of time this place gave name to its owners the Moresbys; the eldest of
 whom, called Ucknard, gave common in Morisby to the abbot of Holm
 Cultram.

This estate continued in the family of the Morisbys for many generations,
 till the male line ended in Sir *Christopher Moriceby* knight, who had a daughter
 and heir *Anne* married to Sir *James Pickering* of Killington in Westmorland
 knight; who had a daughter *Anne*, heir both to the Moriceby and Pickering
 estates, who was thrice married, first, to Sir Francis Westby; secondly, to Sir

† Horsley, p. 483.

Henry Knevett; and thirdly, to John Vaughan esquire. Accordingly, in the 35 Hen. 8. on an inquisition of knights fees in Cumberland, it is found, that *Henry Knevett* and *Anne* his wife, in right of the said *Anne*, held the manor of Moresby with the appurtenances of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by knights service, rendring for the same yearly 52s 7d cornage.

In the 19 Eliz. the lady *Anne* being yet living, the manor of Moresby was sold by *Thomas Knevett* esquire (probably her son by the said Sir Henry Knevett) to *William Fletcher* of Cockermouth gentleman, of an elder branch of the *Fletchers* of Hutton. Which *William* had a son and heir *Henry Fletcher* of Moresby esquire; who had a son *William* who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother *Henry Fletcher* of Moresby esquire, who had a son *William*, who had a son *Thomas Fletcher* of Moresby esquire, who came to Hutton by the gift of Sir Henry Fletcher baronet. From him it came to the *Broughams*; and from the *Broughams* to the late Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven baronet; and from him to the present owner Sir James Lowther of Lowther baronet. The demesne is large and woody; and rich in coal mines, for the exportation of which the little harbour of Parton aforesaid is very convenient.

The church is rectorial, dedicated to St. Bridget. It is valued in the king's books at 6l 2s 3½d, and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 23l clear yearly value; viz. tithe corn 12l, glebe 2l, modus for hay tithe 2l 10s, wool and lamb 1l, prescription for the tithes of the demesne lands of Moresby hall 4l, other small tithes and Easter offerings 1l, surplice fees 10s. The patronage is in the lord of the manor.

PARISH OF DISTINGTON.

DISTINGTON lies between Moresby and Harrington, a mile or more east from Moresby. It was the inheritance of *Gilbert* son of *Gilbert de Dundraw*, who was son of *Odard de Logis* lord of Wigton. He lived in the time of king Richard the first and king John. He was lord of Distington, Dundraw, and Crofton. He gave lands in Distington and Crofton to the abbot of Holme and priory of Carlisle.

He had issue a daughter *Ifolda*, married to *Adam de Tinemouth*. They gave the fourth part of Distington, and the advowson of the rectory, to *Thomas* son of *Lambert de Multon*, in the 42 Hen. 3. He had issue also another daughter *Ada*, married to *Stephen de Crofton*; who gave their part of Distington to *Thomas de Moresby* and *Margaret* his wife in the 6 Ed. 1.

Which *Margaret* exchanged it with her brother *Thomas Lucy* for lands in Thackthwaite. And *Thomas* again exchanged Distington with the *Moresbys*, for Brackenthwait in Loweswater. After that, we find it in the name and family of *Dykes*. In the 2 Ric. 3. 1484, *William Dykes* esquire presented a rector to be instituted to the church of Distington. In the 35 Hen. 8. *Thomas Dykes* is found by inquisition to hold then the manor of Distington of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by homage and fealty, suit of court, 10s cornage, 11d seawake, and puture of the serjeants. In the 4 P. and M. *Leonard Dykes* esquire presented to the vacant rectory. Finally, after several mesne convey-

ances, this manor was at last purchased by the late Sir James Lowther, and from him came to the present Sir James Lowther baronet.

Hayes castle is the capital messuage belonging to this manor, standing a little below the town westward. It belonged to the Moresbys, and is now the property of Mr. John Hartl y, merchant in Whitehaven.

The *demesne* is large and woody, being a fertile clay soil; and well stored with coal. And the tenants have large common right and turbary on Whillimoor.

The church is rectorial, and valued in the king's books at $7\text{ }l\text{ }1\text{ }s\text{ }0\frac{1}{2}\text{ }d.$ It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at $67\text{ }l\text{ }19\text{ }s\text{ }2\text{ }d.$ viz. house, garden, churchyard, and glebe $25\text{ }l.$; tithes of Distington $16\text{ }l\text{ }5\text{ }s.$; of Gilgarren and Stubskills $13\text{ }l.$; of the outside of Smith's gill $5\text{ }l.$; wool and lamb $3\text{ }l.$; prescription for hay and hemp $4\text{ }l.$; Easter dues and surplice fees $2\text{ }l\text{ }10\text{ }s.$ —Deductions: tenths and acquittance $14\text{ }s\text{ }5\text{ }d.$; synodals and acquittance $1\text{ }s\text{ }5\text{ }d.$ —It is now worth upwards of $100\text{ }l.$ a year.—The patron is the lord of the manor, Sir James Lowther baronet.

PARISH OF HARRINGTON.

HARRINGTON, Haverington, lies between Distington and Workington, about two miles distant from each of them, being north-west from Distington. It stands upon the river Wyre, and was at the conquest or soon after, together with Workington, granted to the Talebois family, barons of Kendal in Westmorland, and was holden as a fee of Workington.

This place gave name to the first of that ancient family of the *Harringtons*, of which house have sprung divers families, as of Beaumont in this county, of Wither Slack in Westmorland, of Aldingham in Lancashire, one in Rutlandshire, and one in Lincolnshire.

The first of this family, lords of *Harrington*, that we read of, married the heiress of Seaton below Derwent, and therefore confirmed Flemingby to the abbey of Holm Cultram, but got not the lord of Seaton's lands, for his wife died in the life-time of her grandfather Thomas son of Gospatrick, and he gave the said lands to her uncle Patric de Culwen.

Afterwards, *Robert de Harrington*, in the reign of Ed. 1. married the heiress of *Cancefield*, namely Agnes sister and heir of William, son of Richard de Cancefield, who married Alice sister and heir of Sir *Michael le Fleming*, son of William, son of the first Sir Michael le Fleming of Beckermeth knight.

The said Robert had a son and heir *John de Harrington* knight, who was summoned to parliament among the barons from the 18 Ed. 2. to the 21 Ed. 3. in which year he died.

Robert de Harrington, son and heir of John, married Elizabeth one of the three sisters and coheirs of John de Multon of Egremont, and died before his father, leaving a son and heir, viz.

John de Harrington, who died in the 37 Ed. 3. and left issue a son and heir, viz.

Sir

Sir *Robert de Harrington*, who received the honour of knighthood at the coronation of king Richard the second. He married Isabel daughter and co-heir of Sir Nigel Loring knight of the garter; and by her had issue,

Sir *John de Harrington* knight; who died without issue in the 5 Hen. 4. And was succeeded by his brother,

Sir *William Harrington* knight, who married Margaret daughter of Sir Robert Nevil of Hornby knight, and had issue only a daughter Elizabeth married to *William* lord *Bonvil*; by which marriage she carried into that family the accumulated estates of Harrington, Cancefield, Fleming, a third part of the vast estate of Multon, and a moiety of that of Loring.

This *William* lord *Bonvil*, who married the heiress of *Harrington*, by her left issue a son and heir, viz.

William, commonly called from his mother's name *William* lord *Harrington*. He married Catherine daughter of Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, and was slain at the battle of Wakefield in the 39 Hen. 6. fighting on the part of the house of York. Which party prevailing soon after, his estate was not confiscated. He left only a daughter, viz.

Cecilie, married to *Thomas Grey* marquis of Dorset, to whom she carried the aforesaid estates, with the addition of that of Bonvil. To whom she had a son,

Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset; who married Margaret daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, and died in the 22 Hen. 8. leaving issue a son and heir, viz.

Henry Grey marquis of Dorset, who married Frances eldest daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk by his wife Mary the French queen. And the lady Frances's two brothers dying without issue, this Henry her husband was created duke of Suffolk. By her he had three daughters Jane, Katherine, and Mary. The lady *Jane Grey* the eldest was proclaimed queen after the death of king Edward the sixth, and soon after beheaded. And her father, for countenancing the said proclamation, was also beheaded, in the second year of queen Mary; and all these great estates became forfeited to the crown. And this is that Henry duke of Suffolk, on whose attainder we find so many grants from the crown.

Particularly, with respect to the matter before us. king Philip and queen Mary, by letters patent bearing date the first of July in the third and fourth years of their reign, grant to Henry Curwen esquire, all that demesne and manor of Haverington with the appurtenances in the county of Cumberland, late parcel of the possessions of Henry duke of Suffolk convicted and attainted of high treason; and also all and every messuages, mills, houses, buildings, tofts, cottages, barns, stables, dove-cotes, gardens, orchards, pools, ponds, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, commons, ways, wastes, furze, heath, moors, mosses, rents, reversions, and services reserved upon any grants or leases; and also fee farm rents, knights fees, wardships, marriage, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerciaments courts leet, view of frankpledge, profits, waifs, estrays, bondmen, villeins with their followers; and all rights, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in Harrington in the said county of Cumberland and

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elsewhere to the said manor belonging; and all woods and underwoods of, in, and upon the premisses growing and being, and the land, ground, and soil thereof. The same being of the yearly value of 18*l* 14*s* 8*d*. (Except all advowsons of livings.)—To hold to the said Henry Curwen, his heirs and assigns, of the king and queen and the heirs and successors of the queen *in capite*, by the 40th part of one knight's fee, for all rents, services, and demands.

The *demesne* is now comprehended within the wall of Workington park; and is well replenished with deer, and is a rich pasture for cattle.

Here is also a good colliery, and the present owner Henry Curwen esquire having made a new quay or wharf at the foot of the river, exports large quantities of coals to Dublin and other places.

The *church* is rectorial, and valued in the king's books at 7*l* 7*s* 3½*d*. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 37*l*; viz. Glebe 8*l*; all tithes belonging to the rectory 25*l*; prescription for Mr. Curwen's *demesne* 2*l*; Easter dues and surplice fees 2*l*. This church, together with that of Workington, was given by Ketel son of Eldred son of Ivo de Talebois to the abbey of St. Mary's York.

After the dissolution, king Henry the eighth by letters patent bearing date Aug. 20. in the 36th year of his reign, grants to Robert Brokelsbye and John Dyer the advowson and right of patronage of both the said churches. To hold of the king in free socage by fealty only, and not *in capite*.

And on the 27 Jan. following, Robert Brokelsbye and John Dyer convey by fine the said two rectories to Thomas Dalston of the city of Carlisle esquire.

In the 6 Eliz. Oct. 12. there is a licence of alienation to John Dalston esquire, to convey the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Haverington and Workington, parcel of the late monastery of St. Mary's York, to Henry Curwen esquire, in whose posterity, lords of the manor, they still continue. In 1721, the university of Cambridge presented to Harrington, the lord of the manor being then a Roman catholic.

PARISH OF WORKINGTON.

WORKINGTON, WYREKINTON, stands two miles north from Harrington, at the mouth of the river Derwent. Leland saith, that Workington had its name from the *Wyre*, a brook that runs into Derwent at Clifton. It is the seat of the ancient family of *Curwen*, who fetch their descent from Ivo de Talebois who came in with William the Conqueror; and their surname they took from Culwen a place in Galloway in Scotland; from which family Mr. Camden says he himself took his descent by the mother's side. The succession of which family is as follows:

1. *Ivo de Talebois*, brother of Fulk earl of Anjou and king of Jerusalem, married Elgiva daughter of Ethelred king of England. He was the first lord of the great barony of Kendal in Westmorland.

2. *Eldred*,

2. *Eldred*, or *Ethelred*, from the name of his grandfather by the mother's side, was the second baron of Kendal. His wife's name was Edgitha.

3. *Ketel*, son of Eldred, third baron of Kendal. His wife's name was Christiana, as appears from his grant of the church of Morland to the abbey of St. Mary's York, to which grant she was a witness. His eldest son was *Gilbert*, father of William de Lancaster the first, father of William de Lancaster the second, from whom descended in a direct line the barons of Kendal. His second son was *Orme*, from whom the Curwens are descended. He had also a third son *William*, witness to the aforesaid grant.

4. *Orme*, son of Ketel, married Gunilda sister of Waldieve first lord of Allerdale, son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar. And her brother Waldieve gave to Orme with her in frank marriage the manor of Seaton below Derwent parcel of the barony of Allerdale, as also the towns of Camberton, Crayksothen, and Flemingby. And thereupon Orme became settled at Seaton; and the walls and ruins of this mansion house, Mr. Denton says, were to be seen there in his time.

5. The said Orme the son of Ketel had issue a son and heir by his wife Gunild (the lord Waldieve's sister) whom he named *Gospatric*, after the name of Gunild's father.

To this Gospatric son of Orme and his heirs, his cousin german by the mother's side, Alan second lord of Allerdale, son and heir of the said Waldieve, gave high Ireby, which continued the Curwens lands in a younger branch till it ended, as many of the rest have done, in daughters.

The said Gospatric son of Orme was the first of his house that was lord of Workington, by an exchange made with William de Lancaster his cousin german by the father's side; which Gospatric gave to the said William, Middleton in Westmorland, in exchange for Lamplugh and Workington in Cumberland; in which exchange, the said William reserved to himself and his heirs a yearly rent of 6*d* at Carlisle fair, or a pair of gilt spurs, and bound Gospatric and his heirs to do homage, and to discharge his foreign service for the same, to the barony or castle of Egremont.

He had issue Thomas, Gilbert, Adam, Orme, and Alexander; who took their surname (as the manor was in that age) of their father's name, and were called Thomas son of Gospatric, Gilbert son of Gospatric, Adam son of Gospatric, and so of the rest.

Gospatric their father gave two parts of the fishing in Derwent to the abbey of Holme Cultram, with the appendices; except Waytcroft, which he gave to the priory of Carlisle. Which Waytcroft John then prior of Carlisle regranted to Thomas son of Gospatric and his heirs, to be holden of the priory freely, paying yearly 7*s* rent at Pentecost and Martinmas.

6. *Thomas son of Gospatric*, succeeded his father in the inheritance, and had issue Thomas, Patric, and Alan.

To this Thomas son of Gospatric, one Roland son of Ughtred son of Fergus gave the great lordship of *Culwen* in Galloway; to which grant the brethren of the said Thomas, Alexander and Gilbert, and Thomas and William sons of the said Gilbert, are mentioned as witnesses.

The said Thomas confirmed his father Gospatric's grant of Flemingby to the abbot and convent of Holme Cultram, and gave them the whole fishings of Derwent; which fishings Thomas son of Thomas his eldest son confirmed unto them.

And the said Thomas son of Gospatric gave Lamplugh to Robert de Lamplugh and his heirs, to be holden of him by paying yearly a pair of gilt spurs.

And he gave to Patric his second son Culwen in Galloway.

This Thomas son of Gospatric died Dec. 7, 1152; and was buried in Shap abbey in Westmorland, to which he was a great benefactor.

7. *Thomas*, eldest son of Thomas son of Gospatric, married Joan daughter (as it seemeth) of Robert de Veteripont, by whom he had a daughter married to Harrington of Harrington. But both her father and she dying before her grandfather Thomas son of Gospatric, he gave the estate to Patric his second son, to whom he had before given Culwen in Galloway.

8. *Patric de Culwen*, second son of Thomas son of Gospatric, after the death of his elder brother, left Seaton, and came to live at Workington, and from henceforth was called Patric de Culwen of Workington, and from him all his posterity have been called *Culwens*, now corruptly *Curwens*.

He gave Camerton to his brother Alan, which before was parcel of Seaton, and bounded it out from the rest; and from that Alan the Camerton's took their name.

9. *Thomas*, son and heir of Patric, died without issue; and was succeeded by

10. *Gilbert* his brother, who married Eda or Editha.

11. *Gilbert* his son, died in the 3 Ed. 3.

12. Sir *Gilbert de Culwen* knight, his son, was member of parliament for the county in the 47, 48, and 50 Ed. 3.

13. Sir *Gilbert de Culwen*, his son, was knight of the shire in the 5 Ric. 2. and died about two years after.

14. Sir *Christopher de Culwen*, his son, represented the county in the 2 Hen. 5. and in 2, 3, 6, and 9 Hen. 6. He was sheriff of Cumberland in the 2d, and 6th, and again in the 12 Hen. 6. by the name of *Culwen*, and in the 6th of the said king by the name of *Curwen*, to which last name the family hath ever since adhered.

15. Sir *Thomas Curwen*, his son, represented the county in the 13, 20, 27, 38 Hen. 6. and died in the 3 Ed. 4.

16. Sir *Christopher Curwen* his son died in the 7 Hen. 7.

17. Sir *Thomas Curwen*, his son, died in the 34 Hen. 8. And in that year, on an inquisition of knights fees in Cumberland, it is found, that Thomas Curwen knight held the manor of Workington of the king by knights service, as of his castle of Egremont; viz. by the service of one knight's fee, 45s 3d cornage, 4s seawake, and puture of two serjeants. He held at the same time the manor of Thornthwaite, and one third of the manor of Bothill, and the manors of Seaton and Camerton, and divers tenements in Gilcrouse, Great Broughton, and Dereham.

18. Sir

18. Sir *Henry Curwen*, his son, served in parliament for the county in the 6 Ed. 6. and 1 Eliz.—He married, first, Mary daughter of Sir Nicholas Fairfax; and to his second wife he married Jane Crosby.—By his first wife he had

19. Sir *Nicholas Curwen*, who was knight of the shire in the 35 Eliz. which was four years before his father's death. He married to his first wife Anne daughter of Sir Simon Mulgrave; and to his second wife Elizabeth daughter of judge Carus. He died in the 2 Ja. 1.

20. Sir *Henry Curwen*, son of Sir Nicholas, was knight of the shire in the 18 Ja. 1. He married, first, Catherine daughter of Sir John Dalston: Secondly, Margaret Wharton. He died in the 21 Ja. 1. and left issue by his first wife Patric and Thomas, and Eldred by his second wife.

21. Sir *Patric Curwen* died without issue in the 13 Cha. 2. being member of parliament for Cumberland in that year; having served also for the same in the several parliaments of king Cha. 1.

22. *Thomas Curwen* esquire, his brother, died without issue in the 25 Cha. 2. On whose death, the estate came to

23. *Eldred Curwen* esquire, son of Sir Henry by Margaret Wharton his second wife. He died in the year next after his brother Thomas.

24. *Henry Curwen* esquire, son of Eldred, died in the 12 Geo. 1. without issue. With whom the direct line ended. Recourse therefore must be had to the children of Sir Henry Curwen at N°. 18, by Jane Crosby his second wife: And these were *George* and *Thomas*. *George* died without issue. *Thomas* died, leaving 3 sons; *Darcy*, *Thomas*, and *Patric*.

Darcy the eldest died and had six sons; *Wilfrid*, *Thomas*, *Henry*, *Darcy*, *Patric*, and *Eldred*. All of whom died young, except *Henry* and *Eldred*.

25. HENRY CURWEN esquire, eldest surviving son of *Darcy*, son of *Thomas*, son of Sir Henry by his second wife Jane Crosby, succeeded the last Henry, commonly called by way of distinction Henry the horse courser; and died without issue in the 13 Geo. 1.

26. ELDRED CURWEN esquire, brother of the last Henry, and youngest son of *Darcy*, served in parliament for the borough of Cockermouth in the 7 Geo. 2. and died in the 18 Geo. 2. leaving issue a son,

27. HENRY CURWEN esquire, the present owner of the family estate, who married Isabella daughter of Mr. William Gale merchant in Whitehaven, and hath issue a daughter born in 1765. He was chosen to represent the city of Carlisle in parliament in the 2 Geo. 3. and the county of Cumberland in the 8 Geo. 3.

The arms of Curwen are; Argent, fretty of 10 Gules, a chief Azure.

Workington *ball* stands upon an ascent, on the south bank of the river Derwent, being an handsome and commodious building.

The *demesne* is large, and hath been always remarkable for fine cattle of all sorts. Here are salt pans, and a good colliery, coney warren, dove cote, a large salmon fishery, and much sea fish.

The

The *church* is rectorial, valued in the king's books at 23*l.* 5*s.* and is now upwards of 100*l.* a year. It was given by Ketel son of Eldred, with two carucates of land and a mill there, to the abbey of St. Mary's York. And it still pays a pension of 2*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* to St. Bees.

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, in the 15th year of her reign, granted to Parcivill Gunson gentleman, divers messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments in Workington, and one messuage in Clifton, late belonging to the monastery of St. Mary's York. (Which were probably those same lands which had been given to the abbey by Ketel.)

There also appears to have been a *chapel* at Workington. For the same queen, in the 17th year of her reign, granted to the said Parcivill Gunson and John Soukey, three acres of land called *Chapel Flatt* in Workington, and also one *chapel* together with one acre of land there.

In 1534, the abbot of St. Mary's York presented to the rectory. In 1544, king Henry the eighth granted the advowson, together with that of Harrington as aforesaid, to Robert Brocklesby and John Dyer; who in the same year sold the same to Thomas Dalston esquire, and in 1556 John Dalston esquire presented to the rectory. In 1563, John Dalston esquire sold the same to Henry Curwen esquire, in whose name and family it still continues.

King Henry the eighth granted this advowson to John Bird the first bishop of Chester in exchange for divers temporalities; and it was exchanged again by queen Mary for Childwall and other places. But it having been granted before to Brocklesby and Dyer, it was found that the bishop had no title.

Here is a small *school* at Workington, which was built (as is said) by Sir Patric Curwen, and endowed by his brother Thomas with a salary of about 8*l.* a year.

STAINBURN, a *stony burn* or beck, is a township within this parish, and stands a mile or more east from Workington, upon an ascent above Derwent. Waldeve, son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar, gave this whole vill, consisting of three carucates of land, to the abbey of St. Mary's York, for the proper use of the cell of St. Bees. The prior of St. Bees built here a chapel or oratory. Afterwards, king Henry the fourth presented one Robert Hunte to this as a free chapel in the gift of the crown. The abbot of St. Mary's York remonstrated, setting forth the above particulars. And the king, upon inquiry and trial, revoked this grant.

CLIFTON Magna et Parva are the next townships in Workington parish, which make a chapelry. They lie about a mile east from Stainburn, upon a descent by the mouth of Marron water, as it falls into Derwent. These villages took name from a *cliff* or steep precipice, which hangs over Derwent at the mouth of Marron.

They were given by William de Meschines to Waldieve son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar; and by the heiress of that family came to the Lucys; from them to Benedict Eglesfield, who had a son Richard Eglesfield, whose daughter

daughter and heir carried the same by marriage to Adam de Berdsey, who had a son Nicholas de Berdsey, who had a son William de Berdsey, which William in the 35 Hen. 8. is found by inquisition to hold his messuage and vill of Clifton of the king as of the manor of Dean, by knights service, rendering for the same 2*s* 10*d* cornage, and 17*s* 1*d* free rent, and suit of court, homage, and witnessman in the five towns: And he held Kirk Clifton, by the service of 3*s* 4*d* cornage, with suit of court, witnessman as aforesaid, and puture of the serjeants.—And by a daughter and coheir of the said William these villages came to the Salkelds of Whitehall, who sold to Sir James Lowther baronet.

The *chapel* was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 3*l* a year. But in 1717, it was certified that there was then no maintenance for a curate, or any divine service performed; that formerly every family in the two hamlets, being about 40 in number, paid 6*d* each to one that read prayers, and taught the children to read, and the rector gave 2*l* a year, and officiated there every sixth Sunday; but that these payments had then ceased for above 40 years last past.

PARISH OF DEAN.

The parish of DEAN is about four miles long from north to south, and three broad from east to west. It adjoins to the parish of Brigham and to Lowswater on the north and east, to Lamplugh and Arleeden on the south, and to Distington, Workington, and the chapelry of Clifton on the west. It consists of the villages of Dean, Dean Scales, Pardsey, Ullock, and Branthwaite, with several intermediate houses; containing in all about 136 families.

There is plenty of limestone at Dean, Dean Scales and Pardsey; quarries of white freestone at Branthwaite, and of red on the common called the Edge; on which common are also some coal pits. And at Branthwaite are pits of black stone called Cat-scalps, much used in the iron furnaces at Clifton and Seaton †.

At the same time that Ranulph de Meschines gave the barony of Coupland or Allerdale above Derwent to his brother William de Meschines, who fixed his seat at Egremont, he gave the barony of Allerdale below Derwent to Waldieve son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar, who fixed his seat at Papcastle, and afterwards at Cockermouth. And the said William de Meschines gave, of his barony of Copeland, to the said Waldieve, so much as lies between the rivers of Cocker and Derwent, and the five towns of Brigham, Eglesfield, Dean (with Branthwaite), Craiksothen, and Clifton (with the hamlets thereof, Little Clifton and Stainburn). From Waldieve the same came by Oðthreda the heiress of that family to William Fitz Duncan, from him to the Lucys, and from them to the Percys earls of Northumberland. And the manor of Dean continued in this family, till Henry Percy the sixth earl of Northum-

† Philosophical Transf. N^o. 277, in Baddam's Abr. V. 4. p. 108.

berland granted it to his steward Sir Thomas Wharton knight; in whose family it continued for five generations, which failing in the late duke of Wharton's time, this manor came again by purchase into the hands of the lord of Egremont the then duke of Somerset, and from him to the present earl of Egremont.—The customary tenants of this manor pay a ten penny fine, by virtue of a decree in chancery.

The *church* of Dean is rectorial, dedicated to St. Oswald; valued in the king's books at 19*l* 3*s* 1½*d*; certified at 74*l* 9*s*, viz. Parsonage house, garden, churchyard and glebe 50*l*; prescription for tithe corn, and small tithes, let for 25*l* 10*s*; surplice fees 1*l*. Deduct tenths and acquittance 1*l* 18*s* 7*d*. synodals and acquittance 2*s* 5*d*. It is now worth about 150*l* a year.

In 1447, the church being newly built, a commission was issued to the bishop of Dromore to consecrate it.

In 1426, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and lord of the honour of Cockermouth, presented to it. In 1679, Philip lord Wharton presented a rector to the said church. The late Philip duke of Wharton granted the advowson to his steward Matthew Smales esquire; from whom, after several mesne conveyances, it came to the present incumbent the reverend Miles Tarn.

Here is a *school*, which was founded by John Fox of London goldsmith, and endowed by him with 10*l* a year (as certified in 1723) clear value of land purchased with money left by him to the goldsmiths company, the master and wardens of which are governors, and nominate the schoolmaster. He is commonly recommended by the minister and some of the principal inhabitants. The schoolmaster hath also the interest of 61*l*, which is secured by the churchwardens.

It was also certified at the same time, that there were legacies given to the poor, to the amount of 49*l*.

BRANTHWAITE, or Brand's plain, lies half a mile south from Dean, upon the Marron; and is the next township in this parish. It was granted together with Dean by William de Meschines aforesaid to Waldieve son of Golpatric earl of Dunbar; and was given by Alan son of the said Waldieve in marriage with one of his kinswomen to a person who took the name *de Branthwaite*; the heiress of which family was married to *Skelton*; which family of *Skelton* continued here for many generations. In the 35 Hen. 8. it was found by inquisition, that *John Skelton* held the manor of Branthwaite of the king by knights service, as of his manor of Dean; rendering for the same 24*s* cornage, suit of court at Dean, homage and fealty, and witnessman within the five towns.

And at the same time he held a moiety of the vill of *Ullaike* of the king as of the manor of Dean, by knights service, 8½*d* cornage, 2*s* 8*d* free rent, service of witnessman within the five towns, with homage and fealty.—And John Thompson held the other moiety by the like services.

The late general *Skelton*, who died in 1757, devised Branthwaite by will to captain Jones; whose son *Arnoldus Jones* esquire (who hath since taken the name

name of *Skelton*), the present owner of Branthwaite hall, is now an officer in the guards.

The customary tenants of this manor purchased their estates to freehold of Henry Skelton esquire, having paid eighty years purchase for their enfranchisement. The demesne is worth about 200*l* a year.

PARDSEY, Bard's shaw or wood is another hamlet in this parish. By the aforesaid inquisition of knights fees in Cumberland in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found, that Thomas Salkeld of Corkby then held *Pardishow* of the king as of his manor of Dean, by the service of the moiety of one knight's fee, 2*s* 8*d* cornage, puture of the serjeants, 8*d* free rent, homage and fealty.

DEAN SCALES, or *shields* for the cattle of *Dean*, is another little village in this parish, included in the same township with Pardsey. It lies about a mile south east from Dean, on the side of what was formerly a common, being a place for sheltering the cattle. The common hath been since inclosed, and granted into tenancies.

PARISH OF BRIGHAM.

BRIGHAM is the next parish, which lies east and by north from Dean. Brigham is another of the five towns within the honour of Cockermouth, granted to Waldieve; who gave it to *Dolphin* son of *Aleward*, together with Little Crosby, Applethwait, and Langrigg in frank marriage with Matilda his sister. And after some few descents it fell to coheirs. For in the 40 Hen. 3. *Beatrice de Lowther* and *Thomas de Huthwaite* gave their part of the rectory of Brigham to *Isabel* countess of *Albemarle* widow of William de Fortibus the third, then lady paramount of Allerdale; who in the 7 Ed. 1. impleaded *Robert de Tenwith* and *Alice* his wife for the rectory. But afterwards they agreed, by fine levied, that the countess and the heirs of *Isabel* wife of *Walter Twinham* daughter of the said *Alice* wife of *Robert de Tenwith* should present by turns.

In the 8 Ed. 1. *Gilbert Huthwaite* held a moiety of the manor of Brigham; and after that family, the *Swinburns* enjoyed that moiety. The other moiety descended from *Walter Twinham* to *Adam Twinham* his son, who died seised thereof in the 35 Ed. 1. And *Walter* son of that *Adam Twinham* granted the rectory by fine to *John Harcla* and his heirs in the 13 Ed. 2. And by the attainder of Andrew Harcla earl of Carlisle, the rectory was seised for the king, though Andrew stood seised only in trust for Henry Harcla son of the said John.

But Twinham's moiety of the manor was given to a chantry in the church of Brigham, which after the dissolution of chantries came to the Fletchers of Moresby, and William Fletcher esquire enfranchised the tenants for 80 years purchase. But the Swinburn tenants are still customary, and pay arbitrary fines.

In the 35 Hen. 8. it is found by inquisition, that John Swynburne then held a moiety of the vill of Brigham of the king, as of the honour of Cockermouth, by knights service, 2s cornage, puture of the serjeants, and witnesman, with fuit of court at Cockermouth from three weeks to three weeks. And that he held also the land of Huthwaite by homage and witnesman in Darwent fells; and two inclosures called Dunthwait and Brunthwait by the service of one pair of gilt spurs at the feast of Easter yearly, with homage.

And that the free chantry of Brigham held the other moiety of the vill of Brigham of the king by fealty only.

The church of Brigham is vicarial, and dedicated to St. Bridget. It is valued in the king's books at 20*l* 16*s* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*; and was returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 44*l* 15*s* 11*d*; viz. Glebe lands 25*l*; pension out of the rectory 20*l*; surplice fees 2*l*.—To be deducted, Pension to the bishop of Chester 2*l*; synodals 4*s* 1*d*.

This church was appropriated to the collegiate church of Staindrop in the diocese of Durham in the year 1439. In 1544, the master or warden, chaplains, and others of the said college presented to it. In 1579, the bishop of Carlisle was patron. In 1618, Sir Richard Fletcher and Mr. Hudson were patrons. The present patron and impropriator is Sir James Lowther baronet.

Mrs. Susanna Fletcher left by will 100*l* to the poor; to be disposed of as the minister should think fit. Accordingly the vicar in 1712 distributed 50*l* of it; and ordered 50*l* to be put out upon bond, and the interest to be disposed of by the churchwardens as the vicar shall direct.

CRAKESOTHEN is the next township within this parish. It is another of the five towns which was given by William de Meschines to Waldieve son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar.

EGLESFIELD is the next township, a mile east from Crakesothen, and one of the said five towns. This place gave name to the Eglesfields an ancient family here, and lords of the manor. Of this family was Robert Eglesfield, rector of Brough in Westmorland, confessor to Philippa queen consort of king Edward the third, and founder of Queen's college in Oxford.

[LOWES-WATER, lacus in valle vel profundo, comes next in our course of investigation, although it is not in the parish of Brigham, but a chapelry (as is abovementioned) under the mother church of St. Bees. The lake which gives name to the place is three miles south from Eglesfield, in a deep vale invironed with high mountains; it is two miles broad, and abounds with divers sorts of fish, particularly pikes, perches, and (as some say) chars.

This manor was the estate of *Randolph Lindsey*, and in Richard the first's time *William Lindsey* sued out a writ of right against Henry Clarke of Appleby, the counts of Albemarle, and Nicholas Estotevil for Loweswater and other lands.

It was an ancient demesne of Egremont, and by partition between the daughters and coheirs of Richard Lucy it fell to the share of *Alan Multon* and *Alice* his wife, as the 20th part of the barony of Egremont. *Thomas Multon*, calling himself *Lucy* after his mother's name, seated himself there. He purchased Brackenthwaite of the Moresbys in exchange for a moiety of Distington, and also Thackthwaite of one Agnes Drumbrough wife of Roger Lindsey, which he gave to his sister Agnes wife of Thomas Standley, but the same after some time reverted to the heirs of Lucy; and the whole descended to Maud Lucy, who gave the same together with the rest of her patrimony to her second husband Henry Percy the first earl of Northumberland of that name, in whose blood and name it continued until Henry the 6th earl gave the same to king Henry the eighth, who sold the premisses to *Richard Robinson* clerk, and *John Robinson* of London goldsmith sold the same to *Thomas Standley* esquire; and the daughter and heir of Standley, together with her husband Sir *Edward Herbert*, sold the same to *Anthony Patrickson* esquire, who sold to *Gilfred Lawson* esquire, uncle of the present owner Sir *Gilfred Lawson* baronet.

Here is no demesne, and the tenants pay only a two-penny fine; for on some disputes arising about the uncertainty of fines in the reign of king James the first, who fomented those disputes throughout both counties, but chiefly with an eye to his own particular manors, the lord and tenants agreed, by indenture bearing date Oct. 16, 1619, that in consideration of 27 years ancient rent then paid to the lord, they should afterwards only pay two years rent for a fine.

Loweswater is commonly reputed a *parish*; sometimes it is called a *chapelry* within the parish of Brigham; but it is in reality a chapelry within the parish of St. Bees, though distant eleven miles from the parish church; and pays yearly by way of acknowledgment 3s 8d to St. Bees. And it appears that the priory of St. Bees had possessions here, and perhaps they built the chapel. After the dissolution of the monasteries, certain of these possessions were granted to William Graye lord Graye of Wilton and John Bannister esquire; and in the 3 Ed. 6. there is a licence to them to alienate unto Richard Robinson clerk a cottage called Kirkstall and two little closes called Kirkcroft and Milnehow in Loweswater, and pasture for 300 sheep on Loweswater moor, late parcel of the possessions of the cell of St. Bees, belonging to the abbey of St. Mary's York. In like manner, John Robinson in the 3 and 4 Ph. and M. conveyed the same by fine to Thomas Stanley esquire.

This chapel was certified at 4l 11s; part of it being interest of money given by will of several persons, and the rest made up by the inhabitants: which stock was lodged in the hands of twelve inhabitants, who paid the curate by turns. It was augmented by lot with 200l in 1723.

There was given to the poor of Loweswater by William Woodvill of Carlisle the sum of 50l, the interest to be distributed yearly on St. Thomas's day.]

LORTON, or the *lower town*, lies in a valley, which though it hath the denomination and all the semblances of a parish, yet is only a parochial chapel under Brigham. The river Cocker runs through the middle of this village, which is parcel of the manor of Derwent fells, lying on the west side thereof, and holds of the honour of Cockermouth. This is the most beautiful and pleasant, as well as the most fertile vale in the whole country, consisting of fine fields laid out in regular order, variegated with quick wood hedges, wherein also is a considerable quantity of timber wood. The mountains also sustain large flocks of sheep, to the no small profit of the inhabitants.

This manor was early broken into severalties. In the 35 Hen. 8. *Richard Winder* held one third part of the vill of Lorton of the king as of his honour of Cockermouth, by homage and fealty, 3s 4d free rent, witnessman in Derwent fells, and suit of court; *William Sandes* held another third part; and *William Huddleston* the other third: Probably by marriage of, or descent from, coheiresses.

The dean and chapter of Carlisle have also a manor here. And in the reign of king Richard the first, one Radulphus de Lindefay gave to the church of Carlisle lands in Lorton, with a miln there and all its rights and appendages, and namely, the milner, his wife, and children.

Here the dean and chapter sometimes hold courts, to which their tenants in other places in that neighbourhood are amenable, and do their suit and service accordingly. The customary tenants pay a four-penny fine upon change of tenant by death or alienation; but the lord never dies. And the tenants are intitled to all the wood upon their respective customary estates.

The chapel is dedicated to St. Cuthbert; and was certified at 7l a year, paid by the impropiator. There are four townships within the chapelry, viz. 1. Lorton. 2. Brackenthwaite, two miles from the chapel. 3. Wythop, about three miles from the chapel. And, 4. Buttermere, 5 miles from the chapel. For which there are four chapelwardens respectively. Two of these divisions have chapels of their own, namely, Wythop and Buttermere; and hence it is, that Lorton hath been esteemed a parish, and these two chapels of ease within that parish. But that matter amounts to no more than this; that within the chapelry at large, two other chapels have been erected for convenience, the boundary of the original chapelry continuing still the same: and this appears from the chapelwardens being appointed regularly as aforesaid from every of the four quarters.—The impropiators and patrons were for a long time the Fletchers of Hutton; who sold their right about the year 1752 to Sir James Lowther baronet.

There is a small school at Lorton, endowed with the interest of 100l given by several persons. The master to be nominated by four feoffees.

BRACKENTHWAITE is situate on the north side of Lorton fell, having its name from the large quantity of brackens or fern that grows there. It was part of the possessions of the *Morebys* as was before mentioned, until *Thomas Multon*, who took the name *de Lucy*, purchased the same; in whose

family it continued till given by the heirefs of that family to the *Percies*, who gave the same to king *Henry* the eighth.

From the crown it came to the lord *Grey* and *John Bannister* esquire; for in the 3 Ed. 6. there is a licence to *William Graye* knight lord *Graye* of *Wilton* and *John Bannister* esquire to alienate to *Richard Robinsn* clerk, all the several possessions late in the tenure of *Peter Mirehouse*, *Thomas Wilkinfon*, *Christopher Stanger*, *John Robinson*, *John Newton*, and *John Stubb*, and all those lands called *Dalehowes* and *Thwaite*, in *Brackenthwaite*; late parcel of the possessions of *Henry* late earl of *Northumberland*: and all lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments whatsoever in *Brackenthwaite* aforesaid, and in the office or collection of the steward of *Brackenthwaite* aforesaid.

There is a like licence in the 4 and 5 Ph and *Mary*, to *John Robinson* to alienate the same to *Thomas Stanley* esquire. And the *Stanleys* conveyed to the *Fisbers*, in whose family it remains dispersed into several branches.

WYTHORP, *Wyth-thorp*, so called from the *wyths* or willows growing there, is one of the chapelries under *Lorton*. It was a waste parcel of *Allerdale* above *Derwent*, adjoining to *Embleton*, only at the east end thereof it falls down with a steep woody bank to the lake or meer of *Bassenthwaite*, and stands between *Embleton* and *Thornthwaite*.

Alice Lucy second daughter and coheir of *Richard Lucy* and wife to *Alan Multon* second son of *Thomas Multon* who married the widow of *Richard Lucy*, gave *Wythorp* and *Whinfell* near *Lorton*, the eighth part of *Lorton*, and certain corn out of *Alpatric miln*, and 3 messuages and 30 acres of land in *Caldbeck*, unto *John Lucy* her second son whom she had to the said *Alan Multon*; whom she named *Lucy*, not *Multon*, because *Lucy* was the greater family; and for that her elder sister *Amabil* who was married to *Lambert Multon* did continue the name and arms of *Thomas Multon* their father in the family of *Egremont*, she caused her children to be called *Lucys*, and gave the *Lucy's* coat to her posterity. She did reserve out of *Wytorp* a penny rent service, or a pair of gloves; and after it was inhabited, it was deemed worth 10*l* a year, and the residue about 8*l* 11*s* 2*d*, out of which she also reserved a rent service of 4*d* a year. This *John Lucy* lived in the time of *Henry* the third and *Edward* the first, and died in the 8 Ed. 2. or before. For *Hugh Lowther* son of *Hugh Lowther*, after the death of the said *John Lucy*, enjoyed *Wytorp*: and in the 8 Ed. 2. *Christian* the widow of the said *John Lucy* impleaded him for her dower there.

It did descend in the *Lowthers* till male for a long time. By the inquisition of knights fees aforesaid in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found, that *John Lowther* knight then held the manor of *Withorppe* of the king by the third part of one knight's fee as of the honour of *Cockermouth*, by homage, fealty, and suit of court at *Cockermouth* from three weeks to three weeks, and the free rent of one penny or one red rose.

Afterwards

Afterwards it was sold by Sir Richard Lowther knight to Thomas Fletcher father of Sir Richard Fletcher baronet, in whose posterity it still continues under the services before mentioned.

Here is a small demefne and ancient house called Wythop hall, and divers customary tenants who pay arbitrary fines and heriots.

From this place southwards, there is a continued tract of prodigious high mountains as far as the Black-comb fell at Millum, and which runs south east as far as the barony of Kendal and Furnes.

The *chapel* of Wythop was certified at 2*l* 7*s*; part paid by the inhabitants out of their estates by voluntary agreement, and part of it being interest of money given by the will of several persons.

BUTTERMERE is the other chapelry under Lorton, which was certified at 1*l*, paid by the inhabitants by voluntary assessment upon their lands. It was also certified that both this and Wythop were served by Readers, except that the curate of Lorton officiated at each of them three or four times a year.

This village lies about a mile south from Loweswater, in a low crooked deep valley, incompassed with stupendous mountains. Here are also two great lakes or meers, and in them the char is found, and excellent trout little inferior to char. In the hills above these lakes springs the river Cocker.

This district, with the lakes, is holden of the earl of Egremont as parcel of the manor of Derwent Fells; and was granted, as several others abovementioned, first to the lord *Gray* and *Banister*, then to *Robinson*, and then to *Stanley*. In the several licences of alienation, the lands are thus described: All the lands called Birknesfield or Gatescath, with the appurtenances in Gatescath and Buttermere Dubbs, late in the tenure of Robert Hudson, lying and being in Buttermere in the parish of Brigham, late parcel of the possessions of Henry late earl of Northumberland.

WHINFELL, another district in the parish of Brigham, lies on the west side of Lorton fell, and is parcel of the honour of Cockermouth. In the 35 Hen. 8. it was in the hands of coparceners, namely, Christopher Curwen, John Eglesfield, and Ambrose Middleton, who held the same (together with divers tenements in Setmorthow) of the king as of the honour of Cockermouth, by knights service, 6*s* 8*d* cornage, homage and fealty, seawake, and pature of the serjeants.

It appears to have been afterwards in the Wharton family; and was sold by the trustees of the late duke of Wharton to the late duke of Somerset, and is now the inheritance of the earl of Egremont.

MOSERGH lies a little higher west, and is another township in the parish of Brigham. In the 35 Hen. 8. Thomas Salkeld of Corkby held the manor of Mosergh of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by homage and fealty,
suit

suit of court, 13s 4d cornage, and puture of the serjeants. It was afterwards purchased to freehold.

Many of the inhabitants here are quakers, being so approximate neighbours to Pardsey Cragg, a most famous place formerly for quakers, being far from any church.

But before the dissolution of the religious houses, there seems to have been a chantry or chapel here, which was pretty largely endowed; for king Edward the sixth, by letters patent bearing date Dec. 13. in the second year of his reign, granted to Thomas Brende of London, scrivener, the chantry of Moser otherwise Mosfargh, together with divers messuages and tenements late in the tenure of Henry Robinson, John Mirehouse, John Watfon, John Williamson, and Anthony Fletcher in the parish of Brigham in the county of Cumberland, late belonging to the said chantry; and also, late belonging to the said chantry, one water mill, with all watercourses, pools, and mill-dams in Brigham aforesaid.

Descending from Lorton, by Southwaite, in a fertile country, we come to COCKERMOUTH, which is another chapelry in the parish of Brigham. It stands on the *mouth* of the river *Cocker*, from whence it deriveth its name. The said river divides the town equally into two parts, save only that the church, market place, and castle stand all on the east side thereof, more upon an ascent; where, under the west side of the castle wall, the river Derwent receives Cocker, and there they make one stream. Camden describes this place to be a populous, well traded, market town, neatly built, but of a low situation, between two hills, upon one is the church or chapel, and upon the other over against it (which is evidently artificial) a very strong castle, on the gates whereof were the arms of the Multons, Umfranvills, Lucys, and Percys.

This, together with the rest of the Lucy estate, did Maud sister and heir to Anthony Lucy, give to her husband Henry first earl of Northumberland; and although she had no issue by him, yet made she the family of the Percys her heirs, on condition they should quarter the arms of Lucy:

The houses are built of stone, and slated mostly with blue slate. They compose two streets, one above the river Cocker, in which part are the moot-hall, market house, corn market, and shambles. And in the other below, is the beast market.

This borough returned two members to parliament in the 23 Ed. 1. to wit, William Bully and Peter de Hall. From which time it was discontinued till the year 1640, when its liberties, together with those of Okehampton, Honyton, Ashburton, Malton, and Northallerton were restored†. The bailiff is the returning officer, and the members of parliament are elected by about 300 burghers, who hold by burgage tenure‡.

† Brown Willis's Not. Parl.
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‡ For a list of the burgesses returned for this borough, see the

The said bailiff is the head officer in the borough, and is chosen yearly at the Michaelmas court by the leet jury for the year ensuing. He is also clerk of the market.

The estate of the earl of Egremont in this county is managed by commissioners (whereof the steward is one), before whom all the customary tenements pass by deed, surrender, and admittance, at their audit in Cockermouth castle, as well for the barony of Wigton and Egremont, as of this honour of Cockermouth, and the several manors of the five towns, Derwent fells, Brathwaite, Coldale, Westdale, Aspatric, Bolton, and Westward. And all leases are there granted of all demesne lands, mills, mines, profits of fairs and markets; and all rents, fines, and profits are duly paid in there by the bailiffs and tenants of the respective manors. There is also an old survey book kept of the bounds of all those manors; and of all lands, tenements, farms, mills, mines, quarries, rents, customs, duties and services, arising out of or any ways belonging to any of them.

The steward keeps the courts, and at the court leet holden for this honour, all the tenants within the five towns and Derwent fells answer; and there are three juries charged, one for the borough, another for the five towns, and a third for Derwent fells.

Of the *castle*, no part is habitable but the gatehouse, and two rooms on each floor, where the old stable stood adjoining thereto; and the court house at the east angle of the castle wall, where the Christmas sessions was also held, till the new hall was built.

The castle yard hath a bowling green inclosed in it, which is all the land that did belong to it.

The *park* lies on the north east side of the castle, which riseth with a gradual ascent eastward above a mile to the top of Hay fell, and with a like descent bends northward towards Derwent river. It was long ago disparked, and the herbage thereof sold to Sir Thomas Wharton, but is now again by purchase united to the family estate.

This castle was the seat of Waldeof lord of Allerdale and his successors, after they had removed from Papcastle; and was kept in repair till it was made a garrison in the year 1648 for the king, and being besieged by the parliament forces was by them taken and burnt.

The weekly *markets* are held here on Mondays, and a fortnight *fair* holden every other Wednesday from the beginning of May to Michaelmas for the sale of cattle, in the wide street between Cocker and Derwent bridges. There are likewise two other fairs holden in the borough yearly on Whitsun Monday and Michaelmas day.

The *chapel* was dedicated to All Saints; for in the 18 Ric. 2. it appears from a record in the tower, that Henry Percy earl of Northumberland founded a chantry in the chapel of All Saints in Cockermouth. And the said chantry was endowed probably with lands in Cockermouth; for in the 20 Eliz. there is a grant from the crown to Parcivil Gunson of two acres of land in Cockermouth late in the tenure of Alan Ribton, two acres late in the
tenure

tenure of William Thompson, and two acres late in the tenure of Michael Bouch, parcel of the possessions of the late college of Staindrop in the county of Durham (unto which college, or collegiate church, the mother church of Brigham was appropriated).

It was returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 34*l* 13*s* 4*d*; viz. 26*l* 13*s* 4*d* paid by the impropriator, surplice fees about 8*l*. The impropriator (Sir James Lowther baronet) nominates the curate.

The present chapel was built in 1711, towards defraying the expence whereof a charity brief was obtained. The length of it is 100 feet, and the breadth 45; and it is galleried on both sides.

Here is a free *school*, which in 1717 was certified at 26*l* 15*s* a year; viz. 10*l* paid by Mr. Fletcher Vane then impropriator of the church, 5*l* by Mrs. Fletcher of Tallentire, 5*l* by the duke of Somerset, 5*l* rents of houses in the town, 35*s* interest of money. The school was founded by Philip lord Whar-ton, Sir George Fletcher, Sir Richard Grahme, Dr. Smith dean (afterwards bishop) of Carlisle, and other contributors.

HUGHTHWAIT lies two miles north from hence, being a small hamlet in this parish, and a little manor of Mr. John Swinburn's; whose great ancestor married the daughter and heir of Hughthwaite.

SEATMOORTHOW, called in the bishop of Chester's registers *Secmurtby*, is another village in the parish of Brigham, lying upon Darwent a mile further east. The chapel thereof was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 40*s* a year, being the interest of 40*l* raised by the inhabitants out of their estates for a Reader.

EMBLETON, villa *Amabilla*, lies south from Seat Murthow above two miles, in a pleasant fruitful valley, pointing east upon the lake of Bassenthwaite, and west towards Cockermouth; being well inclosed with plenty of wood, especially in the hedge rows; and girded in by two green hills on the south and north sides, whence they reap much benefit in summer by their great flocks of sheep.

In the reign of king Richard the first, it was parcel of the demesne of Allerdale; then Robert Courtney and dame Alice Romley his wife (one of the daughters and coheirs of William Fitz Duncan lord of Allerdale ward from Dudden to Shalk and Wampool) gave Embleton to Orme de Ireby one of the younger sons of Gospatric son of Orme, and free common of pasture in Dockera and Wythop. This Orme de Ireby was seated at High Ireby which Gospatric his father gave him, of which place his issue and posterity took surname.

This is another chapelry in the parish of Brigham. The chapel is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. It was certified at 8*l* 5*s* per annum, viz. 5*l* paid by the impropriator, 2*l* 4*s* rent of land, 1*l* 1*s* from ancient stock in several hands.

PARISH OF CROSTHWAITE.

HAVING traversed the large and extensive parish of Brigham, we come to that part of CROSTHWAITE parish which lies within this ward, which is severed from the east part of the said parish, and from Allerdale ward below Derwent, by the lake and river of Derwent, and is part of the manor of Derwent Fells, within the honour of Cockermouth.

THORNTWHAITE is the first township, at the head of the broad water of Bassenthwaite, and on the east side of Whinlatter a great mountain which interposeth between it and Lorton. The tenants here are mostly customary under the earl of Egremont, and pay arbitrary fines and heriots.

Here is a chapel of ease under Crosthwaite; the whole endowment whereof, as certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty, was 4*l* 16*s* 0*d*. The vicar of Crosthwaite for the time being has the nomination.

PORTENSACLE is the next township, a mile east nearer Kefwick, belonging to Coldale and Brathwaite, parcel of the manor of Derwent Fells, and lies in the middle of the valley between Brathwaite and Kefwick. Here are some very considerable customary estates; which, as many others in this ward, pay arbitrary fines and heriots.

BRAYTHWAITE is the next township, a mile south-west from the former. The tenants here are all customary except one, and pay fines arbitrary.

STANGER and STARE make the next township, a mile further south, upon the west side of Derwent lake. Here the late general Stanwicks had a small freehold estate, the rest are all customary and pay arbitrary fines.

NEWLANDS lies yet two miles higher south, towards the head of Derwent; where or nigh unto which, were discovered those rich copper mines by Thomas Thurland and Daniel Hetchletter a German of Augsburg in queen Elizabeth's time, which occasioned a suit between the queen and Thomas then earl of Northumberland, in whose lordship of Derwent Fells these mines were found. But in regard of the queen's prerogative, there being in those mines more gold and silver than copper or lead, they were judged to be due to the queen upon the defendant's demurrer in law. In which case it was agreed, that where the gold and silver, extracted out of the copper or lead, was of greater value in quality than the copper or lead, it was then a royal mine*. But by the act of parliament 1 W. c. 30. no mine of copper, tin, iron, or lead shall thence after be deemed a royal mine; provided that all gold or silver that shall be extracted be disposed of at his majesty's mint within the tower of London. And by another act 5 W. c. 6. the owners of mines shall enjoy them, but the king may have the ore of any mine (other than tin ore in the counties of De-

* Plowden's Com. 3 4. 2 Inst. 578.

von and Cornwall) paying to the proprietors for the same, within thirty days after the ore shall be raised and before the same be removed, the rates following, *viz.* for copper 16*l* a tun, tin and iron 40*s* a tun, and lead 9*l* a tun.— These mines, it is said, served not only all England, but divers places beyond sea; until the smelting houses and works were destroyed, and most of the miners slain, in the civil wars: and the works have never since been managed to any account.

BORROWDALE is our last township in this ward. It was anciently written *Boredale*, having its name probably from the wild boars which used in former times to haunt the woody part of Westdale forest; the hill above it being called *Styhead*, where the swine were wont to feed in the summer, and fall down in autumn into this dale, where they fed upon nuts and acorns.

Here are large flocks of sheep; and anciently were mines of lead and copper. Here also, in a very high and perpendicular rock, called Eagle crag, is every year an airy or nest of eagles.

This is part of the ancient manor of CASTLERIGG, the inheritance heretofore of the family of Derwentwater, and afterwards of the Radcliffs.

And here we finish the ward of Allerdale above Derwent. The rest of the parish of Crosthwaite lies in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent; which we proceed next to treat of.

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT.

AT the same time that *Ranulph de Meschiens* gave to his brother *William de Meschiens* the barony of Allerdale above Derwent, afterwards called the barony of Egremont; he gave to *WALDIEVE* son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar in Scotland the barony of Allerdale below Derwent, commonly distinguished by the single name of the barony of Allerdale, which lieth between the rivers of Derwent and Wathempool on the south and north parts, and upon the west side is compassed by the sea, on the east side by Dalston barony and Seburgham where it is from them divided by the brook called Shawk which falls down northward into Wathempool, and on the other side of the hill by Rowland beck which falls southward into Caldbeck, then by the same rill running eastward until it falls into Caldew.

It is called *Allerdale* from the river *Alne*, this syllable *er* being interposed between *Alne* and *Dale*, which signifies at or upon; as in other names of places in this county, as Miterdale the dale upon Mite, Eynerdale the dale upon Eyne, Anerdale the dale upon Annand, Dudden-er dale (corruptly Dunderdale) the dale upon Dudden, and others.

This Waldieve had also, by the gift of William de Meschiens lord of Egremont, all the lands between the rivers of Cockar and Derwent, and the five

five towns above mentioned. His feat was first at Papcastle, and afterwards at Cockermouth.

He gave divers manors within this barony to his kinsmen and followers: As, to Odard de Logis he gave Wigton, Kirkbride, Ulton, Waverton, Dundraw, and Blencogoe. To Odard son of Lyulph he gave Tallentire and Castlerigg, with the forest between Gretely and Calter. To Adam son of the said Lyulph he gave Ulndale and Gilcrux. To Gamel Fitzbrun he gave Bothill. To the priory of Gisburne he gave Appleton and Bridekirk, with the patronage of the church of Bridekirk. To Milbeth his physician he gave Bromfield, excepting the patronage of the church there. To Waldieve son of Gilmin, with his sister Oethreda, he gave Broughton, Ribton, Little Broughton, and Bewaldeth. To Orme son of Ketel, with Gunyld his sister he gave Seaton, Camberton, Flemingby, and Crakesothen. And to Dolphin son of Ailward he gave Applethwaite, Little Crosby, Langrig, and Brigham, with the patronage of the church of Brigham.

ALAN, son of Waldieve, second baron of Allerdale, had issue a son named *Waldieve*, who died in his father's life-time; and therefore he gave to the priory of Carlisle the body of his said son, and Crosby now called Cross Canonby with the patronage of the church there; and the services of Uethred (to which Uethred the said Alan had given a carucate of land in Aspatric, to be summoner in Allerdale, which is to this day called Uethredseat); the patronage of the church of Aspatric, with the services of Alan de Brayton; the patronage of the church of Ireby, with the services of Waldeof de Langthwaite; and the piece of the holy cross which his father brought from Jerusalem.

To king Henry the second he gave the forest ground of Allerdale called the West ward, and Holm Cultram. To the priory of St. Bees he gave Stainburn. To Ranulph de Lindsey, with his sister Oethreda, he gave Blenerhassett and Uckmanby. To Uethred son of Fergus lord of Galloway, with his sister Gunild, he gave Torpenhow and the rectory there. To his steward Ketel he gave Threapland. To Gospatric son of Orme his cousin-german he gave High Ireby. To Gamel Fitzbrun he gave Isell and Ruthwait. To Odard he gave Newton, with the services of Newton. To Gospatric his bastard brother he gave Bolton, Bassenthwaite, and Eastholme. To Symon Sheftling he gave half of Deerham, and to Dolphin son of Gospatric the other half. To Waldeof son of Dolphin he gave Brackenthwaite. To Dolphin he gave six oxgangs of land in High Crosby, to be the king's serjeant or bailiff in Allerdale. And to his huntmen Seliffe and his fellows he gave Hayton.

He died without issue male; leaving a daughter and heir,

OETHREDA (or, *Ethred*) married to *Duncan* earl of Murray brother to David king of Scots, and thereby she brought the barony of Allerdale into that family. Which *Duncan* had by his said wife *Oethreda* a son and heir, *viz.*

WILLIAM FITZ DUNCAN, who married the granddaughter of the aforesaid William de Meschiens, lord of Egremont, heirs of that family; and thereby

united the two great baronies of Egremont and Allerdale. For the said William de Meschiens had only one child that survived him, namely, *Alice* married to *Robert de Romley* lord of Skipton in Craven, who had a daughter and heir *Alice* married to this same *William Fitz Duncan* nephew to the king of Scotland; by which marriage she also brought her paternal inheritance, the honour of Skipton, into the same family.

This *Alice* wife of William Fitz Duncan, and daughter as aforesaid of Robert de Romley lord of Skipton, in the 1 Hen. 2. transferred the canons of Emesey, which her grandmother Cecily wife of William de Meschiens had settled there, unto Bolton; and confirmed to them the possessions which her grandmother had given them. She gave to the monks of Fountains in the county of York a moiety of her mill at Crosthwaite, and a toft in Cocker-mouth. Likewise she gave to the monks at Pontefract one carucate of land and an house in Broctune, for the health of the soul of William Fitz Duncan her husband, and of the souls of all her progenitors; and also free chase in all her lands and woods within her fee, with liberty to hunt and take all manner of wild beasts there; she also bestowed on them the tenth of all the deer taken within her own lands and chases in Craven; also a certain piece of ground in each of her lordships to make granges for their tithes; with common of pasture for their cattle together with her own, in all her woods, moors, and fields, during the whole time of autumn. And, being lady of Skipton castle, she ordained, that the perpetual chaplain, celebrating divine service every day in the chapel there, should, in augmentation of his maintenance, receive every twelve weeks one quarter of wheat, and 13s 4d yearly upon Christmase day for his robe, out of the rents of that castle and manor†.

The said William Fitz Duncan, by his wife Alice de Romley, had a son *William*, who died young; and three daughters, viz. *Cecily*, first married to Alexander Fitz Gerald, and afterwards to *William le Grosse* earl of Albemarle, to whom she brought the honour of Skipton, being her purparty of the inheritance. The second was *Amabil*, married to Reginald de Lucy, who had the honour of Egremont as her purparty. The third was *Alice*, first married to Gilbert Pipard, who had with her Aspatric, with the barony of Allerdale, and liberty of Cocker-mouth; and afterwards married to Robert de Courtney: but she died without issue. Whereby this barony of Allerdale came to her two sisters *Cicely* and *Amabil*, or their heirs.

CICELY the elder of the two sisters, having no issue to her former husband Alexander Fitz Gerald, was married as aforesaid to her second husband *William le Grosse* earl of Albemarle, who died in the 25 Hen. 2. leaving issue by his said wife a daughter and heir, viz.

HAWISE, who was thrice married; first, to William de Mandeville earl of Essex, who died in Normandy in the 35 Hen. 2. leaving no issue by her. To her second husband she married William de Fortibus, who in her right was earl of Albemarle and lord of Holdernefs. This William de Fortibus died in

† 1 Dugd. Mon. 986.

the 6 Ric. 1. and left issue by the said Hawise William de Fortibus the second. But Hawise surviving married again to Baldwin de Betun then earl of the Isle of Wight. He also in her right enjoyed the earldom of Albemarle. He died in the 14 Joh. leaving the same Hawise surviving, who then gave no less than the sum of 5000 marks to have the possession of her inheritance and dowries. She died not long after, and was succeeded in the sixteenth year of king John by her son,

WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS the second; who married Aveline daughter and at length coheir to Richard de Munfichet a great baron in Essex. He died upon the Mediterranean sea in the 26 Hen. 3. leaving issue his son and heir,

WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS the third; who, paying 100*l* for his relief, had livery of his lands. This William was he who made partition with Alice wife of Alan de Multon of the forests of Allerdale, Cockermouth, and Caldbeck. In the 41, 42, 43, and part of 44 Hen. 3. he was sheriff of Cumberland. To his first wife he married Christian daughter and coheir of Alan de Galway a great man in Scotland, but had no issue by her. To his second wife he married Isabel daughter of Baldwin earl of Denby, by whom he had issue three sons, John, Thomas, and William, and two daughters Avice and Aveline, which Avice died young and was buried in the abbey of Meaux.—This earl died in the 44 Hen. 3. and his three sons not long after; and the only remaining issue was

AVELINE, who was married to Edmund second son of king Henry the third, commonly called Crouchback, and afterwards earl of Lancaster*; and died without issue: whereby Skipton, her ancestor Cicely's purparty, came to the crown, and was granted by king Ed. 2. to Robert de Clifford, from whom it hath descended to the present owner Sackville earl of Thanet. Her remaining share of the Fitz Duncan's estates in Cumberland fell to the heirs of *Amabil* second daughter and coheir of William Fitz Duncan; and thereby the two baronies became again united.

The said AMABIL, who had Egremont for her purparty, and after the death of her sister *Alice* a moiety of Allerdale, was married to *Reginald de Lucy*.

Sir William Dugdale says, that the first mention he finds of this name is, in the render made to *Richard de Lucy* by king Hen. 1. of the lordship of Disce in Norfolk; where the record expresseth, that it was not known whether it was so yielded to him as his inheritance or for his service ‡.

In the 20 Hen. 2. this *Reginald de Lucy*, who married *Amabil* second daughter of William Fitz Duncan, upon the rebellion of the earl of Leicester and others on the behalf of young Henry the king's son, was governor of Nottingham for the king. And in the 1 Ric. 1. at the coronation of that king, he gave his attendance with the rest of the barons. By his said wife he had a son and heir, viz. RICHARD DE LUCY, who in the 1 Joh. gave to the king a fine of 300 marks for livery of all his lands in Coupland and Canteberge, and to have liberty to marry whom he pleased, as also to have his purparty of those lands

* 1 Dugd. Bar. 62.

‡ 1 Dugd. Bar. 562.

whereunto he had claim against Baldwin earl of Albemarle and Robert de Courtney and Alice his wife.

In the 5 Joh. he gave five marks and one palfrey to the king, that he might have jurors to inquire what customs and services his tenants had used to perform and do to him and his ancestors for their lands in Coupland; and the same year obtained a grant from the king to himself and Ada his wife daughter and coheir of Hugh de Morville of the forestership of Cumberland with its appurtenances without any partition to be made thereof with Joane her other sister. And the king further granted to them the purparty of her the said Joane in all her father's lands.—And in the 15 Joh. the said *Richard de Lucy* died; leaving by his said wife *Ada* two daughters coheirs, *Amabil* and *Alice*, between whom the inheritance became again divided.

His wife *Ada* survived him, and in the 15 Joh. she paid a fine of 500 marks for livery of her paternal inheritance, and also for her dowry of her husband's lands. After which she took to husband *Thomas de Multon*, without the king's licence; by reason whereof the castle of Egremont and other the lands whereof she was possessed were seized into the king's hands. But afterwards, upon composition made, he had livery of them again. And he obtained the wardship of his wife's two daughters the coheirs of Lucy, and married them to his two sons which he had by a former wife; namely, *Amabil* the elder sister to *Lambert de Multon* elder of the said two sons, and *Alice* the younger sister to *Alan de Multon* the younger son.

Ada the mother had, to this her second husband *Thomas de Multon*, two other children *Thomas* and *Julian*; unto which *Thomas* the Morvil estate from his mother did descend, and he married the heiress of Gillsland: which two inheritances, after several descents from him in the male line, were carried by an heir female into the family of Dacre. The *Lucy* estate, by the two intermarriages aforesaid, was transferred into the name and family of *Multon*.

The first of the MULTONS that Sir William Dugdale* had met with, was

THOMAS DE MULTON (so called from his residence at *Multon* in Lincolnshire); who in the reign of king Hen. 1. at the funeral of his father in the chapter-house at Spalding (his mother, brothers, sisters, and friends being present) gave the church of Weston to the monks of that abbey.

After him was LAMBERT DE MULTON; who in the 11 Hen. 2. was amerced at 100 marks, residing then in Lincolnshire.

After him was THOMAS DE MULTON, of whom we speak; who married to his second wife as aforesaid *Ada* widow of *Richard Lucy*. In the 9 and 10 Joh. he was sheriff of Lincolnshire. In the 15 Joh. he attended the king in his expedition into Poitou. And having then given 1000 marks to the king for the wardship of *Richard Lucy's* two daughters, he bestowed them as aforesaid in marriage upon his two sons *Lambert* and *Alan*.

In the 17 Joh. being in arms against the king with the rebellious barons, and taken at Rochester castle, he was committed to the custody of Peter de

* 1 Dugd. Bar. 567.

Manley, to be safely kept; who carried him prisoner to the castle of Corff. Whereupon he employed his son Lambert to the king for licence of safe conduct, on the behalf of himself and his friends, that he might treat of his enlargement. But at that time he did not make his peace as it seems; for it appears that the king committed his castle of Multon in the 1 Hen. 3. together with all his other possessions, to William de Albini, to hold during the king's pleasure. However, before the end of that year, returning to obedience, he had restitution of them.

In the 2 Hen. 3. command was sent to the sheriff of Lincolnshire, to seize all his lands in that county, for the arrearages of the fine due for his own redemption then unpaid: And soon after this, Robert de Veteripont received the like precept to take good security from him, for the payment of 300*l* debt to the king; as also for another sum of 164*l* 8*s* 1*d*, due to the king by Ada de Morvil his wife, it being a fine whereby she compounded with king John for licence to marry.

In the 6 Hen. 3. he gave 100*l* fine to the king and one palfrey for the office of forester of Cumberland granted to him by king John, rendring 10*l* yearly into the exchequer; it being of the inheritance of Ada his wife.

In the 17 Hen. 3. being sheriff of Cumberland, he was made governor of the castle of Carlisle; and was constituted sheriff of that county for the 18th, 19th, and half of the 20th year of that king's reign. Moreover he was one of the justices of the king's court of common pleas, and justice itinerant for divers years in the reign of that king.

He gave to the monks of Calder a moiety of the town of Dereham. To the monks of Holm Cultram, common of pasture for 500 sheep in Layfingby. Also to the hospital of St. Leonard at Skyrbec in the county of Lincoln he gave his whole lordship of Skyrbec, with the chapel of Wynestowe, and advowson of the church of Kirketon.

In the 24 Hen. 3. he departed this life, leaving issue as aforesaid, by his first wife, *Lambert* and *Alan*; and by his second wife, *Thomas*, and a daughter *Julian* married to Robert de Vavafour.

The said LAMBERT DE MULTON, by his wife AMABIL DE LUCY, had a son and heir THOMAS DE MULTON; who had another THOMAS DE MULTON; who had a third THOMAS DE MULTON; who had a son JOHN DE MULTON; who died without issue, leaving three sisters coheirs; viz. ELIZABETH, married to *Harrington* of Harrington; JOHAN, married to *Robert Fitzwalter*; and MARGARET, married to *Thomas Lucy*, great grandson of *Alice* second daughter of Richard Lucy and of *Alan de Multon* her husband, whereby a third part of this moiety of the Lucy inheritance remained in the Multon family. The *Harrington* share descended to Thomas Grey duke of Suffolk, on whose attainder in the reign of queen Mary it was forfeited to the crown. What became of the *Fitzwalter* share, we have not certainly found.

The Arms of Multon were; Gules, 3 bars Argent.

ALICE, the second daughter of *Richard de Lucy* aforesaid, had to her said husband *Alan de Multon*, a son and heir, viz.

THOMAS

THOMAS DE MULTON, who, by way of distinction probably from *Thomas de Multon* his cousin-german, son of the elder sister Amabil, took his mother's name *de Lucy*. This Thomas married Isabel one of the daughters and coheirs of Adam de Botteby (a great man in Northumberland), and in the 18 Ed. 1. doing his fealty, had livery of all the lands which were of the inheritance of *Alice* his mother. He died in the 33 Ed. 1. being then seised of the manor of Langley in the county of Northumberland, which came to him by the marriage of the said Isabel. He died seised likewise of the manor of Aspatric and royalty of the liberty of Allerdale, as also of the manor of Caldbeck; leaving *Thomas* his son and heir 24 years of age.

THOMAS DE LUCY, son of *Thomas*, in the same year that his father died doing his homage, had livery of his lands. In the 34 Ed. 1. he was in the wars in Scotland; and in the 2 Ed. 2. he died, without issue.

ANTHONY DE LUCY, brother of *Thomas*, was found his next heir, being then 25 years of age; and doing his homage had livery of the lands of his inheritance. This *Anthony*, in the 34 Ed. 1. was with his brother Thomas in the Scottish wars.

In the 4 Ed. 2. he received command (with divers other noble persons) to fit himself with horse and arms, and to be at Roxborough within the month after the nativity of St. John Baptist, thence to march against the Scots.

In the 7 Ed. 2. he was again in the wars of Scotland; and in the 10 Ed. 2. was joined in commission with William lord Dacre for defence of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland against the incursions of the Scots.

In the 16 Ed. 2. he was made sheriff of Cumberland; and was constituted governor of Appleby castle, on the attainder of Roger de Clifford for adhering to Thomas earl of Lancaster against the king. He was likewise made governor of the castle and barony of Egremont, and the same year obtained from the king a grant in fee of the castle and honour of Cockermouth, with the manor of Papcastre pertaining thereto; to hold by the service of one knight's fee.

Moreover, the next ensuing year he obtained a charter for a weekly market on Tuesday at his manor of Heydon bridge in the county of Northumberland, and a fair yearly on St. Mary Magdalen's day and three days following: As also free warren within his liberty of Cockermouth, Papcastre, Broughton, Bretteby, Crosby, Ulndale, Aspatric, Caldbeck, and Loweswater.

In the same year he received a command from the king to arrest Andrew de Harcla earl of Carlisle for high treason, which he accomplished in his castle at Carlisle; after whose attainder, he was appointed governor of the said castle. He had also a grant of Meburn Regis in Westmorland, which Andrew de Harcla had held after Roger de Clifford's attainder; also of the manor of Grendon in the county of Northumberland.

In the 1 Ed. 3. this *Anthony* was again made governor of the castle and town of Carlisle; and there being divers hostile invasions made by the Scots upon the marches, to retaliate these injuries, he entered Scotland, and by fire and plunder did much mischief there. About this time also he was constituted justice of Ireland, and in the 8 Ed. 3. governor of the town and castle of Ber-

wick upon Tweed, as also justice of all the king's lands in Scotland. And in the 11 and 12 Ed. 3. he was sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of the castle of Carlisle.

He was summoned to parliament from the 14 Ed. 2. to the 17 Ed. 3. in which last year he died, and left issue *Thomas* his son and heir.

THOMAS DE LUCY, son of *Anthony*, married *Margaret* (as aforesaid) third sister and one of the coheirs of *John de Multon* of Egremont. In the 8 Ed. 3. he made partition with the other coheirs of the lands of their inheritance, and in the 11 Ed. 3. had livery of them accordingly.

In the 12 Ed. 3. this *Thomas*, being in the king's service in Flanders, had an assignation of forty sacks of wool for his better support therein. And in the 13 Ed. 3. he had a confirmation of an annuity of 50*l*, which had been granted to his father in the 9 Ed. 3. to be received out of the exchequer, until he should have lands or rents of inheritance to that value.

In the 17 Ed. 3. he was one of those, by whose martial conduct the siege of Loughmaben castle which the Scots had begun was happily raised; being the same year joined in commission with Henry lord Piercy and Maurice lord Berkeley to treat with William Douglas, and to receive him to the king's obedience. And upon the truce then made with the French, wherein the Scots were included, he was constituted one of the commissioners to see the same firmly observed throughout all the marches of Scotland.

Thus far during his father's life. After which, in the 17 Ed. 3. having done his homage, he had livery of his lands. In the 19 Ed. 3. upon the invasion of the Scots, he joined his strength with the bishop of Carlisle, and so alarmed the enemy in the night-time by frequent entering into their quarters, that at length they fled into their own country. And a truce shortly after ensuing, he was again joined in commission with the same bishop and others to see the same duly observed, and likewise constituted sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of the castle of Carlisle.

In the 20 Ed. 3. he went into France with the king, for raising the siege of Aguilion; and on his return was joined with the bishop of Carlisle and others in the wardenship of the west marches. The next year he was associated with the lord Dacre to treat of peace with the Scots.

In the 25 Ed. 3. he was again in commission with the lord Piercy and others to see the peace kept with the Scots; and the next year was constituted one of the commissioners for the arraying of men in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland for the defence of those parts, the French then threatening an invasion.

In the 27 Ed. 3. he was associated with the bishops of Durham and Carlisle and others, to treat with certain ambassadors from Scotland, concerning the enlargement of David de Brus their king then prisoner in England: So likewise with Ralph lord Nevil and others, for guarding the marches.

In the 28 Ed. 3. he was again associated with the same bishop of Durham and others to see all things performed according to the articles concluded on for the delivery of the said David de Brus from his imprisonment.

In

In the 30 Ed. 3. he was again constituted a commissioner for the defence of the marches, and also governor of the castle of Carlisle: So likewise in the 31 Ed. 3. for the custody of the marches, and the same year retained to serve the king during his life.

He was summoned to parliament from the 15th to the 38th of Ed. 3. and died on the eve of St. Nicholas the bishop on the 39 Ed. 3. leaving by the said *Margaret* his wife, 1. *Anthony*, his son and heir. 2. *Reginald*, who married *Euphemia* daughter of *Ralph* lord *Nevil*, and had the manors of *Caldbeck*, *Ulnedale*, and *Aspatric* settled upon the issue of that marriage, but they had no issue. 3. *Maud*, the last of the name of *Lucy* or *Multon*.

ANTHONY DE LUCY was 24 years of age at the death of his father, and doing his homage had livery of his lands. He married *Joan* widow of *William* lord *Graystoke*, and died two years after his father, leaving an infant daughter and heir.

JOAN DE LUCY, daughter and heir of *Anthony*, was two years and a quarter old at her father's death, and she died the next year after. And her uncle *Reginald* being also dead without issue, she was succeeded by *Maud* her aunt, sister to *Anthony de Lucy* her father.

MAUD DE LUCY was first married to *Gilbert de Umfrevil* earl of *Angus*, to whom she had no issue. Afterwards she was married to *Henry de Percy* first earl of *Northumberland*. She settled the castle and honour of *Cockermouth*, with a large portion besides of her great inheritance, upon the said earl her husband and herself and the heirs of their two bodies; and for want of such issue, on the heirs of her own body; and in case she should die without issue, then on *Henry* lord *Percy* son and heir of the said earl by his first wife and the heirs male of his body, on condition that he the said earl and the heirs male of his body should quarter the arms of *Lucy*. The said *Maud* died without issue; and the estate continued in the *Northumberland* family, till *Henry* the sixth earl of *Northumberland*, having no issue, gave the same to king *Henry* the eighth. But the greatest part of it was restored by queen *Mary* to *Thomas* earl of *Northumberland*, brother to the last *Henry*; in which name and family it further continued, till in the reign of king *Charles* the second it passed with a daughter and sole heir of *Percy* to *Charles Seymour* duke of *Somerfet*; and again by a female descent from *Catherine* daughter of the said *Charles Seymour* duke of *Somerfet*, to the present owner *George Wyndham* (grandson of *Sir William Wyndham* baronet husband of the said *Catherine*) baron of *Cockermouth* and earl of *Egremont*.

PARISH OF CROSTHWAITE.

WE have already treated of that part of this parish which lies within the barony of *Allerdale above Derwent*.

The greatest part of this parish was anciently the inheritance of a family of the name *de Derwentwater*, so called from the place; which family had also large possessions in other parts of this county and in divers other counties. In the

the 20 Ed. 1. on an inquisition concerning the furniture of a chantry in the chapel of Bolton in Westmorland, it was found (amongst other particulars) that the said chantry was founded by the ancestors of Sir *John de Derwentwater* then lord of that manor.

By several inquisitions *post mortem* it appears that the said family were owners of the said manor of Bolton for a long time. In the 20 Ed. 2. *John de Derwentwater* held the same.

In the 48 Ed. 3. *John de Derwentwater* knight was sheriff of Cumberland: His feat at Derwentwater: And his arms, Argent, two bars Gules; on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first.—He was again sheriff in the 50th of the said king; as also in the 1st and 4th of Ric 2. And likewise one of the representatives in parliament for the county in the 2d and again in the 11th Ric. 2.

This Sir *John de Derwentwater* had a daughter and heir *Margaret* married to Sir *Nicholas Radcliffe* of Dillston in the county of Northumberland knight. Accordingly in the 36 Hen. 6. we find, that *Nicholas Racliffe* knight then held the manor of Bolton. He had issue by his said wife *Margaret de Derwentwater* a son and heir, *viz.*

Sir *Thomas Ratcliffe* knight, who married *Margaret* daughter of Sir *William Parr* of Kendal castle, and by her had issue; first, *John* who had a son also called *John*, who died without issue: Secondly, Sir *Richard Ratcliffe* knight, who had a son *Richard* who died without issue male: And four other sons, *Edward*, *Nicholas*, *Christopher*, and *Rowland*, the two last of whom were professed of the Romish church.

Sir *Edward Ratcliffe* knight, third son and surviving heir male of *Thomas*, married *Anne* daughter and heir of *John Cartington* of Cartington; and by her had issue *Cuthbert* and *John*: Which *John* died in the 19 Hen. 8. and was buried in Crosthwaite church, as appears from the following inscription on a brass plate in the quire:

“Of your charity pray for the soul of Sir *John Radcliffe* knight, and for the soul of dame *Alice* his wife; which Sir *John* died the 2d day of Feb. Ann. Dom. 1527; on whose soul *Jesu* have mercy.”

Sir *Cuthbert Ratcliffe* knight son and heir of *Edward*, married *Margaret* daughter of *Henry* lord Clifford; and by her had issue *George*, *Thomas*, and *Anthony*.

In the 33 Hen. 8. Sir *Cuthbert Ratcliffe* knight held Bolton. And on a survey of knights fees in Cumberland in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found, that *Cuthbert Ratcliffe* knight held the manor of Talentire, and divers messuages, lands, and tenements in Castlerigg and in the island of Derwentwater, of the king as of his manor of Papcastre, by the service of two knights fees, 23 s 3d cornage, 16d seawake, puture of the serjeants, and suit of court at Papcastre; late in the tenure of *Anne* lady Ratcliffe.

Sir *George Ratcliffe* knight, son and heir of *Cuthbert*, married *Catherine* daughter of Sir *John Mallory* knight, and had issue only one son, *viz.*

Francis Ratcliffe of Derwentwater and Dillston esquire, who married *Isabel* daughter of Sir *Raphe Grey* of Chillingham knight; and had issue *Edward*,
Thomas,

Thomas, Francis, John, Cuthbert, Mary, Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Anne, and Jane.

Edward Ratcliffe esquire son and heir of Francis, was living when this pedigree was certified at an herald's visitation of Northumberland in the 13 Cha. 1. He married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Barton of Whenby esquire; and was afterwards advanced to the degree of baronet. He had issue a son and heir, viz.

Sir *Francis Ratcliffe* baronet, who married the lady Mary Tudor natural daughter of king Charles the second by Mrs. Mary Davis, and was created by king James the second baron of Dillston, viscount Langley, and earl of Derwentwater.

He was succeeded by his son *James* earl of *Derwentwater*, who married Mary-Anne daughter of Sir John Webb of Dorsetshire baronet. And being engaged in the rebellion in 1715, he was attainted and beheaded on Tower hill in 1716. His lady died in 1723, of the age of about 30 years, and was buried at Louvain in the church of the English regular canoneesses of St. Austin. He had a son, who died in 1731 unmarried; and a daughter married to the lord Petre in 1732, who received with her a fortune of about 30,000*l*.

The Arms of Radcliff are; Argent, a bend ingrailed fable.

The forfeited estates were vested in the king for the use of the public, and settled upon Greenwich hospital by act of parliament. The tenants to pay fines on the death of the king, as if he were a private person.—The estates were, the manors of Castlerigg, Derwentwater alias Kefwick, Thornthwaite, Alston moor, and Garrigill, in the county of Cumberland: And in the county of Northumberland, the barony of Langley, the manors of Whittingfall, Newlands, Dillston, Aydon, Shields, Warke, Elrington, Meldon, Spindleston, Utchester, Throckley, Coastley, Middleton hall, Thornton, Eastwestwood, and Thornborough; and other estates in about eight and thirty different places in the said county: And divers estates at Scremerston, Holy Island, Anncroft, Tweedmouth, Norham, and Lowick in the county of Durham.

Two miles east from *Borrowdale*, behind Borrowdale fells, lies WYTHBURN, being a township and chapelry within this parish. It was a manor of the Brathwaites of Warcop, until Richard Brathwaite esquire sold it to Sir George Fletcher of Hutton hall, in whose posterity it still continues.

The mountains here are very profitable to the inhabitants, for nourishing their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, which are very numerous.

At the foot of Wythburn, there is a large and broad meer or lake called BRACKMEER, well furnished with pike, perch, and eels; being above a mile in length, and near half a mile broad: from the north end whereof issues the river Bure, which falls into Derwent below Kefwick.

A little below *Brackmeer*, at the head of Burefdale, stands an ancient seat of the Leathes's, called DALEHEAD; which gave name to a family of the *Dales*, whose daughter and heir was married to Leathes of Leathes in the parish of Aketon.

Aketon. This township bending westward, spreads itself wider, being less mountainous; hath many beautiful inclosures, rich meadows, and fertile pasture ground, till we come to CASTLERIGG, the ancient seat of the lords of the manor of Derwentwater. But after the heiress of that family was married to the Ratcliffs, the family seat was removed into Northumberland, and the castle went to ruin; and with the stones thereof, the Ratcliffs built an house of pleasure in one of the islands in Derwentwater; and the demesne was broken into tenancies, whereof Gawen Wren's was the principal, which was also enfranchised: only the ancient park, which bends towards Derwentwater side, continues in demesne, and was replenished with a prodigious quantity of tall stately large oaks; all which the trustees of Greenwich hospital have cut down and sold, but within a few years last past they have made some small plantations.

In the neighbourhood of this place, on the right hand side of the road leading from Kelwick to Penrith, is a monument of great antiquity (perhaps a British place of worship), of about 30 yards in diameter, and consisting of 39 stones irregularly placed, and of unequal place and size; and on the east side thereof, and within the circle or area, are two more rows of like stones, including a space of about eight yards in length and four in breadth.

On the north side of *Castlerigg*, upon the river Bure, may yet be seen the foundations and ruins of the forges, milns, and workhouses, made use of by the miners of the lead and copper mines here, which were many in number, and were kept going and in good repair till the years 1641 and 1642, when they were burned by the rebels in the civil wars.

In this parish in Seatallor fell is that famous mine of *black lead* or *wad*, a mineral very scarce elsewhere to be met with. Mr. Camden calls it that mineral earth or hard shining stone, which painters use in drawing their lines and shading their pieces in black and white; which whether it be Dioscorides's *Pnigitis*, or *Melanteria*, or *Ockre* (a sort of earth burnt black), he leaves to others to determine.

Mr. *Robinson*, in his natural history of Westmorland and Cumberland, says, "Its composition is a black, pinguid, and shining earth, impregnated with lead and antimony. Its natural uses are both medicinal and mechanical. It is a present remedy for the cholic; it easeth the pain of gravel, stone, and strangury; and for these and the like uses it is much bought up by apothecaries and physicians, who understand more of its medicinal uses, than I am able to give account of. The manner of the country people's using it, is thus: First, they beat it small into meal, and then take as much of it in white wine or ale, as will lie upon a sixpence; or more, if the distemper require it. It operates by urine, sweat, and vomiting. This account I had from those who had frequently used it in these distempers with good success. Besides those uses that are medicinal, it hath many other uses which increase the value of it. At the first discovering it, the neighbourhood made no other use of it, but for marking their sheep; but it is now made use of to glaze and harden crucibles and other vessels made of earth or clay, that are to endure the hottest fire; and to

that end it is wonderfully effectual, which much inhaunceth the price of such vessels. By rubbing it upon iron arms, as guns, pistols, and the like, and tinging of them with its colour, it preserves them from rusting. It is made use of by dyers of cloth, making their blues to stand unalterable. For these and other uses, it is bought up at great prices by the Hollanders and others. This mundic ore, having little of sulphur in its composition, will not flow without a violent heat. It produceth a white regulus, shining like silver. It cannot be made malleable."

Bishop *Nicolson*, in a letter to Dr. Woodward, Aug. 5, 1710, speaks of this mine as follows:—"Having lately had notice of the opening of our wad mines above Kewick, I hasted (with some others) to see a curiosity which I never hitherto had an opportunity of viewing, and if this were omitted, I was never likely to have another. From Kewick we travelled up the valley of Borrowdale along the banks of Derwentwater six or seven miles or more, till we came to Seewhaite moor, where ascending an high mountain we at length reached the mine, and were courteously received by Mr. Shepherd one of the proprietors of the work, who was here waiting for his co-partner Mr. Banks. On the first opening of the old level in the latter end of June last, great discouragements appeared; for no search having been made in 32 years, they found that some pilfering interlopers had carried on the old work, till they had lost it in the rock. Upon the 3d of July (the day before we got thither) a new belly was happily discovered, above the fore head of the old man, which proved so rich that in less than 24 hours they had filled several sacks with fine and clean washed mineral. It lies intermixed with an hard greenish rock, but appeared in the midst of that of a full round vein or body of above three foot in diameter. Dr. *Merret*, in his *Pinax*, p. 218, would persuade one to believe, that this mineral is so very scarce, that it is no where in the universe to be met with, save only in Old and New England, and that this is the only place within the four seas where it can be had with us: Whereas Sir *Robert Sibbald*† assures us that it may be had in the shire of Aberdeen, the description and natural history whereof is now under his consideration; and Mr. *Dale's*‡ *invenitur in fodinis* would induce one to believe it to be a very common mineral. Nay the author last mentioned particularly reckons up three several sorts of it, brought from as many distant countries, whereof he allows that of our English growth to be the best, that of Spain the next, and condemns what is brought from the East Indies as the worst of all. 'Tis strange that it should be the natural produce of so many parts of the globe, and yet that father *Kircher*, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, should have no account of it; and stranger yet, that none of the ancient naturalists should so much as touch upon the name or thing. Neither the *Melanteria* nor *Pyritis* of *Dioscorides* seems to me the least related to this mineral; the former being described as a sort of liquid ink distilling from the veins of metals, and the latter appears to be of the same kind with that black chalk which Dr.

† Prod. Scot. b. 4 p. 42.

‡ Pharmatelog. p. 650.

Plot † found in Oxfordshire. That learned gentleman indeed elsewhere falls in with Mr. *Camden*'s opinion §, that this black lead (improperly so called, for that is the right name of our common lead as distinguished from tin) is a stony sort of black ochre, because it is neither subject to fusion or ductility in the fire, nor to a dissolution in the water. Yet a fusion it must have, if Dr. *Leigh* is to be credited ‡, who asserts that the Dutch use it in glazing their earthen pots; which he seems to confirm by an experiment tried in his own sight. My sagacious neighbour Mr. *Robinson* * will have it to be a mundic; which he afterwards more fully explains by a black, pinguid, and shining earth, impregnated with lead and antimony. It will, he says, flow with a great heat, but cannot be made malleable. What he reports of its easing the pains of gravel, stone, and strangury, is more than is confirmed to me; but the neighbours generally subscribe to his assertion of its being a present remedy for the cholick. That the dyers use it for the strengthening of their blues, is more than I have learned from any other hand. The chief use that Mr. *Camden* or Sir *Robert Sibbald* knew of it, was for drawing the lines and shading the pieces of the painters; but Mr. *Dale* †† hath added sundry more—*refrigerat, siccatur, repellit, usus præcipuus adversus strumas tumoresque frigidos et phlegmaticos*. Dr. *Merret* ‖ speaks of a certain blue stone in Lancashire which the inhabitants there call *killow*; and its use he observes to be the same as of our black lead, for drawing lines. I am very confident, that not only the uses but the matter of both are the same; and that this *nigrica fabrilis* and his *killow* differ no otherwise, than that the former name was happily coined by himself, and well expresses the true meaning of the latter. Sir *Robert Sibbald* tells us, that his countrymen give the name of *keel* to the *rubrica fabrilis* or common ruddle stone, and that the *nigrica* is called by them *killoyne*. Now, the Irish (from whom the Highland Scots may be presumed to have borrowed these two words) express all sorts of minerals or fossils by *kniler mineigh*, and *vinne* in their language is the same as *caoth*, blind or dark. We are likewise told, that the men of Kewick ** (where are also many remains of the Irish or Manks tongue) call their black lead indifferently either *kellow* or *wadf*; the latter of which is doubtless from the Saxon name of *woad* or *glastum*, which (says Mr. *Ray* ††) affords a better dye than Indico."

In the act of parliament 25 Geo. 2. c. 10. making it felony to break into any mine or wad hole of wad or black cawke, commonly called black lead, or to steal any from thence, there is a recital that the same hath been discovered in one mountain or ridge of hills only in this realm, and that it hath been found by experience to be necessary for divers useful purposes, and more particularly in the casting of bomb shells, round shot, and cannon balls.

It is hoped the very ingenious Dr. *Brownrigg* will oblige the world with a dissertation on this mineral, in which he had made considerable progress some years ago.

† Natural Hist. of Oxfordsh. c. 3. s. 16, 17.

Hist. Lanc. b. 1. p. 91.

p. 218.

* Nat. Hist. Cumb. p. 74.

** Philosoph. Transact. N° 240.

§ Philos. Transf. N° 240.

†† Pharmacol. p. 650.

‡ Hist. Plant. p. 284.

† Nat.

‖ Pinax.

The principal place in this large parish is the market town of Keswick; of which, and of the lake adjoining, we find the following account in Camden's Britannia: "Derwent, after it has passed through the hills, spreadeth abroad into a large lake: Bede termeth it *prægrande stagnum*."

The late Dr. Brown, in a letter to a friend, describes it in an elegant and very picturesque manner: "In my way to the north, I passed through *Dovedale*; and, to say the truth, was disappointed in it. When I came to *Buxton*, I visited another or two of their romantic scenes; but these are inferior to *Dovedale*. They are but poor miniatures of *Keswick*; which exceeds them more in grandeur, than I can give you to imagine; and more, if possible, in beauty than in grandeur.

"Instead of the narrow slip of valley which is seen at *Dovedale*, you have at *Keswick* a vast amphitheatre, in circumference about twenty miles. Instead of a meagre rivulet, a noble living lake, ten miles round, of an oblong form, adorned with a variety of wooded islands. The rocks indeed of *Dovedale* are finely wild, pointed, and irregular; but the hills are both little and unanimated; and the margin of the brook is poorly edged with weeds, morafs, and brushwood. But at *Keswick*, you will, on one side of the lake, see a rich and beautiful landskip of cultivated fields, rising to the eye, in fine inequalities, with noble groves of oak, happily dispersed; and climbing the adjacent hills, shade above shade, in the most various and picturesque forms. On the opposite shore, you will find rocks and cliffs of stupendous height, hanging broken over the lake in horrible grandeur, some of them a thousand feet high, the woods climbing up their steep and shaggy sides, where mortal foot never yet approached. On these dreadful heights the eagles build their nests. A variety of waterfalls are seen pouring from their summits, and tumbling in vast sheets from rock to rock in rude and terrible magnificence. While on all sides of this immense amphitheatre, the lofty mountains rise round, piercing the clouds in shapes as fairy and fantastic, as the very rocks of *Dovedale*. To this I must add the frequent and bold projection of the cliffs into the lake, forming noble bays and promontories. In other parts they finally retire from it, and often open in abrupt chafms or clefts, through which at hand you see rich and cultivated vales, and beyond these at various distance, mountain rising over mountain; among which, new prospects present themselves in mist, till the eye is lost in an agreeable perplexity,

"Where active fancy travels beyond sense,

"And pictures things unseen.—

"Were I to analyse the two places into their constituent principles, I should tell you, that the full perfection of *Keswick* consists of three circumstances, *beauty*, *horror*, and *magnificence* united; the second of which is alone found in *Dovedale*: Of *beauty* it hath little, nature having left it almost a desert: Neither its small extent, nor the diminutive and lifeless form of the hills admit *magnificence*. But to give you a compleat idea of these three perfections, as they are joined in *Keswick*, would require the united powers of *Claude*, *Salvator*, and *Poussin*. The first should throw his delicate sun-

“ shine over the cultivated vales, the scattered cots, the groves, the lake,
 “ and wooded islands. The second should dash out the horror of the rugged
 “ cliffs, the steeps, the hanging woods, and foaming waterfalls; while the
 “ grand pencil of *Poussin* should crown the whole, with the majesty of the
 “ impending mountains.

“ So much for what I would call the *permanent* beauties of this astonishing
 “ scene. Were I not afraid of being tiresome, I could now dwell as long on
 “ its *varying* or *accidental* beauties. I would sail round the lake, anchor in
 “ every bay, and land you on every promontory and island. I would point
 “ out the perpetual change of prospect: The woods, rocks, cliffs, and
 “ mountains, by turns vanishing or rising into view: Now gaining on the
 “ sight, hanging over our heads in their full dimensions, beautifully dreadful;
 “ and now, by a change of situation, assuming new romantic shapes, retiring
 “ and lessening on the eye, and insensibly losing themselves in an azure mist.
 “ I would remark the contrast of light and shade, produced by the morning
 “ and evening sun; the one gilding the western and the other the eastern side
 “ of this immense amphitheatre; while the vast shadow projected by the
 “ mountains buries the opposite part in a deep and purple gloom, which the
 “ eye can hardly penetrate: The natural variety of colouring, which the
 “ several objects produce, is no less wonderful and pleasing: The ruling tincts
 “ in the valley being those of azure, green, and gold, yet ever various,
 “ arising from an intermixture of the lake, the woods, the grass, and corn
 “ fields: These are nobly contrasted by the grey rocks and cliffs; and the
 “ whole heightened by the yellow streams of light, the purple hues, and misty
 “ azure of the mountains. Sometimes a serene air and clear sky disclose the
 “ tops of the highest hills: At others, you see the clouds involving their
 “ summits, resting on their sides, or descending to their base, and rolling
 “ among the vallies, as in a vast furnace. When the winds are high, they
 “ roar among the cliffs and caverns like peals of thunder; then, too, the clouds
 “ are seen in vast bodies sweeping along the hills in gloomy greatness, while
 “ the lake joins the tumult, and tosses like a sea: But in calm weather, the
 “ whole scene becomes new: The lake is a perfect mirror; and the landscape
 “ in all its beauty, islands, fields, woods, rocks, and mountains are seen
 “ inverted, and floating on its surface. I will now carry you to the top of a
 “ cliff, where, if you dare approach the edge, a new scene of astonishment
 “ presents itself, where the valley, lake, and islands seem lying at your feet;
 “ where this expanse of water appears diminished to a little pool, amidst the
 “ vast immeasurable objects that surround it; for here the summits of more
 “ distant hills appear beyond those you had already seen; and rising behind
 “ each other in successive ranges and azure groups of craggy and broken
 “ steeps, form an immense and awful picture, which can only be expressed by
 “ the image of a tempestuous sea of mountains.—Let me now conduct you
 “ down again to the valley, and conclude with one circumstance more;
 “ which is, that a walk by still moon-light (at which time the distant water-
 “ falls are heard in all their variety of sound) among these enchanting dales,

“ opens

“ opens a scene of such delicate beauty, repose, and solemnity, as exceeds all
“ description.”

Dr. Dalton, in his elegant poem addressed to the two young ladies at Whitehaven, speaking of the rocks of Lodore from whence there is a very high cascade into this lake, has the following reflections:

“ Horrors like these at first alarm,
But soon with savage grandeur charm,
And raise to noblest thought the mind :
Thus, nigh thy fall, Lodore, reclin'd,
The craggy cliff, impending wood,
Whose shadows mix o'er half the flood,
The gloomy clouds, which solemn sail,
Scarce lifted by the languid gale
O'er the cap'd hill, and darken'd vale ;
The ravening kite, and bird of Jove,
Which round th' aerial ocean rove,
And, floating on the billowy sky,
With full expanded pennons fly,
Their flutt'ring or their bleating prey
Thence with death-dooming eye survey ;
Channels by rocky torrents torn,
Rocks to the lake in thunder born,
Or such as o'er our heads appear
Suspended in their mid career,
To start again at his command,
Who rules fire, water, air, and land,
I view with wonder and delight,
A pleasing, tho' an awful sight :
For, seen with them, the verdant isles
Softened with more delicious smiles,
More tempting twine their opening bowers,
More lively glow the purple flowers,
More smoothly slopes the border gay,
In fairer circle bends the bay,
And last, to fix our wand'ring eyes,
Thy roofs, O Keswick, brighter rise
The lake and lofty hills between,
Where giant Skiddaw shuts the scene.”

Amongst other particulars, he takes occasion to caution the traveller not to be shocked with some late violations of those sacred woods and groves, by the commissioners of Greenwich hospital ordering the woods to be cut down, which had for ages shaded the shores and promontories of that lovely lake: For,

“ Where the rude axe with heaved stroke
“ Was never heard the nymphs to daunt,
“ Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt,”

there

there is, alas, now,

“ The lonely mountains o’er,

“ And the resounding shore,

“ A voice of weeping heard and loud lament ;

“ From haunted spring and dale,

“ Edg’d with poplar pale,

“ The parting genius is with sighing sent :

“ With flower-inwoven tresses torn,

“ The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn.”

However (he adds) the visitant, for his consolation may still, notwithstanding all those profanations, expect to find there an assemblage of such exquisite, though different, beauties, as will well deserve to be admired by him, as much perhaps as any one part of the inanimate creation.

The lake is of an orbicular form ; abounding with large pikes, eels, trouts, and perch, a great store of water fowl, as ducks, mallards, teals, and widgeons.

There are in it three islands :

The first island is about the middle of the lake, being in a manner round, and above half a mile in compass. It was heretofore full of wood, which grew about a little house which was called St. Herbert’s hermitage. In the register of bishop Appleby in the year 1374, there is an indulgence of forty days to every of the inhabitants of the parish of Crosthwaite that should attend the vicar to St. Herbert’s island on the 13th of April yearly, and there celebrate mass in memory of St. Herbert †. This island now belongs to the house of Brayton ; and the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, about the year 1761, cut down all the old wood and planted the island anew.

The second island lies nearer to the shore, of an oval figure, being a quarter of a mile long, and half as much broad. This, it is said, was inhabited by the miners, until their works were destroyed by the civil wars ; though now there is scarce so much as the foundation of any house to be seen.

The third island contains about six acres of ground, and lies north of the second, and nearer to Keswick. It goes by the name of the Vicar’s island, having belonged formerly to Fountain Abbey in Yorkshire, to which the church of Crosthwaite was appropriated ; and was granted by king Hen. 8. (amongst many other possessions belonging to the said abbey) to one John Williamson. It is now the inheritance of the Ponsonbys of Hale.

The mountain *Skidaw* is about eleven hundred yards perpendicular from the Broadwater. It rises with two heads, like unto Parnassus ; and with a kind of emulation beholds Scruffel hill before it in Annandale in Scotland. By these two mountains, according as the misty clouds rise or fall, the people dwelling thereabouts make their prognostication of the change of the weather, and have a common expression,

If Skidaw hath a cap,
Scruffel wots full well of that.

Like as there goes also another saying concerning the height of this hill with two others in this kingdom,

Skidaw, Lanvelling, and Casticand,
Are the highest hills in all England.

Upon the top of this mountain, there is a blue slate stone, about a man's height, which they call Skidaw man. And a little further south, upon the said mountain top, was erected in the year 1689 an house five yards square, and four yards high, by Mr. John Adams the geographer, for placing his telescopes and optic glasses, having from thence a full prospect and view of these two counties, whereby he was enabled to give the better description thereof by dimensions. But he being arrested, first by his engraver for debt, and not long after by death, his project proved abortive.

On the south side of this mountain lies the manor of *Brundham* or *Brundholm*, being a large manor of customary tenants. It was part of the possessions which Henry the sixth earl of Northumberland gave to king Henry the eighth. Which said king by letters patent July 15, in the 35th year of his reign, granted the same to Thomas Dalston esquire, together with the manors of Uldale; Caldbeck-Upperton, and Kirkbride. It afterwards belonged to the Tolsons of Woodhall; who sold the same to Mr. Relph of Cockermouth; after whose death it came to the Hassels of Dalemmain, in which family it still continues. It comprehends the several villages of Brundham, Applethwaite, Milnbeck, and Syzick; being well shaded with wood on the north banks of Bure. There are in this manor about 34 customary tenants who pay arbitrary fines, and about 38 freeholders.

The church is dedicated to St. Kentigern, and valued in the king's books at 50*l* 8*s* 11½*d*. It was given by Alice de Romley to Fountains abbey in Yorkshire afore said, and soon after appropriated to that abbey, the collation thereunto being reserved to the bishop of Carlisle.

The present revenue is about 140*l* a year; it enjoys all the tithes of the whole parish, corn tithe only excepted. The late vicar Mr. Christian, after a long and expensive suit in the exchequer, recovered the right of the wool in tithing, and also the tithe of hog wool and lamb; which increased the revenue of the vicarage very considerably.

In 1294, Mr. *Jeffrey Whethamstede* was collated to the vicarage of Crosthwaite, saving to the abbot and convent of Fountains a yearly pension of ten marks.

In 1313, *Richard de Graystoke* was collated, saving the said pension.

In 1335, Sir *Richard*, vicar of Crosthwaite, at the bishop's visitation, proves his being canonically ordained, and was dismissed.

In 1340, the abbot and convent of Fountains, by their proctor prove their title to the impropriation of Crosthwaite, at the bishop's visitation.

In 1354, the bishop appoints two commissioners to judge a cause depending between the abbot and convent of Fountains complainants, and *Thomas Lune*

vicar

vicar of Crosthwaite respondent; wherein the said abbot and convent demanded a yearly pension of ten marks, and an oath of fealty from the said vicar.

In 1359, upon an appeal to the court of Rome, by *John Henry de Broughton* vicar of Crosthwaite, complaining of his sufferings by a dispute between his predecessor Thomas Lune and W. de Celario (the pope's provisor), and the pope's apostolical letters thereupon; the bishop refers the inquiry to certain commissioners.

In 1360, *John de Welton* was collated, on his making oath (according to the canon) of personal residence. Soon after which, a prohibition came from the king against the bishop's admitting any new vicar, till his majesty's title to the advowson (then depending in court) were considered.

In 1361, *Peter de Morland* vicar of Torpenhow is appointed commendatory curate of Crosthwaite, during the vacancy of that vicarage: And presently afterwards, upon his resignation, the same is given in commendam to *John Boon*.

In 1567, on the death of *John Ratcliff* the last incumbent, *John Maybraye* was collated by bishop Best. And in the next year, on his resignation, *William Bennet* was collated.

In 1585, on William Bennet's resignation, institution was given to *Peter Mayson*, who was presented by Michael Benson of Loughrigg in the county of Westmorland, assignee of Laurence Charlies of Rose Castle gentleman, to whom the bishop had granted that avoidance.

In 1592, on Peter Mayson's resignation, *Robert Beck* was collated; who likewise resigning in 1597, *Peter Beck* was collated.

In 1602, on Peter Beck's resignation, Dr. *Giles Robinson*, the bishop's brother, was collated.

In 1623, on Dr. Robinson's death, bishop Milburne gave the vicarage to *Isaac Singleton*, M. A.

In 1661, *Henry Marshall*, M. A. was collated.

In 1667, *Richard Lowry*, M. A.

In 1710, *Thomas Tullie*, M. A.

In 1727, *Thomas Nicolson*, LL. B.

In 1728, *Thomas Christian*, B. A.

In 1770, James Stephen Lushington, M. A. was collated by bishop Law.

There are in this parish five *chapels* of ease; viz.

1. St. *John's*, about three miles distant from the mother church, which was returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 4*l* 15*s*. But in the year 1719, it was augmented by the said governors with 200*l*, in conjunction with 200*l* given by Dr. Gaskarth; the inhabitants also gave 100*l*. With all which sums lands were purchased within this parish; and the present revenue of the chapel is upwards of 45*l* a year. Dr. Thomas Tullie the then vicar, with the consent of the bishop, gave up the right of nomination to the said Dr. Gaskarth and inhabitants; the said Dr. Gaskarth or his heirs to present a

curate whom they please one turn, and the next turn to present on the nomination of a majority of the inhabitants and landowners.

2. *Wythburn* chapel, about six miles distant from the mother church, has an ancient salary of 2*l* 10*s* 0*d*. In 1739, it was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 3*l* 6*s* 4*d*. About the year 1742 it received from the said governors an augmentation of 200*l* by lot, and afterwards another augmentation by lot of 200*l*. In 1772 it received another augmentation of 200*l* in conjunction with 200*l* given by the countess dowager Gower. With all which sums lands were purchased in the parishes of Crosthwaite, Great Salkeld, and Gresmere; now of the yearly value of about 37*l*.

3. *Thornthwaite* chapel, distant from the said church full six miles, hath an ancient salary of 4*l* 4*s* 0*d*; was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 4*l* 16*s* 0*d*; received an augmentation of 200*l* by lot in 1746, and again in 1754. Whereof 300*l* was laid out in lands in the parish of Bassen-thwaite, of the present yearly value of 11*l*. And 100*l* remains in the governor's hands, interest whereof is paid yearly 40*s*.

4. *Borrowdale* chapel is also distant from the said church six miles or more. Its ancient salary is 3*l* 5*s* 0*d*. It received an augmentation of 200*l* by lot about the year 1744, and again in 1752, and in 1762 a further augmentation of 200*l* in conjunction with 200*l* given by the countess dowager Gower. Which sums were laid out in lands in the parish of Crosthwaite and in the parish of Coulton in Lancashire, of the present yearly value of 30*l*.

5. *Newlands* chapel, about four miles from the mother church, hath an ancient salary of 2*l* 12*s* 0*d*, and hath thrice received 200*l* by lot, viz. in 1748, 1750, and 1757. With which sums lands were purchased in the chapelry of Lowswater and in the parish of Crosthwaite, of the present yearly value of about 22*l*.

The vicar nominates the curates to the four last named chapels.

In this parish they have a particular manner of chusing and swearing *churchwardens* and *sidesmen*, as settled by the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes in the 13 Eliz. who decreed, that yearly upon Ascension-day, the vicar, the 18 sworn men, the churchwardens, the owner of Derwentwater estate, the sealer and receiver of the queen's portion at the mines, one of the chieftest of the company and fellowship of the partners and offices of the minerals then resident at Kewick, the bailiffs of Kewick, Wythburn, Borrowdale, Thornthwaite, Brundholme, and the forester of Derwent fells, shall meet in the church of Crosthwaite, and so many of them as shall be there assembled shall chuse the 18 men and churchwardens for the year ensuing, who shall on the Sunday following before the vicar take their oath of office. In the same decree they make order concerning the goods of the church; namely, that the 18 men and churchwardens should provide, before Christmas then next following, two fair large communion cups of silver with covers, one fine diaper napkin for the communion and sacramental bread, and two fair pots or flagons of tin for the wine; which they shall buy with the money they shall receive for the chalices, pipes, paxes, crosses, candlesticks, and other church goods that they have to

sell; and that they shall sell for the use of the church, such popish relicks and monuments of superstition and idolatry as then remained in the parish; and namely, two pipes of silver, one silver paxe, one crose of cloth or gold which was on a vestment, one copper crose, two chalices of silver, two corporate rafts, three hand bells, the Sion whereon the paschal stood, one pair of censures, one ship, one head of a pair of censures, twenty-nine brazen or latyne candlesticks of six quarters long, one holy water tankard of brass, the canopies which hanged and that which was carried over the sacrament, two brazen or latyne chrismatories, the vail cloth, the sepulchral cloths, and the painted cloths with the pictures of Peter and Paul and the Trinity: They further decree, that the four vestments, three tunicles, five chestables, and all other vestments belonging to the said parish church, and to the chapels within the said parish, be defaced and cut in pieces, and of them (if they will serve thereunto) a covering for the pulpit and cushions for the church be provided; and likewise the albes and amysses sold, and fair linen cloths for the communion table, and a covering of buckram fringed for the same be provided; and that for the chapels in the said parish be provided decent communion cups of silver or tin: And that a decent perclose of wood, wherein morning and evening prayer shall be read, be set up without the quire door, the length whereof to be seven foot, and breadth seven foot, and height five foot, with seats and desks within the same: And that they take care that the church be furnished with a bible of the largest volume, one or two communion books, four psalter books, the two tomes of the homilies, the injunctions, the defence of the apology, the paraphrases in English, or instead thereof, Marlorat upon the Evangelists, and Beacon's Postil, and also four psalter books in metre: And that there be no service on the forbidden holidays; viz. on the feasts or days of All Souls, St. Katherine, St. Nicholas, Thomas Becket, St. George, Wednesday in Easter or Whitsun-week, the Conception, Assumption, and Nativity of our Lady, St. Laurence, Mary Magdalene, St. Anne, or such like: And that none shall pray on any beads, knots, portasses, papistical and superstitious latin primers, or other like forbidden or ungodly books: And that there be no communion at the burial of any dead, nor any months minds, anniversaries, or such superstitions used.

At Kewick there is a *school*, founded by the parishioners, and endowed with two small tenements of about 18*l* a year. Concerning this school, the aforesaid commissioners decree, That whereas two pence for every fire-house hath been paid to the parish clerk yearly, and also certain ordinary fees for night watch, burials, weddings, and moreover certain benevolences of lamb, wool, eggs, and such like, which seem to grow up to a greater sum than is competent for a parish clerk; the 18 men shall hereafter take up the said two pence a house for the use of a schoolmaster, paying thereout to the parish clerk yearly 46*s* 8*d*.

And on a commission of pious uses, Feb. 16, in the 13 Ja. before Sir William Hutton knight, John Fleming, Henry Blencowe, John Lowther, and George Fletcher esquires, it is found by the inquest, that the 18 sworn men had for time immemorial laid a tax for the maintenance of the schoolmaster and

and other occasions of the parish, and appointed the schoolmaster, and made orders for the government of the school, and that the inhabitants had by a voluntary contribution raised a school stock of 148*l* 2*s* 3½*d*; nevertheless, that Dr. Henry Robinson bishop of Carlisle, Henry Woodward his chancellor, and Giles Robinson brother of the said bishop and vicar of Crosthwaite, had intermeddled; and that the said bishop, sometimes by authority of the high commission for ecclesiastical causes, sometimes as a justice of the peace for the county, and sometimes by his power as ordinary, had interrupted the orders of the 18 men, and had committed thirteen of them to prison. Therefore the commissioners restore the 18 men to their authority concerning the appointing of a schoolmaster, and the government of the school.

Within this parish, in the town of Kewick, was born Sir *John Banks*, a person who arrived to the highest honour in the profession of the law, and became a considerable benefactor to the place of his nativity. He was educated in Queen's college in Oxford, became student in Gray's Inn, was appointed attorney to prince Charles, and in the year 1640 constituted lord chief justice of the common pleas. In 1641 he attended the king to Oxford, and was there admitted of the privy council. He died at Oxford in 1644, and was buried in the north isle of the cathedral church there. In his last will and testament he devised to trustees two tenements in Kewick, 200*l* in money, and 30*l* a year issuing out of his lands and tenements within the parish of Crosthwaite for the building of a manufacture house, and raising a stock for the employment and maintenance of the poor of the said parish. Some of the trustees dying, and the rest neglecting the trust reposed in them, the manufacture was discontinued, and the charitable gift in a good measure neglected or misemployed for several years; till in the year 1672 the parishioners sued out a commission of charitable uses, by virtue whereof, upon inquisition and decree thereupon such just measures were taken as to answer the pious intention of the donor.

Thomas Grave bequeathed for the purchase of freehold lands so much money as raises an annual rent of 10*l*; which is yearly distributed to the poor of the parish on Good Friday.

Peter Udall gentleman gave a rent charge of 4*l* 11*s* 4*d* out of his lands in Essex, to be yearly distributed in manner following: *viz.* To twelve poor people of Great Brathwaite; five of Little Brathwaite, Portinskill, and Ullock; and three of Thornthwaite; 3*s* 8*d* each: To the minister of the parish for preaching a sermon to them on Candlemas day 8*s*: For a dinner to the minister and trustees on the day of distribution 8*s*: And to the person that brings the money out of the south 2*s*. An addition of 30*l* 10*s* 0*d* principal stock was made to this charity, by the care and management of Mr. Lowry then vicar, who recovered so much arrears from Mr. Udall's representatives; the interest whereof is given at the discretion of the vicar and trustees.

Thomas Williamfon and *Agnes Williamfon* gave each 20*l* to the poor of St. John's and Castlerigg; the interest thereof to be laid out in flesh meat pickled, hanged, and dried, for their relief on stormy days in winter, that they may not in such weather be forced to hazard their lives in seeking of a daily support.

Hugh Tickell gave lands of the yearly rent of 6*l*, for the common stock of the whole parish; and *Mr. Hudleston*, some time schoolmaster at Kefwick, gave 15*l*, the yearly interest thereof to be applied to the same use.

Unto whom the *corn tithes* were first granted after the dissolution of the monasteries, we have not found. But they are now enjoyed by the owners of the lands.

Other possessions which had belonged to Fountaine abbey were granted as follows; viz King Henry the eighth by letters patent dated June 20, in the 32d year of his reign, grants to *John Williamson* (amongst other particulars) a yearly rent of 11*s* and services, which the heirs of *Nicholas Radcliff* had paid to the said late monastery for the Bridge holme in the vill of Crosthwaite; and a yearly rent of 2½*d*, and one pound of cumin and services, which the heirs of *John Reede* paid to the said monastery for the fish garths in Crosthwaite afore-said; and a rent of 6*d* and services from the heirs of *William Walles* for lands there called *Wantbwaite*; and divers messuages and tenements there in the tenure of *Richard Yowdall*, *Robert Yowdall*, *John Yowdall*, *William Howe*, the late wife of *Richard Atkinson*, *Nicholas Williamson*, *Richard Becke*, the daughter of *Edward Becke*, *Nicholas Radcliff*, and *James Radcliff*; and all that messuage called *Monkball* in the tenure of *Gawin Radcliff*; and the wood, containing one acre, called the *Vicar ile* in the water of *Derwent*; and the lands and tenements called *Eskefess*, in the tenure of *John Wilson* junior and *Thomas Wilson*: To hold of the king *in capite* by the service of the 20th part of one knight's fee.

And the same king, Jan. 20, in the 37th year of his reign, grants to *Richard Gremes*, late belonging to the said monastery, lands and tenements in *Wattenland* in the tenure of 18 different persons; in *Stantbwait*, lands and tenements in the tenure of 20 different persons, with the mill also in *Stantbwait*; a messuage and tenement called *Applegarth*; 12 acres of land in two inclosures called *Pykerigg* and *Thakerigg*; one acre called *Monk acre*; one acre in *Heland* nigh *Derwent*; and divers other inclosures and parcels of land in *Braitbwaite* and *Causey*, of the yearly value of 22*l* 6*s* 0*d*.

And king Edward the sixth, Dec. 13, in the 2d year of his reign, grants to *Thomas Brende* of London, scrivener, the late chantry of St. Mary Magdalene in the parish church of Crosthwaite; together with the messuages and tenements late in the several tenures of *Parcibal Wharton*, *Parcibal Radcliff*, *John Williamson*, and *Miles Williamson*, situate, lying, and being in Crosthwaite and *Braytbyre*, to the said late chantry belonging.

In the year 1740, it was certified, that there are in this parish 556 families; of which, Quakers 6, Presbyterians 15.

PARISH OF BASSINTHWAITE.

On the north-west side of *Crosthwaite* lies the parish of BASSINTHWAITE; which is bounded by *Crosthwaite* on the south-east side; by the broad water or *Derwent* on the south-west, till *Caldbeck* falls into it below *Ewes* bridge; and by *Caldbeck* on the west, unto a brook that falls into it, which springs on the south side of *Binsay* fell, and so to the head of that spring; then crosses over *Lansketh* common to the south-west side of *Whitefield*, as it stands divided from the park of *Bassenthwaite* and the *Vothial* beck; so up that water to *White water Dask* on the north; and so on the east side of *Skiddaw* till it meets with *Crosthwaite* boundary at *Glendermakin*.

This parish is divided into two constablewicks; that where the church stands near *Crosthwaite* being called the High side; and the low side goes by the name of the *Flawes*, where the chapel stands: Which at first was all one intire manor, and granted by *Waldeof* the first lord of *Allerdale* to his bastard son *Gospatric*, whose posterity took upon them the surname *de Bassenthwaite*. And so it descended, until *Sir Adam de Bassenthwaite* in the time of *Ed. 2.* having issue only two daughters, the elder of whom was married to *Irton* of *Irton*, and the younger unto *Martindale*, they by partition divided the patrimony betwixt them: Since which time they have been two distinct manors.

Martindale's part continued in the name, until *Roger Martindale* did forfeit his part for treason; whereupon it was granted to the earl of *Derby*, in which family it continued till the year 1714, when it was given in marriage with the lady *Henrietta Stanley* daughter of the earl of *Derby* to *John* lord *Ashburnham*, who in the next year after sold it to the tenants for 1825*l.*, who are now all freeholders, about 46 in number, and they pay a quit rent to the earl of *Egremont* of 3*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

The coheir that married *Irton*, surviving him, married to her second husband *Lawson* of *Little Oswith* in the county of *Northumberland* counsellor at law, and settled the same upon him; who, dying without issue, gave the same to his cousin *Sir Wilfred Lawson* knight, who settled the same upon his second son *Wilfred Lawson* esquire, in whose descendents it still continues. There are in this manor about 17 customary tenants, who pay arbitrary fines; and 28 indenture tenants, who pay a nine-penny fine only. The whole rent is 21*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.* And the lord pays a quit rent to the earl of *Egremont* of 3*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

The aforesaid division of the manor appears to have been before the 35 Hen. 8. for in that year on an inquisition of knights fees it is found, that *Richard Irton* then held a moiety of the manor of *Bastynthwayte* of the king as of his manor of *Papcastre*, by the service of a third part of one knight's fee, 2*s.* cornage, 8*d.* seawake, and witnessman in *Skedo*: And that the earl of *Derby* held the other moiety, by knights service, 6*s.* 8*d.* cornage, 8*d.* seawake, and suit of court at *Papcastre*.

This manor is well wooded, especially towards the lake, being full of inclosures and rich meadows; as that lake is of many varieties of fish and fowl, being about five miles long, and in some places near two miles broad.

In:

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT. (BASSINTHWAITE.)

In the year 1772, the right to this lake was tried at the assizes at Carlisle, in a cause between the earl of Egremont and Sir Gilfrid Lawton; when the following issues were found for the said earl:

That the lake and every part thereof is the freehold of the earl of Egremont:

That the earl is seised of a separate fishery in the whole, except three draughts called Ewes bridge, Stone wall, and Ellers stile, wherein John Spedding esquire hath a free fishery in common with the said earl; and that, as owner of the fishery, he the said earl and his tenants are intitled to the privilege of drawing and landing nets used in the fishery on the grounds adjoining:

And that the earl is intitled to the sole navigation of the lake, and to land goods upon the grounds adjoining, out of boats and vessels used in the navigation.

The *church* stands in Upper Bassenthwaite, and is dedicated to St. Bridget. Waldeof son of Gospatric gave this church to the abbey of Jedworth. In the tenth year of king John, Duncan de Lafcel and Christian his wife impleaded Hugh abbot of Jedworth for the advowson of the church of Bassenthwaite; and it was adjudged to belong to the abbot, by the gift of Waldeof son of Gospatric, father of the said Christian.

The dean and chapter of Carlisle are now appropriators and patrons, and allow to the curate (by lease) all the tithes great and small, he paying the ancient reserved rent of 11*l*.—But by an act of parliament for dividing and inclosing the common of Bassenthwaite, the curate after July 1, 1774, shall have land set out instead of tithes; from which time all tithes, moduses, prescriptions, oblations, obventions, surplice fees, and other dues shall cease, and be no longer paid.

The curacy was returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty, at 22*l* 4*s* 8*d*.

About the year 1625, Matthew Caipe of the city of Carlisle merchant gave his lease of the tithe corn and sheaves of corn and tithe hay of Levington or Linton holme and Harper hill, to support a lecture in Bassenthwaite church.

In the year 1471, divers of the parishioners petitioned the then bishop for leave to build a *chapel* in the said parish, which was granted to them, on their engaging to depolite 50*l* for a salary, and to build a dwelling-house for the reader, and lay thereto one acre of land for a garden or orchard. Whereupon the chapel, called Hawes chapel, seems to have been then built; but there is no account of any curate, or any thing else belonging to it in the bishop's archives. But in the year 1738, the sum of 45*l* called by the name of chapel stock, unto which the parishioners added 5*l* (probably to supply what seems to have been lost from the ancient stock), was laid out in a purchase of lands for the use and benefit of the curate of Bassenthwaite for ever. So that all along the church and chapel seem to have been supplied by one and the same curate.

There are in this parish about 68 families, all of the established church.

PARISH OF ISEL.

The parish of ISEL is bounded by the river Derwent from the foot of Colebeck to the foot of Redmain hagg hedge on the south; and by the said hedge to the head thereof, and so cross the highways to Cockermouth and Bridekirk to a field called the Trinities as it is divided from Bridekirk demesnes to the top of Tallentine hill on the west; and by Moothay horse course unto Threapland gill head on the north; and so on the said course to the head of Colebeck, and so down Colebeck to the foot thereof on the east.

This *Isel* was at first demesne of Allerdale, and did contain Rughthwaite, Blenkrake, Warthole, Redmain, half of Plumbland, and Sunderland, with their appurtenances.

Alan son of Waldieve gave Rughthwaite and a third part of the wastes of Isel, to Gamel de Brun lord of Bothill; and he gave the principal manor of Isel with the appurtenances, Blenkrake, with the services of Newton, to *Ranulph Engain*.

Ranulph had issue *William Engain*; and he a daughter and heir *Ada Engain* married to *Simon de Morvil*, father of *Roger de Morvil*, father of *Hugh de Morvil* (one of the assassins of Thomas a Becket).

This *Hugh de Morvil* had two daughters coheirs *Ada* and *Joan*. Isel was of *Ada's* purparty. She was first married to *Richard Lucy*, to whom she had no issue male. To her second husband she married *Thomas de Multon*, to whom she had a son and heir *Thomas de Multon*, who in the reign of Hen. 3. intailed Isall and Blenkrake with the appurtenances on his two younger sons *Edward* and *Hubert*, and their heirs general successively. So the lords of Isel lost the services of Newton, because that tenure remained to the grantor *Thomas Multon* and his heirs, as it had descended to him.

By that intail *Hubert Multon* enjoyed Isel, and *William* his son after him, whose daughter *Margaret* brought the inheritance into the family of the *Leighs* in Edward the second's time. Which *Margaret*, in the 33 Ed. 3. being then widow of Sir *William de Lygb* knight, had a licence from bishop Welton for a chaplain in her private oratory within the manor of Isale.

In the 35 Hen. 8. *John Leigh* esquire held the manor of Isall and Blenkrake of the king, by the service of one knight's fee, and 46s 8d cornage, by the hands of *William Dacre* knight, lord Dacre receiver of the cornage there. He held also at the same time one third part of the manor of Orton in Cumberland.

Thomas Leigh, the last of the name, gave it to his second wife *Maud Redmain* whom he married being then a widow: who afterwards gave it to her third husband Sir *Wilfrid Lawson*, who received the honour of knighthood from King James the first. And this brought the *Lawsons* to Isel, who were a Yorkshire family, deriving their descent from *John Lawson* of Fawkesgrave in the county of York esquire in the reign of king Hen. 3.

This

This Sir *Wilfrid Lawson* knight died without issue, and was buried in the quire of Isel church, where is the following monumental inscription :

Hic jacet ille cinis, qui modo Lawson erat.
 Even such is time which takes in trust
 Our youth, and joys, and all we have,
 And pays us but with age and dust,
 Within the dark and silent grave :
 When we have wandred all our ways,
 Shuts up the story of our days :
 And from which earth, and grave, and dust,
 The Lord will raise me up, I trust.

Wilfridus Lawson miles obiit 16 die Apr. Anno ætatis suæ 87. Annoque salutis 1632.

He had a brother *Gilfrid Lawson* esquire, who seems to have died before him : For in the year 1636, *William Lawson* esquire (son of the said *Gilfrid*) appears to have presented a clergyman to the vicarage of Isel, being then vacant. This *William* married Elizabeth daughter and sole heir of William Beaulie esquire, with whom he had the manor of Hesketh in the parish of Caldbeck. And by her he had issue,

Sir *Wilfrid Lawson* baronet, who was advanced to that dignity by king Charles the first. He married Jane daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton baronet, by whom he had issue 5 sons and 8 daughters. In the line of his eldest son *William* did descend the manor of Isel. Upon his second son *Wilfrid* he settled the manors of Brayton, Bassenthwaite, Hensingham, Loweswater, and Hesketh, and also an estate at Newlaythes near Carlisle. Of this Sir *Wilfrid* is the following epitaph in the chancel of Isel church.

Here lies Sir *Wilfrid Lawson* baronet and his lady Jane. He departed this life the 13th day of December 1688, aged 79. And she the 8th of June 1677, aged 65. Having married four sons and eight daughters.

Vivit post funera virtus.

William Lawson esquire, eldest son of the last Sir *Wilfrid*, died before his father ; having married Milcah daughter of Sir William Strickland baronet : By whom he had issue,

Sir *Wilfrid Lawson* baronet ; who represented the borough of Cockermouth in the 2 W. and M. He married Elizabeth only daughter of George Preston of Holker in Lancashire esquire, by Mary only sister of John viscount Londale, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

Wilfrid the eldest succeeded him, and was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to king George the first ; and served in parliament for Cockermouth in the 2 G. 1. also in the 1st and 2d parliaments of G. 2. He married Elizabeth-Lucy daughter of the honourable Harry Mordaunt brother to the late earl of Peterborough ; by whom he left issue *Wilfrid*, Mordaunt, Elizabeth, and Charlotte. He died in 1737.

Wilfrid his son and heir died two years after, without issue.

He was succeeded by his brother *Mordaunt*, who also died without issue a few years after.

Whereupon, *Gilfrid Lawson* of Brayton esquire, son of *Wilfrid*, and grandson of the second Sir *Wilfrid* by his wife Jane Musgrave abovementioned, succeeded to the title and all the ancient estate; who died at Brayton in 1749.

He was succeeded by his brother Sir *Alfrid Lawson* baronet, who died in 1752; leaving issue,

Sir *Wilfrid Lawson* baronet, who was elected knight of the shire for Cumberland in 1761, and died in 1762 unmarried.

He was succeeded by his brother Sir *Gilfrid Lawson* baronet, the present owner of the family estate; who married *Emelia* daughter of John Lovett esquire, by whom he hath issue *Wilfrid* and *Emelia*.

The paternal arms of Lawson are; Parted per pale Argent and Sable, a cheveron counter-changed. The Crest: Two arms flexed, holding up the sun in his glory. Motto; Quod honestum, utile.

The parish of Isel is one entire manor, except *Redmain*; which was so called from the redness of the soil: for demesnes in former times were called *maines*. *Redmain* was granted by Waldeof the first baron of Allerdale to the monastery of Gisburn, and after the dissolution came to the Curwens of Camberton, who enfranchised the tenants for 80 years purchase, mortgaged the demesne called the Trinities to Sir John Lowther, and afterwards sold it to Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

The tenants within the manor of Isel are customary, and pay arbitrary fines, and several boons and services, as plowing, mowing, shearing, harrowing, and the like.

Isel bridge being in decay in the years 1690 and 1691, was presented to the grand juries at the assizes for those years, and the presentments waved. Whereupon the lord chief justice Holt ordered that an information should be lodged in the king's bench against this county, which by rule of court was tried at Newcastle assizes before the lord chief baron Atkins, and a verdict given for the king against the county, whereby it was found to be a public bridge. Which suit, and the rebuilding the bridge, cost the county 500*l*. At this bridge there is an eel fishing, belonging to the house of Isel.

The church of Isel is dedicated to St. Michael. It was appropriated to the monastery of Hexham. The third Sir Wilfrid Lawson by his will gave to this church all the corn tithe within the hamlets of Blinckrake, Sunderland, Isel Old Park, and Isell gate, in lieu of the tithes of Isell demesne. The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 8*l* 13*s* 9*d*. The present clear yearly value, including the afore said bequest, is about 60*l*.

In 1341, the prior and convent of Hexham presented one *William Burton* to the vacant vicarage of Isale.

In 1362, on the death of Sir *John Wanton* vicar of Isale, the forementioned prior and convent present Sir *John Baynard*, who is instituted thereupon.

In 1368, a licence is granted to *William de Isale* chaplain, to officiate in a private oratory at Blencrayke, for the service of the lady Legh and William de Coste and their family.

In 1385, on the death of Sir *John Baynard*, the vicarage of Isale was given to Sir *John Mason* by the bishop of Carlisle, to whom the prior and convent of Hexham, under their common seal, had granted their power of presentation for this turn.

In 1559, queen Elizabeth granted to *Thomas Leigh* esquire the rectory and church of Isell, late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Hexham, and all tithes to the said rectory belonging, as also the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage of Isell.

In 1575, on the deprivation of *William Adcock* vicar of Isall, institution was given to Sir *Thomas Harrison*, on the presentation of Wilfrid Lawson esquire and Maud (Redmain) his wife.

In 1577, on the resignation of Sir Thomas Harrison, Sir *William Adcock* was restored, being collated by the bishop on lapse.

In 1581, on the death of William Adcock, Sir *Leonard Cape* was presented by Wilfrid Lawson esquire.

In 1594, on the death of Leonard Cape, Sir *Anthony Wharton* was presented by the same patron.

In 1636, on Anthony Wharton's death, *Percival Head*, M. A. was presented by William Lawson of Isall esquire.

In 1661, *Richard Fletcher* was presented by Sir Wilfrid Lawson knight.

In 1669, *George Starke*, by the same patron.

In 1703, *Peter Farish*, master of arts of Glasgow, presented by Sir Wilfrid Lawson baronet.

In 1711, *William Pool*, M. A. of Glasgow.

In 1719, *Thomas Leathes*, B. A.

In 1729, *John Kendal*, B. A. All these last presented by Sir Wilfrid Lawson baronet.

There are in this parish about 74 families; whereof, Quakers 2, Anabaptist 1, Presbyterian 1.

PARISH OF BRIDEKIRK.

BRIDEKIRK, or the church of St. Bridget, is the next parish to Isel westward, upon the north side of Derwent; being bounded by the same from the foot of Redmain Haggs to Ribton beck, where it falls into Derwent; and so up that beck to the north side of Broughton common, unto the field hedge of Tallentire; and along that hedge, until you come to Gilcrux field; and then pointing eastward by the hedge that divides the Trinities from Bridekirk demesne, till you cross Cockermouth road; and then down the hedge which divides Woodhall demesne from Redmain Haggs, till it reach to Derwent where it began.

It is a large parish, consisting of about 228 families, all protestants. It consists of several townships; the first of which is that wherein the church stands. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at 10*l* 13*s* 4*d*, certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 33*l*, and is now worth near 60*l* a year.

Waldieue first lord of Allerdale gave Appleton and Bridekirk, with the patronage of the church of Bridekirk, to the prior and convent of Gisburn; which grant was confirmed to the said priory by Alan son of the said Waldieue, and (by two several charters) by Alice de Romeley for the health of her soul, and of the souls of her father and mother, and all her ancestors and successors, and her husbands Gilbert Pypard and Robert de Courtney †. And the same were confirmed and appropriated to the said priory by Ralph de Irton bishop of Carlisle.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, king Hen. 8. by letters patent dated July 29, in the 35th year of his reign, granted to Henry Tolson the manor of Bridekirk late belonging to the monastery of Gisburn in the county of York, and a water mill and 12 messuages and tenements in the said parish, and the wood called Bridekirk wood containing 25 acres, all late belonging to the said monastery; to be holden of the king *in capite* by the 20th part of one knight's fee, and the rent of 26*s* yearly.

And queen Mary, by letters patent July 24, in the 2d year of her reign, granted to George Catton and William Manne of London gentlemen (amongst other particulars) the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage of the parish church of Bridekirk: To hold as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only and not *in capite*, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever.

And king James the first, by letters patent June 18, in the 2d year of his reign, granted to Job Gillett and William Blake (inter alia) the tithe of corn and grain of Little Broughton, Great Broughton, and Papcastle, in the parish of Bridekirk, late in the tenure of Thomas lord Wharton or his assigns, and parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Gisburn: To hold to them and their heirs and assigns for ever of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich in free socage and not *in capite*.

The first *incumbent* that appears in the bishop's registers is *Roger de Eboraco*, who resigning in the year 1307, the prior and convent of Gisburn present *Robert Urry* one of their canons, who was instituted thereupon.

In 1316, on Robert Urry's resignation, the prior and convent present another of their canons, *Robert de Wilton*, who is accordingly instituted.

In 1320, Robert de Wilton resigns, and *John de Thwenge* (another canon of Gisburn) is presented.

In 1359, it being suggested to the bishop's commissioners, at a visitation, that the prior and convent of Gisburn held the vicarages of Bridekirk and Dereham to their own use against common right; the said prior and convent,

† Appendix, N° 11.

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT. (BRIDEKIRK.)

by their proctor, produced such grants from the papal see and from the bishop's predecessors, that they were discharged, and a certificate given them accordingly.

In 1361, several persons being accused of shedding blood in the church and churchyard of Bridekirk, were decreed to be excommunicated by the greater excommunication, and the several incumbents in all the churches of the deanry of Allerdale to publish the sentence against them on every Sunday and holiday at high mass, when the largest number of people should be gathered together, the bells ringing, the candles lighted and put out, and the cross erected.

In 1380, William, rector of Bowness, the bishop's vicar general, institutes *Peter de Derlyngton*, canon of Gisburn, presented upon the death of *William de Crathorn* the last vicar.

In 1553, *George Elletson* was presented to the vicarage of Bridekirk by queen Mary; and in the next year she sold the advowson (as aforesaid) to Catton and Manne. These, like many others, seem to have purchased for an advantage in parcelling out the particulars, and not long after we find this advowson in the Lamplughs, in which name and family it still continues.

In 1563, on the resignation of *Percival Wharton*, institution was given to *William Robinson*, being presented by Robert Lamplugh esquire.

In 1576, Francis Lamplugh of Dovenby esquire enters a caveat against any clerk being admitted on the death or resignation of William Robinson, alias Johnson, without his notice, he claiming the sole patronage. And in 1381, on the death of the said William Robinson, institution was given to *John Wheelwright* on the presentation of the said Francis Lamplugh.

In 1625, on the death of John Wheelwright, *Joseph Williamson* was instituted, having his presentation from Henry Baxter of Seburgham gentleman and Thomas Hutton of Hameshill yeoman, assignees of Sir Thomas Lamplugh knight.

In 1634, *Nicholas Beeby*, M. A. was instituted on the death of Joseph Williamson, presented by Anthony Lamplugh of Dovenby esquire.

In the time of Oliver Cromwell, we find *George Benson* minister of Bridekirk one of the associated ministers of the county of Cumberland.

In 1660, *Samuel Grafty* was instituted on a presentation by Peter Ward, M. D. and Elianor his wife, relict of Anthony Lamplugh.

In 1664, on Samuel Grafty's resignation, *Thomas Belman*, M. A. was presented by George Lamplugh gentleman, and Thomas Lamplugh esquire.

In 1680, on the death of Thomas Belman, *Richard Tickell* was presented by Richard Lamplugh esquire.

In 1685, on the cession of Richard Tickell, *David King*, M. A. was presented by the same patron.

In 1701, on Mr. King's death, *John Harrison* was presented by Robert Lamplugh gentleman.

In 1720, on John Harrison's death, another *John Harrison* was presented by Robert Lamplugh of Dovenby esquire.

In 1755, on the death of the last mentioned John Harrison, *John Bell*, M. A. was presented by the same patron.

The abovementioned Joseph Williamson, who was presented in 1625, was father of Sir Joseph Williamson secretary of state in the reign of king Charles the second. The young man, at his first setting out in the world, was entertained by Richard Tolson esquire representative in parliament for Cocker-mouth, in the time of the great rebellion, as his clerk or amanuensis. When at London with his master, rather than be idle and squander away his time amongst servants and livery boys, he begged that he would recommend him to Dr. Busby, that he might be admitted into Westminster school, and have his directions how he might proceed in grammatical and classical learning. Being a youth of a quick apprehension and unwearied diligence, he profited in the school to admiration. The reverend and learned Dr. Langbain, provost of Queen's college in Oxford, coming to the election at Westminster, the master recommends this northern youth to his favour, with desire that he would be pleased to take care of him and prefer him amongst his countrymen in that college. The provost, who was a great encourager of learning and ingenuity, after a strict examination of the boy, complies with the request, and takes him to Oxford, admits him of the foundation, and provides all necessaries for him at his own expence. As soon as he was bachelor of arts, his kind benefactor Dr. Langbain sends him into France, with a person of quality, as his companion and assistant in his studies. Upon his return to the college, he was elected fellow, and (as it is said) admitted into deacon's orders. Soon after the restoration of king Charles the second, he was recommended to the then secretary of state, who placed him in the paper office as Custos Archivorum, and made frequent use of him in interpreting and writing letters and memorials in French. Within a few years, he was advanced to the place of secretary of state, created doctor of laws at Oxford, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. At the treaty of Nimeguen in 1679, he was one of the plenipotentiaries on the part of the king of Great Britain; and had the like character at the pacification concluded at Ryfwick in 1696. In his life-time, and at his death, he gave to the said college in plate, books, building, and money, to the value of 8000*l*. To the grandchildren of Dr. Langbain his patron he left by will 500*l*. And he sent to this parish gilt bibles and prayer books, velvet covering and rich linen for the altar, with silver flagons and chalices for the administration of the holy communion.

In the church of Bridekirk there is an ancient font, which Camden says was found in the ruins of Papcastle, amongst many other monuments of antiquity; being a broad vessel of greenish stone, artificially ingraven with little images. Bishop Nicolson, in his miscellany account of the diocese of Carlisle, taken in his parochial visitation in 1703, says, "I took some pains in reviewing the
" Runic inscription on the font in this church, some account whereof I
" had long since given to Sir William Dugdale, published in the Philosophical
" Trans-

“ Transactions for the year 1685, N^o. 178, and reprinted in Dr. Gibson’s late edition of Camden’s Britannia, p. 841. I found it in some little particulars different from what I had at first observed it to be.”

Mr. *Smith*, in the Gentleman’s Magazine for May 1749, describes the font in this manner: “ It stands in a square pedestal, about 8 inches high in the upright, and about 3 more in the perpendicular of the slope. This supports another of about 20 inches, and over all this is the font, about 20 inches more, pretty near a cube hollowed, being 22 inches on the south and north sides, and 20 on the other two. It faces the porch door, is lined with lead, and perforated at bottom to take off the baptismal water, and must be at least of 900 years standing. The front or south side engraving is between 3 fillets; the uppermost, I imagine, contains two *Ægoceri* or sea goats, the ancient representation of *Capricorn*, in whose sign the sun was at the birth of Christ, and probably alludes to that; the middle fillet has a festoon of grapes, and an human figure catching at a cluster, perhaps to intimate the mystery of the passion, or of the Eucharist, and the advantages accruing to the partaker. Betwixt that and the third fillet is the inscription; and below, a female figure, with a cup (as it seemeth) in her hand, and some festoons. The east side has only two fillets; the uppermost contains an *Amphisbæna*, or rather an hydra, with two heads, one bent down over its body to the ground; the other erect, with a branch proceeding from its mouth, which in its process divides into three. The second fillet has a tree, and Joseph and Mary (I suppose) with the child, as Joseph is called a fruitful branch. The north side confirms my conjecture on that of the south, where the two celestial signs of *Capricorn* and *Sagittary* are represented. *Sagittary* is the concluding sign of the year, as *Capricorn* the initial one with regard to the solar return; intimating, that the religion which sprung from the person born when the sun was in *Capricorn*, would continue to the consummation of things, or till the sun had gone into *Sagittary*, their emblem for the last period. The fillet below on the same side, has an allusion to the slaughter of the babes at Bethlehem, and a devotee in a religious posture kneeling, and taking hold of the tree of life, notwithstanding the loss of her child, as the only means of her future acceptance and happiness. The west side is in the same taste, but the figures wasted by time.”

Mr. Bell, the present learned and very worthy incumbent, observes, that the figures in the second fillet on the east side, which Mr. Smith supposes to be Joseph and Mary, seem evidently to be John baptizing our Saviour; for there is the image of a dove whose wing is over the head of the person supposed to be baptized, who standeth in a sort of baptistery: but the head of the dove is obliterated.

Mr. Bell hath also given us a very exact copy of the inscription, which is thus:

XR IXARP: *X: Y·IYRTY1: 7.TF.PI'
:YXRÐ: 3XR.1RY: B R F Y Ø

Dr. Hickes, in a letter to bishop Nicolson, speaking of this inscription, says, it seems to be Dano-Saxonic, and by consequence neither good Danish nor good Saxon; and after several attempts to explain it, he is forced to leave it in the dark. The most probable interpretation of it is that of the said learned prelate, who thinks it ought to be read thus:

Er Ekard han men egrocten, and to dis men red wer Taner men brogten.

In English,

Here Ekard was converted, and to this man's example were Danish men brought.

He conjectures that Ekard was a Danish general, who being baptized at this font, was the occasion of many of his officers and soldiers becoming Christians.

TALLENTIRE is the second township in this parish, standing half a mile northwest from Bridekirk, upon the ridge of a hill at least half a mile long at the west end of Moothay; from whence one may see in a clear day the whole Isle of Man, and all Galloway, Annandale, and divers other counties in the south of Scotland, and all Solway Frith, with a great part of the Irish sea.

This was first granted by Waldeof son of Gospatric to Odard son of Lyolph, whose posterity took the name of Tallentire. It was afterwards purchased by George Fletcher esquire, son of Lancelot, son of Henry, son of William Fletcher of Cockermouth; in which name it continued till that branch ended in daughters, and by Henry Fletcher esquire was given with his second daughter Anne in marriage to Matthias Partis a merchant at Newcastle upon Tyne.

The tenants of this manor are all enfranchised.

DOVENBY, or *Dolphinby*, is the next township, a mile west and by south from Tallentire; and was at first so called from one *Dolphin* son of Aleward, who first seated himself here, and called the name of his house Dolphinby, corruptly Dovenby. *Richard de Dovenby* was lord thereof in Henry the second's time; and his son *Benedict de Bridekirk* confirmed to the abbot of Caldre lands in Gilcrux.

The lord Waldeof gave to Dolphin son of Aleward, with Maud his sister, Appleshwaite, Little Crosby, Langrigg, and Brigham, with the patronage of the church of Brigham. Aleward seated himself at Alewardby, calling it after his own name.

After the issue male of Dolphin became extinguished in the reign of Hen. 3. one *Roger de Roll* was possessed of Dovenby. In the 31 Ed. 1. *Thomas Lucy* enjoyed it. In the 23 Ed. 3. *Richard Kirkbride* had it and died seised thereof, leaving his son in ward; who died 22 Ri. 2. or 1 Hen. 4. leaving a sister and heir

heir married to a younger brother of Sir *Thomas Lamplugh* of *Lamplugh*; in whose issue male the right descended to Sir *Thomas Lamplugh*; who being married to *Agnes* daughter of Sir *Thomas Brathwaite* of *Burreshead*, and having no issue of his body, made a settlement of this whole manor upon his said wife for life, remainder in tail male to his eight brothers successively, and for want of such issue to *George Lamplugh* son of *John* son of *Innocent* a bastard of that house. All the brothers happened to die without issue male; so that *George*, after the death of *Agnes*, entered. But a claim was made on the part of two daughters of *Anthony Lamplugh*, who (as pretended) had levied a fine and thereby cut off the intail. One of the daughters was compounded with. And *Abraham Moline* (the other daughter's representative) came to an agreement with *Thomas Lamplugh* son of *George*, whereby *Moline* had the demesne of *Dovenby*, and *Lamplugh* had the manor and rents of *Dovenby* and *Papcastle* and the miln, which were by him mortgaged to *Brown* and *Hastings* two London scriveners, and by decree confirmed to them. The present owner thereof is *Ralph Cook* of *Penrith* esquire.

Moline sold the demesne to *Richard Lamplugh* esquire, who built *Dovenby* hall. He was succeeded by his son *Robert*, whose son *Richard* died in 1763, and after some specific legacies bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate to *Henry Curwen* esquire for the use of his niece *Elizabeth Falconer*.

There are in this township an *hospital* and *school*, founded by Sir *Thomas Lamplugh* of *Dovenby* in 1609.

The *hospital* is for four widows, and is endowed with the tithes of *Redmain* in the parish of *Isel*.

The *school* is endowed with part of the tithes of *Brough*, and a close in *Dovenby*, and the schoolmaster hath also 4*l* a year out of the tithes of *Redmain* for reading prayers to the widows of the *hospital*. His whole revenue is about 20*l* a year.

Both the *hospital* and *school* are in the donation of the house of *Dovenby*.

PAPCASTLE stands a mile south from *Dovenby* upon the banks of *Derwent* towards *Cockermouth*, where lies the carcase (as it were) of an ancient castle, which by a number of monuments layeth claim to be of Roman antiquity.

This castle after the conquest was the seat of *Waldeof* first lord of *Allerdale*, who did afterwards demolish it, and remove the materials to *Cockermouth*; of which materials he built the castle there, wherein he and his posterity inhabited.

From him it came by his granddaughter *Oethreda* to *Duncan* brother of *David* king of *Scotland*. From that family it came by a daughter and coheir to the *Lucys*; of whom *Richard Lucy* settled the same on his wife *Ada Morvil*; who marrying to her second husband *Thomas de Multon*, the same descended to *Thomas de Multon*, who had a daughter and heir *Margaret de Multon* married to *Ranulph de Dacre*, which brought the same into the *Dacre* family, in which it continued till forfeited to the crown on the attainder of *Leonard Dacre* in the 12th year of queen *Elizabeth*.

Which

Which said queen, by letters patent bearing date 17th March, in the 38th year of her reign, granted to *Lancelot Salkeld* and *Thomas Brathwaite* esquires and *Richard Tolson* junior gentleman, all that manor of Papcaster with all its rights, members, and appurtenances; and all that tenement, and lands arable, meadow and pasture, containing by estimation 34 acres, lying and being in Papcaster aforesaid, parcel of the said manor, then or late in the tenure or occupation of John Williamson or his assigns, of the yearly rent of 20s; and so in like manner lands and tenements in the tenure or occupation of Richard Brumfield, William Thompson, William Paitson, John Watson, Richard Parker, John Boranskell, Richard Robinson, Innocent Lamplugh, George Watson, John Lamplugh, John Wilkinson, Agnes Bromfield, William Towson, Janet Rawes, Alan Ribton, Agnes Fearon, Christopher Wheelwright, and others, containing in the whole 36 tenements, 529 acres, and 16l 10s 5d rent.

Soon after, the said manor appears to have been in the hands of Sir *Thomas Lamplugh* knight, who settled it upon *Agnes* his wife for life (which *Agnes* was daughter of the said Thomas Brathwaite, afterwards Sir Thomas Brathwaite, of Burneshead); the said *Agnes* lived to the age of 100 years, and after the death of her husband (in respect to his memory) remitted to the customary tenants the payment of their general fines. And there being a controversy after her death between the heirs general and the heirs in tail concerning the right to that inheritance, the tenants claimed to be exempt from the payment of a general fine, because none had been paid within the memory of any one living, and the same manor not long before had been in the crown, and as the king in law never dies, so in that case no general fine can be due. But it appeared that all along in the time of the Dacres general fines had been paid; and it was determined against the tenants.

BROUGHTON stands a mile west from Papcastle, upon the same side of Derwent, just opposite to Brigham. It is a pleasant well built village, much like that of Papcastle for situation, facing the south sun from the side of the hill which shelters it from the north west winds. This is another manor and township within this parish, which was granted by Waldeof first lord of Allerdale with his sister Othreda to Waldeof son of Gilmin, whose posterity had the surname de Broughton.

After the determination of that descent, this place became the possession of the earls of Northumberland, until Henry the sixth earl of Northumberland granted it, together with Dean, Whinfell, and Cockermouth parks, unto Sir Thomas Wharton; which were sold by the trustees of Philip late duke of Wharton to the duke of Somerset, whose representative the earl of Egremont now enjoys the same, together with Little Broughton, lying half a mile north west: Which two townships make up one intire manor, wherein are no demesne lands, but divers substantial freeholders, and the customary tenants pay only a ten-penny fine.

Joseph Ashley of Ledgers Ashley in the county of Northampton esquire, in the year 1722, built a schoolhouse and four houses for alms men or women in

Great Broughton; and in 1735 he endowed the said school with one close called Schoolhouse close, and a rent charge of 16*l* a year issuing out of lands in Southwaite and other places; the trustees to chuse a schoolmaster, who shall teach gratis the children of the inhabitants of Great and Little Broughton and of all the donor's kindred. The trustees also to nominate the four poor persons to reside in the houses out of the poor of Great and Little Broughton; if not so many there, then out of any other vill in the parish of Bridekirk; the kindred of the donor, however remote in degree, or wherever they dwell in the county, to have the preference: To have each 40*s* yearly, issuing out of the aforesaid lands. On the death of trustees, the survivors to chuse others; persons of the name of Ashley to have the preference; the rest to be chosen out of Great and Little Broughton, until they make up the number ten in the whole. Twenty shillings yearly to be paid out of the said lands for the expences of the trustees.

RIBTON is the sixth and last township in this parish of Bridekirk, which lies about a mile lower west from Broughton upon Derwent opposite to Clifton. This also, after the conquest, was part of the possession of *Waldeof* son of *Gilmin*; who settled the same upon a younger son *Thomas* who took the surname *de Ribton*. He had three sons, *Alexander*, *William*, and *Dow*; but *William* and *Dow* died without issue. *Thomas* had also two daughters *Magota* and *Ellota*, the latter of whom died unmarried. *Magota* was married to *Alan de Arcleby*, who had issue *John de Camerton*, who married Sir *Gilbert de Culwen's* daughter, who had issue Sir *Robert Clerke*. *Alexander* son of *Thomas de Ribton* had issue *John*, who married Matilda daughter to *Benedict de Eglesfield* lord of Clifton; by whom he had issue *Thomas*, *Alexander*, and *Jane*. *Thomas* had issue *Johanna* and *Sibbot*, who were married into *Wensleydale* to *Thomas Lobley* and *Edward Cross*: *Alexander Ribton* the second brother had issue *Thomas*, who had issue *John*, who married the daughter of *Robert Heymore*.

In the 35 Hen. 8. *John Ribton* held the manor of Ribton with the appurtenances, and the vill of Ribton of the king as of his manor of Papcastre, by the service of 2*s* 8*d* cornage, 8*d* seawake, puture of the serjeants, and suit of court at Papcastre from three weeks to three weeks.

Afterwards it was purchased by *Thomas Lamplugh*, who being born at Beverley in Yorkshire came into this country in the late civil wars, whose son *Richard Lamplugh* esquire sold the same to the late Sir *James Lowther* of Whitehaven, and it is now the possession of Sir *James Lowther* of Lowther baronet.

PARISH OF CAMMERTON.

NEXT unto Ribton, down the river a mile west, lies CAMMERTON, under an hill opposite to Stainburn. It is bounded by the river Derwent on the south, by the sea on the west, and by Flemby on the north and east.

This,

This, with *Seaton* another manor in this parish, was given by *Waldieue* first lord of Allerdale, to *Orme* son of *Ketel* with *Gunild* his sister, who dwelt at *Seaton*, and made it a manor, to which *Cammerton* is appendant. The ruins of which house, it is said, do yet appear.

Orme had issue a son and heir whom he named *Cospatric*, who had issue *Thomas*, who had issue another *Thomas*, to whose brother *Alan* he gave *Cammerton*, which was at first parcel of the manor of *Seaton*, and this *Alan* was first called *Alan de Cammerton*, and his posterity were afterwards called *Cammer-tons*, and then *Culwens*, from *Patric Culwen* son of *Thomas* and brother of the said *Alan*, who was lord of *Culwen* in *Galloway*, and by the death of *Thomas* was first called *Culwen* of *Workington*. *Alan* had issue *John*, who married *Isabel* daughter of *Gilbert de Culwen*, and by her had issue *Robert Clericus*, who was the first of the *Cammerton* branch that took the name of *Culwen*, corruptly *Curwen*, and from that time it hath continued in the male line of the *Curwens*.

The capital messuage here is an old ruinous tower, standing nakedly at the west end of the town, at the foot of *Seaton* hill. The demesne is good soil, lying warm and low by the river side, and very extensive.

The tenants pay arbitrary fines, and other usual services.

SEATON is the other only township in this parish, standing a mile northwest, on the top of an hill; and is so called, because it stands close by the sea. This place continues in the male line of the *Curwens* of *Workington*, descendants of *Orme*, to this very day. The demesnes of *Workington* and *Seaton* being severed by *Derwent* river, were made more convenient one to the other by erecting a new stone bridge at *Workington* about an hundred years ago; and which failing was rebuilt some few years since at the expence to the county of 500*l*.

The demesne is large, and that part which lies near the river very rich soil; whereas, contrariwise, that part which lies toward the sea is very sandy and barren, and so is the common which interposeth between the demesne and the sea, which yet hath its use, as containing a large coney warren.—Here was also formerly a very famous horse course, called the *Sigget* or *Sea-gate*.—The customary tenants pay arbitrary fines, heriots, and other boons and services.

Gospatric son of *Orme* gave this CHURCH to the priory of *Carlisle*; but it was never appropriate, nor any vicar endowed; but the monastery enjoyed all the tithes according to the first original donation, some inferior members of the convent supplying the cure. *Sir James Lowther* is now the dean and chapter's lessee, under the yearly rent of 8*l* 13*s* 4*d* to them, and 15*l* to their curate, whom they nominate upon a vacancy.—It was returned to the governors of queen *Anne's* bounty at 15*l* 10*s*.

This parish contains about 100 families; whereof, Quakers 3, Presbyterians 15, Papists 4.

F L I M B Y.

FLEMBY, *Flemingby*, (so called, no doubt, from some of the *Flemings* inhabiting there) is the next village, lying a mile north from Seaton. It is bounded by the sea on the north west, by Ewanrigg and Deerham common on the north and east sides, and by Cammertown and Seaton on the south and west. It hath been commonly esteemed extraparochial, but it evidently appears to have been anciently a chapelry within the parish of Cammertown; and to this day they bury their dead at the church of Cammertown.

It was part of the possessions of Orme son of Ketel, whose son Gospatric gave it to the abbey of Holm Cultram, as appears from the grant in the original register of the said abbey; whereby Gospatric son of Orme, with the consent of Thomas his son and heir and of Alan his son, grants to God and St. Mary of Holm Cultram and the monks serving God there, Flemingby with the appurtenances, by the boundaries there specified; with a clause, that he himself will do for the same foreign service, as noutegeld and the like due to the king; and also services to the lord of Allerdale of seawake, castleward, pleas, aids, and other services †.

And the same was confirmed by the said Thomas son of Gospatric §; who also granted to them (with the consent of Grace his wife) eight acres of land in Seton, contiguous to 32 acres of their own there ‡.

And Adam, another son of Gospatric, who was also parson of the church of Cammertown, granted and quit claimed to them the chapel of Flemingby, and all the lands and tithes thereof which belonged to the mother church of Cammertown*.

And Gospatric's grant was confirmed severally by king John, king Henry the third, and Richard the first.

Alice de Romeley, daughter of William Fitz Duncan, granted to them common of pasture on Brehton moor for the cattle of their grange of Flemingby ‖.

And king Edward the first granted to them free warren in their demesne of Flemingby**.

In the 7 Ed. 1. Before the justices itinerant in Cumberland, Robert de Haverington, son of Michael de Haverington, quitted claim to Gervase abbot of St. Mary of Holm Cultram of the manor of Flemingby; except 380 acres; and the abbot and convent took him and his heirs into their prayers ††.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, king Henry the eighth, 9 Jul. in the 37th year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dalston esquire and Eleanor his wife (amongst other particulars) nine messuages and tenements in Flemby, and all other the lands there called Lambert Garths, Thwaite croft, and Reygarths, a fishery in Flemby, and the wood and lands called Flemby park, late belonging to the monastery of Holm Cultram.

† Appendix, No. 12.
Holme.

§ 3 Dugd. Mon. 36.

** Registr. Holme.

‡ Registr. Ho'me.

* Registr.

†† Appendix, No. 13.

And in the 38 Hen. 8. June 11, there is a licence to Thomas Dalston of Carlisle esquire and Eleanor his wife to alienate the said nine messuages and tenements, and the said fishery and park, and also twenty other messuages and tenements elsewhere, to John Blenerhasset esquire and his heirs, for the fine of 14s. 1d paid into the exchequer; and from that time Flimby hall became the chief residence of the family, until it was now lately (1772) sold by William Blenerhasset esquire to Sir James Lowther baronet.

This family seems to have sprung from Blenerhasset in this county; but for many generations they seem to have lived in or near Carlisle. One of the name was mayor of that city in 1382, so likewise in 1430, and again in 1614, and 1620. One of them represented the said city in parliament in the 9 Ric. 2. so also in the 1 Hen. 5. 20 Hen. 6. 27 and 28 Eliz. and 1 Ja. In the 29 Cha. 2. William Blenerhasset esquire was sheriff of the county. Their arms are, Gules, a cheveron between 3 dolphins naiant, embowed proper.

The chapel of Flimby hath an ancient salary of 4*l* 10s. And hath thrice received from the governors of queen Anne's bounty an augmentation of 200*l* by lot; wherewith lands were purchased in the county of Lancaster, of the present yearly value of 18*l*.

The chapelry contains about 65 families; whereof, Presbyterians 11, Quaker 1, Papist 1.

PARISH OF DEERHAM.

THE first township in this parish is ELNEBURGH, standing a mile east from Flimby: for now we turn eastward from the mouth of Elne river to the head thereof, taking in the parishes and townships as they lie on the south west of that river. Camden, by the way, takes notice of a wall that was made in convenient places from Workington to Elneburg for four miles, by Stilico a commander in the Roman state, when the Scots annoyed the coasts out of Ireland, as appears in Claudian; and he further tells us, that it was at this Burgh upon Elne, where the first band of the Dalmatians with their captain made their abode. Camden and Baxter both think this was the ancient *Volantium*; others call it *Olenacum*; but Horsley takes it to be *Virofidum*, and says, there is no one Roman station in Britain, where so great a number of inscriptions has been found as at this place; and most of the originals are yet preserved at Elneburgh hall, the seat of Humphrey Senhouse esquire, proprietor of the ground on which the station has been, being the descendent of John Senhouse esquire, whom Camden commends for his great civility to him and to Sir Robert Cotton, for his skill in antiquity, and for the great care with which he preserved such curiosities. The soldiers that seem to have been in garrison here, are the *Cobors prima Hispanorum*, *Cobors prima Dalmatarum*, and the *Cobors prima Baetasiorum*.

The inscriptions that have been found here are as follows:

I.

Upon an altar:

I O M
L CAMMI
VS MAXI
PREFEC
I. HIS. EQ
V. S. L. M

i.e. Jovi optimo maximo Lucius Cammius Maximus, præfectus [cohortis] primæ Hispanorum equitum, votum solvit libens merito. Importing, that Cammius Maximus, prefect of the first cohort of Spanish horse, erected this altar to Jupiter.

II.

Upon another altar:

I. O. M
COH I HIS
CVI PRAE
M. MAENI
VS AGRIP
TRIBV
POS

Jovi optimo maximo cohors prima Hispanorum, cui praeest Marcus Maenius Agrippa tribunus posuit.

III.

On another:

IOVI AVG
M CENSORIVS
M. FIL VOLTINIA
CORNELIANVS O LEG
X FRETENSI PRAE
FECTVS COH I
HISP EX PROVINCIA
NARBONE DOMO
NEMA V SOL L M

Jovi Augusto Marcus Cenforius Marci filius Voltinia [tribu] Cornelianus centurio legionis decimæ Fretensis præfectus cohortis primæ Hispanorum ex provincia Narbonensi domo Nemaucensi votum solvit libens merito.

IV.

PRO SALVTE
ANTONINI AVG PII F
PAVLVS P F PALATINA
POSTVMIVS ACILIANVS

PRAEF COH I DELMATAR

Pro salute Antonini Augusti pii felicitis, Paulus Pauli filius Palatina [tribu]
Postumius Acilianus praefectus cohortis primæ Delmatarum.

V.

DIS DEABVSQ
P POSTVMIVS
ACILIANVS
PRAEF
COH I DELM

Diis Deabusque Paulus Postumius Acilianus praefectus cohortis primæ
Delmatarum.

VI.

MARTI MILITARI
COH I BAETASI
ORVM CUI PRAEEST IVLI
VS TVTOR PRAE
FECTVS
V S L L M

Marti militari cohors prima Baetastorum, cui praest Julius Tutor praefectus, votum solvit libentissime merito.

VII.

I O M
C CABAL
PRISCVS
TRIBVNVS

Jovi optimo maximo Caius Caballus Priscus tribunus.

VIII.

The next inscription, Mr. Horsley says, is on the finest and most curious Roman altar that ever was discovered in Britain. It was found at this station, and removed from Elneburgh hall to Sir James Lowther's seat at Whitehaven.

GENIO LOCI
FORTVNÆ RED
ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ
ET FATO BONO
G CORNELIVS
PEREGRINVS
TRIB COHORT
EX PROVINC
MAVR CÆSA
DOMOS ET ÆD
DECVR - - - - -

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT. (ELNEBURGH.)

Genio loci, Fortunæ reduci, Romæ æternæ, et fato bono, Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus, tribunus cohortis ex provincia Mauritanîæ Cæsariensis, domos et ædem decurionum [restituit].

On the back of the altar are the words

VOLANTI VIVAS.

IX.

The next is an inscription to the local goddess *Setlocenia* :

DE AE
SET LO
CENIÆ
L ABAR
EVS C
V S L M

Deæ Setloceniæ Lucius Abareus centurio votum solvit libens merito.

X.

The next inscription is in a *Corona*, supported by two victories :

VICTORIÆ
AVGG
DD
NN

Victoriæ Augustorum dominorum nostrorum.

Besides these, there were formerly several sepulchral stones here, but only one remains at present, whereon is this inscription,

DM
IVL MARTIM
A VIX AN
XII III D XXII

Dis Manibus. Julia Martima vixit annos duodecim, menses tres, dies viginti duos †.

At the distance of 63 paces southwest from the agger of the outer foss of the camp or station here, an artificial mount hath been raised, the circumference whereof at the verge is about 250 feet, the height 42 feet, the perpendicular height 14 feet. There is a tradition amongst the neighbouring people that a king was buried here, and it has gone by the name of the King's burying-place. The late Humphrey Senhouse esquire, about the year 1742, caused a cut ten feet wide to be made into it as far as the center, but no urns, bones, or other matter appeared whereby to discover for what purpose it was raised.—It seems indeed to have been ancients than the Roman times, the Britons before the coming of the Romans having made use of such places for sepulture.

† Horsley, 279—285.

A little south-west from *Elneburg* stands EWANRIGG or *Unerigg*, an old house built castle-wise. This place was so called at first from one *Ewan* who was a Scotch king or chieftain; and after the conquest there was a family who took their name from thence; as Robert de Ewanrigg appears to have been witness to several deeds. In the 42 Ed. 3. the lady Margaret de Multon seems to have been in possession of this place; for in that year a licence was granted by the bishop to John de Thwaytes to be domestic chaplain to her in any convenient oratory within the manor of Unerigg. The Thwaiteses afterwards became owners thereof, from whom it came to the Christians, and it is now the property of John Christian esquire, who succeeded his brother Ewan, son of John, son of Ewan, whose father and several other of his ancestors had been deemsters or judges successively in the Isle of Man.

DEERHAM town and church stand a mile or more south from *Ewanrigg*; one moiety of which town and manor was given by Alan second lord of Allerdale to Simon Shefflings, and the other moiety to Dolphin son of Gospatric. Shefflings's posterity from hence took the name *de Dereham*; from whom it went with a daughter and heir to the family of *Barwis*; the last of whom, *Richard Barwis* of Illekirk esquire, had a sister and heir married to *Lamplugh*, whose son *Richard Lamplugh* esquire sold the same to Sir *James Lowther* of Whitehaven baronet, in which name and family it still continues.

The other moiety came to the *Multons*, and was given by *Thomas de Multon* in the reign of king Henry the third to the abbey of Caldre; and after the dissolution of the monasteries, queen Elizabeth by letters patent bearing date the twenty-third day of June in the sixth year of her reign granted to Thomas Lyfford and John Lyfford (*inter alia*) twenty-one tenements and two cottages in Dereham in the tenure of so many different persons, and also the water-mill there, late parcel of the possessions of the priory of Caldre; and also all houses, lands, woods, rents, reversions, services, court leet, view of frankpledge, fines, amerciaments, free warren, and all other jurisdictions, liberties, privileges, profits, and hereditaments whatsoever, in Dereham aforesaid: And this moiety soon after seems to have been conveyed to the tenants in severalty.

The customary tenants of the other moiety pay a four-penny fine certain, according to a composition made with Richard Barwis esquire in 1633.

Alice de Rumely, daughter of William Fitz Duncan, in her widowhood granted the church of Dereham to God and the church of St. Mary of Gifeburne and the canons serving God there, for the health of her soul and the souls of her father and mother and all her ancestors and successors and her husbands Gilbert Pypard and Robert de Courtenay*. Which grant was confirmed by Hugh bishop of Carlisle.

In the year 1354, the bishop being informed that John vicar of Derham was grown so old and infirm, that he was no longer able to supply his cure, orders

* 3 Dugd. Mon. 46.

his official to inquire further into the truth of that report, and to give him an account what curate or assistant would be most acceptable to the old man. And in the same year *John de Gilcrouce* resigns his living, and Sir *John de Derham* priest was instituted on a presentation by the prior and convent of Giseburn.

In 1360, on a suggestion that the prior and convent of Gyseburn took the profits of the two churches of Derham and Bridekirk to their own use against common right, a commission of inquiry was issued by the bishop; and the report made thereupon was, that the said prior and convent had been in possession thereof time out of mind: so that their title was confirmed by the bishop.

In 1365, upon the resignation of *John de Derham*, the said prior and convent present Sir *William de Hayton* chaplain, who is instituted thereupon.

In 1368, licence was granted as aforesaid to Sir *John de Thwaytes* chaplain, to say private mass to the family of the lady *Margaret de Multon*, in any convenient oratory within the manor of *Unerigg*; provided it be done *submissa cum voce*, and without prejudice to the mother church, and upon none of the great holidays in the grant specified.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, queen *Mary* granted this advowson to the bishop of the diocese; but before the dissolution the prior and convent had granted the next avoidance of this church to two Yorkshire gentlemen, who accordingly in the year 1563, on the death of Sir *Robert Udall* vicar of Derham, present Sir *Thomas Watson* clerk, who was instituted thereupon.

In 1573, on deprivation of the said *Thomas Watson* (for not subscribing the 39 articles, as it seemeth) Sir *Henry Symson* clerk was collated by bishop *Barnes*.

In 1577, on *Thomas Watson's* removal to *Holm Cultram*, the same bishop collated Sir *William Troughere* clerk: who dying in the year following, Sir *Edward Dykes* was collated.

In 1593, institution was given into the then vacant vicarage of Derham to Sir *Henry Adcock* clerk, presented by queen *Elizabeth*: Upon what occasion doth not appear. And after this, *Edward Dykes* appears to have been vicar. For he resigned the vicarage in 1600, and thereupon bishop *Robinson* collated Sir *John Bowman*.

In 1623, on the death of *Michael Hurd* vicar of Derham, *William Harrison* clerk was collated.

In 1686, on the death of *Musgrave Sleddale* vicar of Derham, *Richard Murthwaite* was collated by bishop *Smith*.

In 1701, *Richard Murthwaite* resigns, and *Peter Murthwaite* was collated by the same patron.

In 1736, on *Peter Murthwaite's* death, *Joseph Ritson* was collated by bishop *Fleming*.

In 1737, on the cession of *Joseph Ritson*, *Anthony Sharp* was collated by the same patron.

In Henry the eighth's Valor this vicarage is estimated at 4*l* 13*s* 4*d*, and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 15*l* 11*s* 9*d*. It hath since received an augmentation of 200*l* from the said governors, in conjunction

tion with 200*l* given by the countess dowager Gower, wherewith lands were purchased in Furness Fells, of the present yearly value of 12*l*.

In one of the windows of the church there is an inscription, which the learned antiquary Mr. Pegge reads thus: "Geofry Goding repair edthese win-
"dows in the year 1150 †."

The vicarage house is very small, being about eight yards in length, and low in proportion; and there is no other building belonging to it. Mr. Murthwaite, one of the poor vicars, erected it, and put over the parlour chimney,

Fecit quod potuit.

There are in this parish about 126 families; of which, presbyterians 2, quaker 1, anabaptist 1.

In the year 1715, Ewan Christian of Unerigg esquire gave to a *school* at this place a rent charge of 9*l* 18*s* 5*d*, issuing out of lands in the township of Flimby.

PARISH OF GILCRUCE.

GILCRUCE, or *Gilcrux*, lies next unto Deerham, three miles east from the river, on the height of an hill on the north side of Moothay. This little parish and manor was given by Waldeof first Lord of Allerdale to Adam son of Lyulph, from which Adam it descended to a daughter and heir married to Bonekill, who granted the same to a younger brother Robert Bonekill, whose sons Thomas and Walter gave it to the abbey of Caldre, which Sir Ranulph Bonekill knight confirmed: But upon the appropriation, the patronage of the vicarage was reserved to the bishop.

After the dissolution, king Philip and queen Mary by letters patent dated March 18, in the 4th and 5th years of their reign granted to Alexander Armstrong gentleman, all those 24 messuages and tenements and water milln with the appurtenances, lying and being in the town of Gilcrux in the county of Cumberland, in the several tenure of divers tenants there at the will of the lord, late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery or priory of Caldre; with a free rent there of 22*d*, and other rents and profits of the yearly value of 14*l* 15*s* 10*d*: To hold to the said Alexander, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, on condition of finding and maintaining five horsemen ready and well furnished, whensoever the king and queen and the successors of the said queen shall summon them within the said county.

In the 7 Eliz. Alexander Armstrong and Herbert Armstrong conveyed by fine to William Armstrong son of the said Herbert and Katherine Dalton and the heirs of the said William, the manor of Gilcrouse with the appurtenances, and all the messuages, lands, tenements, woods, underwoods, profits, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever, in the town and fields of Gilcrouse, holden of the king *in capite*.

† Gent. Mag. vol. xxi. p. 254.

In the 17 Eliz. 22 June, there is a grant by the said queen to John Soukey and Parcival Gunson gentlemen, their heirs and assigns, amongst other particulars, of the grange and vill of Gilcrouse, and all the messuages, lands, tenements, water mill, rents, reversions, and services, with the appurtenances, in Gilcrouse aforefaid, late in the tenure of William Armstrong, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery or priory of Caldre: To hold as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite* nor by knight's service.

The custom of this manor gave rise to a case in queen Elizabeth's time, in a cause in chancery, wherein Dawson and other tenants of the said manor were plaintiffs, and Armstrong (lord of the said manor) and Dykes were defendants. Which was as follows: Whereas upon hearing of counsel for the plaintiffs and defendants in the said court, 18 May, 38 Eliz. touching the custom pretended by the said Armstrong, that upon every change of a lord (although the change grew by his own act, and that daily) the plaintiffs should pay arbitrable fines at the lord's will, the lord keeper conceived in his own opinion, that the said pretended custom was unreasonable and against law. And therefore it was ordered that a case should be made, and the judges opinions had for the law touching that pretended custom. And whereas by another order of the 2d of June, 39 Eliz. it appeared that her majesty's attorney general had drawn a case upon the said pretended custom, which the lord keeper having subscribed, the said case was by his lordship referred to the consideration of the lord chief justice Popham, who on conference with Anderfon, Periam, Walmesley, and all the judges of Serjeant's Inn, made his report, that he himself and the rest of the said judges were of opinion, that the custom upon alienation or death of the tenant, or upon death of the lord, might stand with reason; but the custom to take fines upon every alienation of the lord they thought unreasonable and unlawful.—Note, This is the same case with that quoted in the margin of Coke's 1 Inst. p. 59. b. though the names of the manor and county are there mistaken or misprinted.

The said family of Dykes are still lords of the manor: only the vicar has about six tenants, who pay 12s rent, and a two-penny fine upon death or alienation.

In 1334, Sir John Lesteson of Penreth, priest, was collated to this vicarage by bishop Kirkby.

In 1368, bishop Strickland set out and appointed an endowment for the vicar as followeth: That the vicar shall have the mansion house opposite to the church, with the lands arable, meadow, and pasture in the fields of Gilcrux, half of the tithe hay, and all the tithes of wool, lamb, milk, mills, fishings, and oblations, with the whole altarage and other profits, except only the corn tithes; and that the abbot and convent of Caldre shall pay moreover to the vicar four marks yearly. The vicar to bear all charges ordinary and extraordinary, except the repair of the chancel*.

* Registr. Strickland.

In 1371, Sir *William de Kirkeby*, vicar of Gilcrouce, exchanged his vicarage with Sir *Richard de Irland*, for the chantry of Hoton in the Forest.

In 1377, the bishop acquaints the dean (rural) of Allerdale, with a complaint from the parishioners of Gilcrouce, that their vicar Sir *Richard de Irland*, notwithstanding his oath of residence, did not reside on his cure; and requires the dean to admonish him to take better care of his duty.

In 1385, Sir *Adam Forward*, vicar of Gilcrouce, exchanges his living with Sir *Robert de Pomsfret* vicar of Aspatrike.

In 1565, on the death of Sir *William Milner* vicar of Gilcrouce, Sir *Thomas Trowghere* clerk was collated by bishop Best.

In 1589, on the death of Thomas Trowghere, Sir *Thomas Dover* clerk was collated by bishop Meye.

In 1611, on the resignation of *Nicholas Banks* the late incumbent, *Edward Cooke*, M. A. was collated by bishop Robinson.

In 1612, on the removal of Mr. Cooke to Brigham, *Richard Wilkinson* was collated, who continued vicar there till after the restoration of king Charles the second.

In 1664, Richard Wilkinson was succeeded by *Peter Murthwaite*.

In 1675, *Richard Murthwaite* was collated on the death of his father Peter.

In 1704, *Peter Murthwaite*, son of Richard, succeeded his father; who had formerly resigned the vicarage of Deerham in his favour.

In 1736, on the death of Peter Murthwaite, *Thomas Hobson* was collated by bishop Fleming.

In 1762, on the death of *William Walker* vicar of Gilcrux, *Anthony Sharp* vicar of Deerham was collated by bishop Lyttelton.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 5*l* 14*s* 2*d*, and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 22*l* 16*s* 4*d*.

There are only about 31 families in the whole parish; all of the established church.

PARISH OF PLUMLAND.

THE parish of PLUMLAND lies east from *Gilcrux*, and is bounded by *Gilcrux* beck on the west, by the river *Elne* on the north, by *Threapland* gill on the east, and from the head of *Threapland* gill along the horse course to the top of *Moothay* on the south.

The first township or manor in this parish is *WARDHOLE*, corruptly *Wardale* or *Warthole*, being the place where *watch* and *ward* used to be kept in former times when the Scots made their inroads into Cumberland, from whence the watchmen gave warning to them who attended at the beacon on *Moothay* to fire the same. It is a small manor, but hath a large demesne, and belonged formerly to the abbey of *Caldre*, and is now the property of the family of *Dykes*, who came at first from *Dykesfield* in *Burgh* barony, from whence they took their name.

ARCLEBY

ARCLEBY is another place in this parish, which gave name to an ancient family, as appears in many old deeds, in several of which Hugh de Arcleby and John de Arcleby are named as witnesses. But the Martindales of Newton marrying the inheritor, it continued in that family until Roger Martindale forfeited the same by treason as is aforesaid. Whereupon queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Penruddock, father of Robert, whose son Sir John Penruddock was beheaded at Salisbury by the commonwealth party together with Colonel Grove in 1652. It was afterwards sold to Gustavus Thompson, M. A. then rector of the said parish, whose son Gustavus Thompson esquire built a good house there, and settled the same upon his wife who now enjoys it.

There is another little manor within this parish called PARSONBY, or the Parson's town; which is holden of the rector for the time being: and consists of about ten tenants, who pay 3*l* yearly rent at Whitsuntide and Martinmas by equal portions, a twenty penny fine upon change of tenant by death or alienation, and each one boon day reaping.

PLUMLAND TOWN was heretofore a manor of the Orfeurs, an ancient family in this county, who held the same for several generations; the first of whom that we meet with was,

1. *Thomas Orfeur* esquire who lived in the reign of king Ed. 2.
2. *John Orfeur*, his son and heir, had issue,
3. *William Orfeur*; who had issue,
4. *Robert*; who had issue,
5. *Richard*; who married Margery daughter and heir of Robert Birkby esquire.
6. *Richard Orfeur* his son married Margaret daughter of Sir John Lamplugh of Lamplugh knight.
7. *Richard* his son married Elizabeth daughter of Richard Lowther of Crookdake esquire.
8. *Richard* his son married Alice daughter and heir of Thomas Colvil of Hayton Castle.
9. *Richard* his son married Jane daughter of Thomas Dykes of Warthole esquire; and to his second wife he married Margaret daughter of John Swinburne of Hughthwaite, by whom he had issue,
10. *William*, who married Anne daughter of Robert Lamplugh of Doovenby esquire. He was sheriff of Cumberland in the 44 Eliz. His arms were; Sable, a cross argent, on a canton Argent a mullet Gules.
11. *William* his son married Mabel daughter of William Asmonderly esquire.
12. *William* his son married Bridget daughter of John Musgrave of Plumpton esquire.
13. *William* his son married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Charles Howard knight, and by her had issue,

14. *Charles*

14. *Charles Orfeur* esquire; who had issue,

15. *William Orfeur* esquire, who married Jane daughter of Richard Lamplugh esquire and widow of John Senhouse of Netherhall esquire, and by her had issue Anne, Bridget, Catherine, Margaret, and Eleanor. He sold this manor to Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isel baronet, whose granddaughter and heir general now (1773) enjoys it.

The tenants of this manor are all customary, and pay arbitrary fines, heriots, and usual boons and services to the capital messuage at High Close. The ancient demesne belonging to this manor is called the Mains, and lies lower eastward towards Elne.

The church stands near the middle of the parish, upon an ascent. It is rectorial, and valued in the king's books at 20*l* 14*s* 9½*d*. It hath glebe-land to the amount of about 72 acres, and the whole revenue is now of the value of 140 or 150*l* per annum.

It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and now in the patronage of the duke of Portland, who purchased the same of Adam Askew esquire physician at Newcastle upon Tyne, who purchased from the heirs general of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isel, who had it from the Thompsons, and they from the Porters.

In the year 1310, on the death of Sir *Walter de Aencourt* rector of Plumland, Mr. *Peter de Aencourt* was presented by Robert de Goseford, who claimed the right of patronage for that turn as next of kindred to Ralph de Aencourt (son of Ralph) the infant proprietor of the lands of Appilthwait to which the advowson of this rectory was appendant. These suggestions, by commissioners and an inquest *de jure patronatus*, are found to be true, and Peter de Aencourt was thereupon instituted and inducted. Soon after, Robert de Waddlehouse brought another presentation from the king. But on a second commission it appeared that the said Peter was lawful incumbent, and that the late Ralph de Aencourt deceased never held any lands of the king *in capite*.

In 1358, *Adam de Bassenthwait* was rector, who gave by his will half a mark towards repairing the church, and delineating the picture of St. Cuthbert.

In 1562, on the death of Sir *William Potter* clerk, rector of Plumland, Mr. *Lancelot Walles* was instituted, upon the presentation of Thomas Porter of Alwarby gentleman.

In 1568, by permission of Mr. Henry Dethick chancellor of the diocese, a caveat was entered for Richard Porter of Long Sleddale in the county of Westmorland gentleman, who claimed the right of presentation upon the death of Mr. Walles the late rector. But afterwards Sir *William Richarbie* clerk was instituted, being presented by George Porter son of George Porter late of Bolton gentleman deceased.

In 1628, institution was given to Mr. *Lancelot Fletcher*, presented by Joseph Porter of Bridekirk esquire, notwithstanding a caveat entered by Richard Skelton gentleman: This Mr. Fletcher was living in 1643, being in that year a contributor (amongst many others) towards procuring provisions for the garrison of Carlisle.

The

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT. (PLUMLAND.)

The next incumbent was *Joseph Nicolson*, who was ejected by Cromwell's commissioners, and during the usurpation lived retired at his maternal inheritance at Park Brow in the parish of Stanwix, and on the coming in of king Charles the second was restored. He was father of Dr. William Nicolson bishop of Carlisle, who on a blue marble stone within the rails of the communion table in the chancel of Plumland church caused the following monumental inscription to be engraved :

“ H. P. S.

“ *Deposita Josephi Nicolson Rectoris hujus Ecclesiæ ; et Mariæ Uxoris ejus, Filie*
 “ *Johannis Brisco de Crofton armigeri. Obiit ille A. D. 1686. illa 1689. Paren-*
 “ *tibus religiosissimis P. Guil. Carliol. Episc.*”

In 1686, *Michael Robinson* was presented by Richard Thompson esquire.

In 1702, *Gustavus Thompson* was presented by the same patron.

In 1711, *Peter Farish* by the same patron.

In 1728, *Thomas Leathes* was presented by Sir Wilfrid Lawson baronet.

In 1760, *Adam Askew*, presented by his father Adam Askew esquire.

This whole parish, consisting of the several manors abovementioned, contains only about 39 families in the whole ; of which, presbyterians 3, quaker 1.

PARISH OF TORPENHOW.

THE next parish is that of **TORPENHOW** ; which is bounded by Threapland gill on the west from the head thereof till it cometh to the river Elne, and so up Elne until Snittlegarth beck falls into it below Torpenhow park, then up that beck to the head thereof near High Ireby, then up to the top of Binsel fell, and so down by a spring that falls into Colebeck near Burthwait, then up Colebeck to the head thereof at Stone Cowen, then across Stone Cowen westward unto Threapland gill at the north corner of Sunderland Outpasture wall.

The first hamlet in this parish is **THREAPLAND** (*contentionis terra*) which adjoins unto Plumland eastward. It was given by Alan second lord of Allerdale to his steward Ketel ; from whose descendents it came in Edward the first's time to Michael de Harclay father of Andrew earl of Carlisle. This Michael de Harcla granted it to William de Mulcaster in the reign of Edward the second ; whose brothers Thomas and John de Mulcaster held it successively ; and the latter granted it by fine to Sir Henry Malton knight and Margaret his wife in Edward the third's time, whose daughter and coheir being married to Thomas Skelton a younger brother of the Skeltons of Armathwaite, it was sold by Lancelot Skelton esquire unto Lancelor Salkeld of Whitehall esquire, who gave it to his brother John, whose great grandson Roger Salkeld sold the same to Roger Gregg of Mirehouse gentleman, whose son Joseph left two sons, but they both dying young it descended to Roger Gregg's two daughters, the

the elder of whom was married to Mr. John Story the present vicar of Dalston who hath issue one son, the other was married to Mr. Roger Williamson of Snittlegarth and died with issue.—The customary tenants pay arbitrary fines, and other boons and services.

BLENERHASSET is the next township within this parish, a mile east from Threapland, and stands upon the river Elne. This was parcel of Allerdale, which Alan the second lord thereof gave to Ranulph de Lindsey with his sister Oðhreda. From them the inheritance came to the Mulcastres. In the reign of king Henry the third Robert de Mulcastre held the same. After him, William his son; who had issue Walter; who had issue William; whose son Robert transferred this part of the Mulcastre's patrimony, by a daughter and coheir to the Tilliols, viz. Hayton, Torpenhow, and Blenerhasset.

This family of Tilliol was very ancient in this county, and ended at last, as many of the rest have done, in female heirs. The first that we meet with was,

1. *Richard* the rider, who lived in the reign of king Henry the first. He had a son and heir,

2. *Simon Tilliol*, father of,

3. *Piers* (or *Peter*) *Tilliol*, who married a daughter of Jeffrey Lucy his guardian; and by her had,

4. *Jeffrey* (sometimes called *Piers-Jeffrey*) *Tilliol*; who married Mulcastre's daughter and coheir; and by her had,

5. *Robert Tilliol*, whose wife's name was Maud. He died in the 14 Ed. 3.

6. Sir *Peter* (or *Piers*) *de Tilliol*, son of Robert. He was appointed a commissioner, together with the lord Wake of Lyddal and Sir Anthony Lucy to array all men at arms, for the expedition into Gascony. He was sheriff of the county in the 1, 2, and 3 Ed. 3. and died in the 21 Ed. 3.

7. Sir *Robert de Tilliol*, son of Peter, by Isabella his wife, was sheriff of the county in the 31, 32, 35, and 36 Ed. 3. and died in the 41 Ed. 3.

8. Sir *Peter de Tilliol*, son of Robert, was sheriff in the 11 and 18 Ric. 2. and 5 and 6 Hen. 4. He was one of the commissioners appointed to receive the oaths of allegiance in the 12 Hen. 6. and died in the year following.

9. *Robert de Tilliol*, son of Peter, was an idiot, and died a year after his father, without issue; and was succeeded by his two sisters coheirs, viz. *Isabel*, married to John Colvil; and *Margaret*, the younger, who had this part of the inheritance for her purparty, and was married to *James Moresby* esquire, who died in the 37 Hen. 6. leaving issue,

Sir *Christopher Moresby* knight; who died in the 1 Ed. 4. leaving issue a son

Sir *Christopher Moresby*, who died in the 16 Hen. 7. and left a daughter and heir

Anne, married to Sir *James Pickering* of Killington in Westmorland knight; who had issue,

Sir *Christopher Pickering* knight; who had a daughter and only child; viz.

Anne Pickering, who was thrice married; 1. To Sir *Francis Weston*. 2. To Sir *Henry Knevet*. And, 3. To *John Vaughan* esquire.

Accordingly, in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found by an inquisition of knights fees in Cumberland, that Henry Knevet and Anne his wife then held the manor of Torpenhow; but she had before sold the manor of Blenerhasset, for at the same time we find that *Thomas Salkeld* of Whitehall held the manor of Blenerhasset of the king *in capite*, by the service of a third part of one knight's fee, 12s cornage, 6½d seawake, and puture of the serjeants.

This *Thomas Salkeld* was descended from a younger brother of the house of Corby, and married Mary daughter of William Vaux of Caterlen: By whom he had issue,

Lancelot Salkeld esquire; who married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Nicholas Berdesey of Berdesey in the county of Lancaster esquire; and by her had issue,

Thomas Salkeld esquire; who by his wife Mary Copeland had a son and heir, viz.

Lancelot Salkeld esquire; who married Dorothy daughter of Alan Askeugh of Skeughsbys in Yorkshire esquire by whom he had issue, Francis, Lancelot, Mary, Margaret married to Green, Elizabeth married to Richardson, and Agnes married to Mr. Thomas Patrickson.

Sir *Francis Salkeld* knight, son and heir of Lancelot, married Anne the eldest daughter of Walter Strickland esquire, by whom he had issue,

Thomas Salkeld esquire, who had three sons and eight daughters, viz. Thomas, Lancelot killed in Ireland, Roger, Margaret married to Edward Charleton of Hasselside in the county of Northumberland esquire, Anne and Catherine nuns, Frances married to John Thirlwall esquire, Dorothy, Mary, Elizabeth, and Barbara.

Of these, *Thomas Salkeld* esquire, eldest son of the last Thomas, had issue Thomas and Henry. *Thomas* died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother Henry. Which Henry was bred a physician, and practised some years at York with great reputation; but on the death of his elder brother, he left York, and married a daughter of the aforesaid Edward Charleton of Hasselside; and, dying without issue, left his estate (much incumbered) to his said wife, who died at Whitehall in 1769.

The tenants of this manor, though it is very small in compass, and although they are only about 20 in number, yet pay an annual ancient rent of 23*l*, and arbitrary fines, and also heriots as well upon the widows death as death of the tenant, and several boons and services, namely, one day mowing, shearing, ploughing, meadows dressing, and two days leading coals.

KIRKLAND, so called from having belonged to the church, was, in setting out the respective proportions of the revenues between the rector and vicar, assigned to the prioress and convent of Rosedale as rectors, and after the dissolution of the monasteries was granted to the Salkelds of Whitehall. The tenants here have an extraordinary kind of tenure, namely, by lease granted to them generally by Mr. Lancelot Salkeld father of Sir Francis for 999 years, paying a certain yearly rent for every tenement amounting in the

whole to 6*l* 15*s* 1*d* yearly, and every twenty-one years they are to pay a fine to the lord, viz. a twenty-penny fine, which they call a running greffom, and then take new leases, but pay no general fine upon the lord's death nor upon change of tenant, but they pay an heriot upon the death of every tenant.

BOTHIL is the next township in this parish, standing half a mile higher west than Kirkland. This was demesne of Allerdale until Waldeof lord of Allerdale gave it to Gamel son of Brun in king Henry the first's time, whose posterity long enjoyed the same in the issue male. His father's chief mansion was at Brunskeugh in the manor of Linstock near the wastes, whereupon Radulph son of Gamel was called Radulph de Feritate, Ralph of the Wastes, and so his son Robert de Feritate. They were lords of Beaumont, Glasson, Drumbugh, and Bowness; which they held of the lord of Burgh in the reign of Hen. 3. Richard Brun was lord of Bothil and of the sixth part of Torpenhow in Edward the first's time, and Robert Brun in the reign of Edward the third.

Afterwards Bothil and the Bruns' lands fell to three coheirs, married to Nicholas Harrington brother to the lord of Harrington, to William Culwen of Workington, and to Thomas Bowet.

To Nicholas Harrington succeeded James Harrington, who died in the 5 Hen. 5. After him, Sir Richard Harrington, who died in the 7 Ed. 4. Nicholas his son sold it to Thomas lord Dacre, who exchanged it and Warnel with John Denton esquire for Denton hall and the manor of Denton in Gillsland in the 12 Hen. 7. whose son Thomas succeeded to this inheritance, and so did three more of the name of Thomas successively, the last of whom in the 22 C. 2. sold Bothil park to Sir Francis Salkeld, and the remainder of that demesne to other inhabitants of Bothil; and the old rent of 4*l* 19*s*, with the seignior, to captain Anthony Wilkes.

To Culwen's part the heirs of Workington succeeded, until Sir Henry Curwen father of Sir Nicholas sold it to Anthony Barwise of Illekirk esquire, who settled it upon a daughter married to a second son of the Eglesfields; which Eglesfield dying without issue, Richard Denton a third brother of the second named Thomas married her, to whom she had issue Edward Denton, who sold the reversion thereof (after his and his wife's death) to the Salkelds of Threapland, and it is now possessed by the owners of that estate.

Bowet's part was by fine levied 8 Ed. 4. sold by Sir Nicholas Bowet knight, grandson of the afore said Thomas, to William Ellis; whose grandson Bernard Ellis esquire recorder of York sold the same to several of the inhabitants.

The town stands on the side of an hill, where in old time the watch was kept day and night for seawake, which service was performed by the country beneath Derwent at this place; and above Derwent, in Copeland, at Bothil in Millum. It is called *servicium de bedis* in old evidences, whereupon this hill was named the *bode-hill*, and the village at the foot of it *Bode-bill-ton* (Bolton), or *Bodcrum Collis*. The common people used to call a lantern a *bowet*, which name and word was then in use for a light on the shore to direct sailors in

the night, properly signifying a token, and not a light or lantern, as they call a message warranted by a token a *bodeword*, and the watchmen were called *bodesmen*, because they had a *bode* or watchword given them, to prevent the enemy's fraud in the night season.

TORPENHOW stands about a mile east from Bothil, upon the same level, and was an ancient demesne of the barony of Allerdale, until Alan son of Waldeof gave the same with Gunild his sister to Ughthred son of Fergus lord of Galloway, to be holden by him and his heirs by homage, cornage, and other services. In king Henry the second's time, Philip de Valoniis held the same in right of his wife, who held the same of Reginald Lucy and Amabil his wife lord of the moiety of Allerdale. In king John's time, Robert Estotevil brother to the lord Nicholas Estotevil lord of Liddale held it. And in the 31 Hen. 3. William son of William de Ulfby gave three carucates of land there to Robert de Mulcastre, and held five parts of the same of Richard Brun: the other sixth part, which he joined to the manor of Bothil, he held of the lord of Liddale heir to Estotevil. The said five parts descended to the Mulcastres, and from them to the Tilliolls; one of whose coheirs transferred the same to the Moresbys. The heir general of Moresby was married to Weston, Knevet, and Vaughan. Accordingly, in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found, that Henry Knevet and Anne his wife, in right of the said Anne, held the manor and town of Torpenhow of the king *in capite*, by the service of 24s cornage, 6½d seawake, and puture of the serjeants. Afterwards her third husband Vaughan joined with her in levying a fine and thereby conveyed the manor of Torpenhow unto Thomas Salkeld and John Appleby. Which John Appleby, being employed by the said Mr. Salkeld to go into the county of Durham to make the contract with the lady Knevet and her husband Vaughan, Appleby very unworthily made himself joint purchaser. So they came to a division, and Appleby got the part which lies without the park wall, which Anthony Appleby son of Thomas son of the said joint purchaser sold to Sir George Fletcher, and the tenants of the customary lands he sold to Lancelot Salkeld son of Thomas in the 12 Eliz. Thomas Salkeld had the feigniory and all the other customary tenants, the park, and miln; which descended in the family of Salkeld, in like manner as did Blenerhasset, according as in the pedigree is above set forth.

It is called *Tor-pen-how*; every syllable of which word, in the several languages of the people which successively did inhabit the place, doth signify after a manner one thing. The Britons first called a little rising hill there *Pen*. The Saxons, next succeeding, not well understanding the signification of *pen*, called it *Tor-pen*, the pinnacle *pen*. The last, as we do yet, called it *Tor-pen-how*, the *how* or hill *Torpen*.—Others have thought it so named upon this occasion: The Saxons call a village *Dorp*, and finding the hill there to be named of the Britons *pen*, a head or hill top, they called it *Thorpen*, or the town hill.

The customary tenants of this manor pay arbitrary fines.

WHITERIGO is the next village, which stands half a mile south from Torpenhow, upon the height of that hill. This is a little manor belonging to Sir Gilfrid Lawfon, part of the Isel estate; which they purchased about the year 1712 of the Skeltons of Armathwaite, whose ancestors had it by a marriage with the Colvills, who married one of the coheirs of Tillioll. The demesne is pretty large, and there are about eight freehold tenants, and one customary who pays 13s rent and a twenty-penny fine.

BOWALDETH lies a mile south on the back of Binfel fell, which is the highest mountain in this tract. It is a little manor, which was granted by Waldieve first lord of Allerdale to *Gilmin*; whose posterity, residing at Bothill, took the name of Bowet.

Afterwards, Alice de Romeley daughter of William Fitz Duncan had it; who by deed without date granted to *John de Utterfield* the whole vill of Bualdeth, by the boundaries in the grant particularly specified; together with common of pasture for him and all his tenants of Bualdeth for all their cattle to feed from the water Elne to the east, to Threapland beck on the west.

After him, the *Mulcastres* had it for several descents. In the 2 Ed. 1. *Robert de Mulcastre* granted by fine to his son *Walter de Mulcastre* the manors of Bowaldeth, Bolton, Torpenhow, and Blenerhasset. And in the 2 Hen. 4. *Robert de Mulcastre* granted to *Robert de Highmore* the vill of Bowaldeth, with the water mill, and a moiety of the profits of the foldage of divers cattle upon the moor adjoining. Witnesses of which grant were, William de Legh knight, William de Lowther then sheriff of Cumberland, John de Skelton, William de Ofmotherley, William de Dykes, and others.

And in this family it continued for the greatest part of 400 years, until Mr. *Benson Highmore* son of *Charles Highmore* esquire late of Armathwaite sold the same to *James Spedding* esquire the present owner.

Here is a small demesne called BURTHWAITE, lying round a copt hill adjoining to Isel old park. The tenants are about thirteen, and their tenements all freehold.

The CHURCH of Torpenhow is dedicated to St. Michael; and was granted by Sibilla de Valoniis in her widowhood and by Eustachius de Stutevil son of Robert, to the prioress and nuns of Rosedale in Cleveland in the county of York; which grants were confirmed to them by king Edward the third†.

And the said prioress and nuns having the right of advowson, bishop Irton in the year 1290, in an ordinance for the endowment of the vicarage, first awards to himself the said right of advowson, and then ordains, that the vicar shall keep in his house and maintain at his own charge three priests and one subdeacon, one of the said priests to assist the vicar in all parochial offices,

† — Donationem insuper et confirmationem quas Sibilla de Valoniis, in libera viduitate sua, per chartam suam fecit præfatis monialibus de ecclesia de Thorppenhew, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam.—Concessionem etiam et confirmationem quas Eustachius de Stutevilla, filius Roberti de Stutevilla, per chartam suam fecit prædictis monialibus de prædicta ecclesia de Thorppenhew, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam.—1 Dugd. Mon. 508.

another to celebrate daily the mass of the blessed virgin Mary, and another to say mass for the dead and for the prosperity of the bishop and his successors; the vicar also to bear all ordinary charges, and to be answerable for the defects of the books and ornaments, and the repairs of the chancel, so as such repairs do not exceed 10s, otherwise there shall be a contribution according to the rate of each person's share of the profits: And in consideration of the premisses, the vicar to have the whole altarage, and all the houses, lands, and rents in Torpenhow belonging to the church (one only excepted), and also the corn tithes of Torpenhow, Threapland, Aldersceugh, Appelwray, Snitelgarth, Bellasife, and Bowaldeth; and liberty to dig turf sufficient for his own use in the turbarry of Kirkland. The prioress and convent to have the manor of Kirkland, with the demesne and rents of the tenants, and the corn tithes thereof and also of Bothil and Blenerhasset; and the aforesaid house excepted out of the vicar's share: Paying out of the whole to the vicar yearly two marks, and discharging all burdens extraordinary.

In 1303, Sir *Roger Peytenin* was collated to the vicarage of Thorppenhew by bishop Kirkby. And some years after, the said Roger being convened before the bishop and his official (with other assessors) for subtraction of the chantry by him made in his church aforesaid; on hearing the whole matter, the vicar bound himself by oath to maintain three priests and a subdeacon or some other clerk, so long as he should continue vicar there.

In 1316, on the death of Roger Peytenin, the bishop collates Sir *Robert de Halogton* to the vicarage of Thorpenhowe.

In 1323, the said Robert having accepted a moiety of the rectory of Ake-ton, Sir *Alan de Horncastle* is collated to Torpenhow.

In 1352, a citation issued against Alan de Ribton (a layman), to appear in the church of Dalston, to shew cause why the canonical censures shall not be passed on him, for his farming the church of Torpenhow, contrary to the constitutions of the lords Otho and Othobon the pope's legates.

In 1359, Sir *Peter de Morland*, vicar of Torpenhowe, changes his living with Sir *Thomas de Salkeld* rector of Clifton. Which Sir Peter was collated to the vicarage of Torpenhow in 1355; upon an exchange he made with Sir *Thomas Roland* of the church of Dittensel (or Dittinsdale, in Northumberland) in the diocese of Durham.

In 1371, Sir *Thomas de Engbale*, vicar of Torpenhow, changes with Sir *Robert de Byx*, rector of Wardley in the diocese of Lincoln.

In 1380, on the death of Sir *Robert de Byx*, the bishop collates Sir *John Mason* chaplain to the said vicarage, with the charge of personal residence, according to the form of the constitution of the legate in that case made and provided.

In 1393, *John de Carlel* appears to have been vicar of Torpenhow, having brought an action in that year for an house in Carlisle.

After the dissolution of the religious houses and chantries, queen Elizabeth in the 5th year of her reign, 1562, by letters patent, grants to Ciceley Pickerell of the city of Norwich widow, late wife of John Pickerell gentleman, (amongst other particulars) all the tithes of corn and grain yearly, issuing out
of

of certain lands and tenements in the vills of Thorpenhow, Threapland, Bewaldeth, Whitrigge, Snittilgarth, and Alderskewgh, heretofore assigned for the sustentation of a priest and others celebrating divine offices within the parish church of Torpenhow.—This seems to have been a grant of a small part only. For in the 17 El. there is a larger grant to John Soukey and Parcivall Gunson of all the tithes of corn and hay renewing and issuing out of the towns, lands, fields, or other hereditaments, in Threapland, Alderskewe, Applewraye, Snitlegarth, Bellafis, Bowaldeth, and Whitrigge, late in the tenure of the vicar of Torpenhow, and parcel of the possessions and lands late assigned to the sustentation and maintenance of certain priests in the church of Torpenhow: All which premisses (with others) had hitherto been unjustly concealed, withdrawn, and detained from the queen and her progenitors, of the yearly value of 9*l* 9*s* 7½*d*.

The same queen, in the 15th year of her reign, granted to the said Parcival Gunson (amongst other particulars) three roods and an half of land in Blenerhasset, late in the tenure of Richard Whitehead, parcel of the late chapel of St. Patric in the parish of Torpenhow; and three acres of land in Torpenhow late in the tenure of the vicar of Torpenhow, given to the vicar there by the lord of Bowaldeth for alms to pray for the said lord and his heirs.

The first vicar that we meet with after the dissolution was Sir *William Dobson*, who was deprived in the year 1568, and thereupon Mr. *Thomas Tookie* was collated by bishop Best; and in the same year to a prebend in the cathedral church of Carlisle, on the resignation of John Maybraye.

In 1576, on the resignation of Thomas Tookie, Mr. *Anthony Walkwood* was collated by bishop Barnes.

In 1612, on Mr. Walkwood's death, *Bernard Robinson*, S. T. B. was collated by (his brother) bishop Robinson.

In 1632, *Bernard Robinson*, B. A. was collated on the resignation of his father Bernard Robinson.

After him, we find *William Sill*, M. A. upon whose resignation in 1681, *William Nicolson*, M. A. was collated by bishop Rainbow.

In 1698, on Mr. Nicolson's resignation, *Thomas Nevinson* was collated by bishop Smith.

In 1728, on Mr. Nevinson's death, *Thomas Nicolson*, LL. B. was collated by bishop Waugh.

In 1735, on the death of Mr. Nicolson, *William Fleming*, M. A. archdeacon of Carlisle, was collated by his father bishop Fleming.

In 1743, on Mr. Fleming's death, *Thomas Wilson*, M. A. (the present dean) was collated by the same bishop Fleming.

In pope Nicholas's Valor, the rectory of this church is rated at 30*l*, and the vicarage at 16*l*. In Hen. 8th's valuation the vicarage is rated at 33*l* 6*s* 8*d*. The present yearly value is about 110*l*.

There are in this parish about 174 families; of which, presbyterians 8, quaker 1.

There:

There is a SCHOOL at Bothil in this parish, which had a small parcel of land belonging to it time out of mind. The first benefactor within memory was Mr. Salkeld of Threapland, who by will charged his estate there with the payment of 50s yearly to the said school. Richard Smithson of Bothill by will devised four acres of land at Bothill to the same use. The parishioners of Torpenhow, encouraged by these bequests, made in the year 1686 a voluntary subscription which amounted to about 42*l*, for augmenting the salary of the master; and in the year following it was resolved by the vicar and sixteen men (or select vestry) that the said school should be a free school for the whole parish; that the masters successively should be presented to the said school by the vicar for the time being, Mr. Salkeld of Threapland and his heirs, and a majority of the said 16 men. The subscription money was laid out in land. And one Watson of Whitehaven (but born at Bothil) about the year 1737 left 10*l* to this school, which is lent out at interest. The whole revenue is about 11*l* a year.

PARISH OF IREBY.

NEXT unto the parish of Torpenhow is the parish of IREBY; which is bounded on the north-east side of the river Elne, from the foot of Newbiggin demesne up to the head of the standing lake called Orr water, and thence to the top of Binsell fell on the south, and so to the head of the spring which falls down by Snittlegarth called West Scawbeck to the foot thereof where it falls into Elne on the north-west. There are in this parish about 70 families; whereof quakers 2, papist 1. This is the place which from the affinity of names Mr. Camden supposes to be the *Arbeia* of the Romans, but Mr. Horsley says that there are no footsteps of any Roman station having been at this place, nor any Roman antiquities have ever been found there that he could hear of, and (with more probability) supposes that station to have been at Moreby.

Ireby hath been divided into two parts more early than we have any account; viz. *High Ireby*, called in old evidences *Ireby alta*, because it stands higher; and *Ireby bassa*, or the lower Ireby, which is now also called Market Ireby.

HIGH IREBY was granted by Alan second lord of Allerdale to *Gospatric* son of Orme, lord of Seaton and Workington; which *Gospatric* gave it to a younger son *Orme*, who was thereupon called *Orme de Ireby*, and from him the Irebys took their surname. Robert de Courtney and Alice his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Fitz Duncan lord of Allerdale gave to this Orme de Ireby his manor of Embleton in Richard the first's time; and he had also lands in Waverton.

He had issue *Adam* his heir, and *William* a priest who gave lands in Gilcrux to the abbot of Holme.

Adam had *Thomas* his heir, and *William* lord of Gamelsby and Glassonby, and *Alan* father of Isaac who gave his dwelling-house in Ireby called Isaacby to the priory of Carlisle.

Thomas

Thomas had issue *John*; and he, *Thomas* father of *William*, who by *Christian* his wife had issue two daughters coheirs, *Christian* and *Eva*. *Eva* had a rent charge out of the lands, and was married to *Robert d'Estotevill*, and after to *Alan de Charters*. She released her purparty to her sister *Christian* wife of *Thomas Lascells* of *Bolton*, who had issue *Armina Lascells* married to *John Seaton*, whose son *Christopher Seaton* was attainted in *Edward the first's* time, for taking part with *Robert Bruce* and the *Scots*.

After this we find at *Ireby* one *John de Ireby* who was sheriff of the county in the 12 Ric. 2. And also in the 15th and 19th of the same king's reign; and knight of the shire in parliament in 8, 11, and 20 Ric. 2. And this is the last of the name that hath occurred at *Ireby*.

In after times, this manor belonged to the *Barwises*, who sold to one of the *Fletchers*, whose descendent *Walter Fletcher* now enjoys the same, together with *Ruthwait*.

The tenants in *High Ireby* and *Ruthwait* are about 20 in number; pay to the said Mr. Fletcher 14*l* 11*s* 6*d* customary rent, arbitrary fines, and each tenant one boon day or 3*d*.

LOW IREBY, called also *Market Ireby*, lies a mile lower, north east from *High Ireby*. It came to the *Ballentines* (in a female heir of which family it now continues) by marriage of *Anne* eldest daughter of *William Musgrave* of *Crookdake*, whose ancestor *William Musgrave* married a daughter and coheir of *William Colvil*, whose father *John Colvil* married a sister and coheir of *Robert* son of *Peter de Tilliol*, which *Peter de Tilliol* had this manor from *Thomas Middleton*, son of *Peter*, son of *Adam*, who married *Christian* daughter of *William de Ireby*. She held it of *William Boyvil* of *Thursby* knight, who was son of *Guido Boyvil*, who married *Clerota* the heir general of the *Thursbys*, whose ancestor *Herbert de Thursby* held it as an assart in the forest of *Westward*, and rented it of the king. *William de Ireby*, father of *Christian*, was but a younger brother, but advanced by king *John* to far better estate than his elder brother, and made knight, and preferred to the marriage of *Odard's* daughter and heir of *Glassonby* and *Gamelsby* then the king's ward.

In the account of knights fees in *Cumberland*, 35 Hen. 8. it appears, that *Cuthbert Musgrave* son of *Mungo* held a moiety of the manor and vill of *Low Ireby* of the king as of his manor of *Papcastle*, by the service of 2*s* 3*d* cornage, 6*d* seawake, pature of the serjeants, and witnessman in *Allerdale*. And *William Musgrave* son of *Thomas* held in like manner the other moiety.

The customary tenants of this manor purchased their tenements to freehold of the two last owners of the name of *Ballentine*.

Here is a weekly market on *Thursday*, and two fairs yearly on the feasts of *St. Matthias* and *St. Matthew*.

The church of *Ireby* was given by *Alan* second lord of *Allerdale* to the prior and convent of *Carlisle*; which grant was confirmed by king *Hen* 2. and king *Ed*. 3*.

* Ex dono Alani filii Waldevi ecclesiam de Yreby, in terris et decimis et omnibus rebus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus, et sextam partem villæ de Yreby, sc. Langethweit, et Scalethweit, et alios Thweites qui pertinent ad Langethweit.

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT. (IREBY.)

It still continues in the hands of the dean and chapter, who appoint the curate, and require their lessee of the rectory to pay him 25*l* a year, which is his whole salary; all sorts of tithes and dues belonging to the said lessee.

On a tomb stone on the south side of the chancel is this inscription,

*George Cragge of Prior-hall gent.
Who faithfully served queen Elizabeth,
king James, prince Henry, and Charles
king of England. 1626.*

A school was founded here in 1726, for teaching the poor children of the parish to read and write, by one Matthew Caldbeck of Ruthwait, who gave 100*l*, the interest whereof is paid to the master.

PARISH OF ULDALE.

ULDALE (Ulndale) lies opposite to Ruthwait on the east side of Elne river, and is so named from that river, which runs through the upper end of the parish, its chief fountains springing from the top of Coppeak and Caldell, which are parted from Skiddaw mountain by Whitewater Dash.

It is diversely named in old evidences Elne, Alne, and Olne. And the parish is bounded by the same from Ireby bridge to the head of Orr water, and from thence by the ring dyke of Whitefield to the north end of Bassenthwaite park, and so down the park hedge to White Water, and then up that water to the head thereof above White Water Dash, and so pointing northward along the back of Coppeak and Caldell, and then from the top of Caldell down by a rill that falls by Bleaberrythwait, and the west end of Greenrigg to the head of Awhatree beck, and so down that beck to Ireby bridge.

The parish is long and narrow, being strait laced by the mountains on the east and Elne on the west, and extending itself from south to north above four miles in length, though it be not a mile in breadth any where. There are in it about 50 families, one only dissenter being a quaker.

It is remarkable, that this parish in two years time rebuilt their church, built a school and endowed it with 200*l*, and purchased their estates to freehold, and yet were left in good circumstances, and are now most of them substantial freeholders.

This parish and manor (parcel of the barony of Allerdale) Waldeof gave to Adam son of Lyolf, brother of Phorn, son of Lyolf baron of Graystock, together with the manor of Gilcrux, from which Adam they descended by a daughter to the Bonekills, who granted Gilcrux to a younger brother Robert Bonekill; and the sons of the said Robert, Thomas Bonekill and Walter gave away their inheritance in Gilcrux to the abbey of Galdre, which Sir Ranulph Bonekill knight (then lord paramount both of Uldale and Gilcrux) confirmed. Sir Ranulph had issue Alexander, who had issue Adam, which Adam gave Awerthwaite, (now Awhatree) parcel of his manor of Uldale to the priory of Carlisle. The said Adam had issue another Alexander Bonekill; whose daughter

ter and heir, first married to John Stewart kinsman to the king of Scots, and afterwards to David Brigham a Scottish knight of great valour, transferred the inheritance to the family of Brigham. This David Brigham was a companion of William Wallace that was executed at London for treason committed against Edward the first, by resisting that king's attempt for the superiority of Scotland and the Baliol's right to the crown of Scotland, taking part with Robert Bruce. Wallace was a man of extraordinary strength, and David Brigham an exceeding good horseman, whereupon the Scots made this rythme,

The man was ne'er so wight nor geud,
But worthy Wallace durst him bide;
Nor ever horse so wild or weud,
But David Brigham durst him ride.

David Brigham thereby forfeited his estate to Anthony lord Lucy then lord of Allerdale. So Uldale escheated, and became again parcel of that ancient barony, and the manor extinguished of right; yet was it continued as a manor by the Lucys posterity and the Percys earls of Northumberland until Henry the sixth earl of Northumberland gave the inheritance of this manor to king Henry the eighth.

Which king, by letters patent bearing date July 15, in the 35th year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dalston esquire (together with divers other possessions) the manor of Uldale, late parcel of the possessions of Henry Percy deceased late earl of Northumberland; paying to the king for Uldale yearly 47*s* 3½*d*.

Which Thomas Dalston, by fine levied in the 37 Hen. 8. settled the same upon himself and his (second) wife Eleanor for life, remainder to his son *Christopher Dalston* (by his said second wife) and the heirs of his body, remainder to his own right heirs. Which Christopher Dalston was ancestor of the Dalstons of Acorn Bank in Westmorland, in which family this manor of Uldale still continues.

AWHATREE lies half a mile north beyond the common field of Uldale, upon the edge of Sandall. And though this township was granted to the prior of Carlisle by Adam Bonekill as beforementioned, yet the priory being dissolved at the time of the grant to Thomas Dalston, and the whole manor of Uldale being granted to him, Awhatree passed by that grant.

The CHURCH of Uldale is situate at the west end of the parish near to Ireby. It is rectorial; and the patronage thereof is appendant to the manor. It is valued in the king's books at 17*l* 18*s* 1½*d*, and the present yearly value is about 70*l*.

In the year 1305, on the death of Sir *Robert de Depyng* rector of Ulmedale, Sir David de Bryghyn (Brigham) knight presented Hugh de Roucestre clerk, and Thomas de Lucy presented one Sir David de Cringledike chaplain, whereby the church became litigious. And an inquisition thereupon was taken by the clergy of the deanry of Allerdale at Wigton in the chapter held there July 20th in that year; and the return thereon was thus:

“ The jurors say, that the said church is void, and hath been void from the
 “ feast of St. Dunstan last past, by the death of Sir Robert de Depyng late
 “ rector of the said church : And they say, that Sir Alexander de Bonkill last
 “ presented the said Sir Robert to the said church : That it is worth *communi-*
 “ *bus annis* 18*l* a year. Also they say, that the said Sir Alexander had a
 “ daughter Margaret, who is now lately dead, and that in her father’s life-
 “ time she was married to Sir John brother of the Steward of Scotland, to
 “ whom she had children (as is said); and so it seemeth to them, that the
 “ eldest son of the said John and Margaret ought of right to be the true pa-
 “ tron thereof : But that the church is litigious, for that Thomas de Lucy
 “ hath presented Sir David a chaplain, a man sufficiently known, honest, and
 “ of good behaviour, to the said church ; which presentee asserts the right of
 “ presentation for that turn to belong to the said Thomas, because the manor
 “ of Ulunedale is in his hand by reason of the death of the said Margaret
 “ daughter and heir of the said Alexander, who held the said manor with the
 “ appurtenances of the said Thomas de Lucy by the service of cornage, which
 “ yields wardship and relief; and that Sir David de Breghyn, who now pre-
 “ sents the said Hugh to the said church was never married to the said Mar-
 “ garet in the face of the church. The said Hugh in like manner propounds,
 “ that the said Sir David de Breghyn is patron and ought to present to the
 “ same by the law and custom of England, for that he did marry the said
 “ Margaret, and during the marriage had children by her : In evidence where-
 “ of he produced certain letters and transcripts of the bishops of St. Andrews,
 “ Dunkeld, and Brekyn, and the transcript of a bull of the late pope Bene-
 “ dict of blessed memory, under the seals of the archdeacon of St. Andrews,
 “ and the official of Brekyn, by which it appears, that notwithstanding the
 “ affinity and consanguinity between the said Sir David and Margaret, the
 “ said pope Benedict dispensed that they might marry. Of the condition of
 “ the said Hugh, as to his birth, they know nothing : And that he is an
 “ Acolyte, and otherwise of good behaviour, as they believe. Other things
 “ touching the said inquisition they leave to your fatherly goodness.”——About
 Michaelmas following, the said Thomas de Lucy presented another clerk, one
 Sir *Adam de Eglesfield*, whereupon a second inquisition was taken, and a return
 made thereon to the same purpose as the foregoing. It is probable this *Adam*
 was instituted, though in this particular the register book is defective.

In 1336, Sir *Hugh* rector of Ulunedale had a dispensation granted him for
 one year’s absence from his cure; the reason thereof being thus assigned in
 the preamble—*Quum in curia domini nostri regis diversis negotiis implicatus*
existis, circa quorum expeditionem oportet te personaliter intendere et vacare.

In 1354, Sir *Richard de Askeby*, rector of Uldale, in consideration of the
 distance of the parishioners from their parish church, had a licence from bishop
 Welton, for one year, to perform divine service in the chapel in the village of
 Ulunedale; which licence doth not appear to have been afterwards renewed. In
 1361, the same Sir Richard had a dispensation of absence, by reason of his
 attendance on Thomas de Lucy.

In 1366, on the death of Mr. *William Aykbeved* rector of Ulnedale, Sir *Thomas de Etton* chaplain is presented by the king, by reason of the lands and tenements of Thomas de Lucy knight deceased (who held of him *in capite*) being then in the king's hands.

In 1375, Sir Thomas de Etton exchanges his living with Mr. *Robert Marrays*, for the rectory of Hugate in the diocese of York.

In 1385, Sir *John Frysell*, rector of Ulnedale, had a dispensation of absence for three years.

In 1399, Maud, relict of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland died possessed of the patronage of the church of Ulnedale.

In 1576, on the death of *John Shayres* rector of Ulnedale, Sir *Thomas Harrison* clerk was presented by Christopher Dalston of Ulnedale gentleman.

In 1583, on Thomas Harrison's death, *James Carlile*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation by Christopher Dalston of Ulnedale esquire.

In 1624, on the death of Mr. Carlile, *George Hudson* clerk was presented by Sir Christopher Dalston knight.

In 1665, on the death of *Henry Fallowfield* rector of Ulnedale, *William Walker*, M. A. was presented by John Dalston of Acornbank esquire.

In 1677, on Mr. Walker's death, *Henry Guy* was presented by John Dalston of Millrigg esquire.

In 1684, on Mr. Guy's resignation, *Thomas Nevinson*, B. A. was presented by the same patron.

In 1697, on the cession of Mr. Nevinson, *Peter Gregory* was presented by Christopher and Henry Dalston.

In 1719, on Mr. Gregory's death, *Edward Backhouse*, B. A. was presented by John Dalston esquire.

In 1752, on Mr. Backhouse's death, *Richard Machel*, M. A. was presented by John Dalston esquire.

In 1770, on the cession of Mr. Machel to Brougham, *Andrew Holiday* was presented by Sir William Dalston knight.

In the year 1706, a SCHOOL was founded at Uldale, and endowed with 200*l* as is before mentioned; of which, 51*l* 10*s* 0*d* is laid out in land, and the remainder is in the hands of the seven trustees.

PARISH OF CALDBECK.

CALDBECK lies east from Uldale four miles, and was long after the conquest waste forest ground parcel of Allerdale, and is bounded by the river of Caldew where Caldbeck falls into it at the foot of Hesketh demesne unto the head thereof on the east side of Coppake as the water falls each way, from thence to the top of Caldfeil, and so by a rill which falls down from Burblethwaite and the west end of Greenrigg to the head of Awhatree beck, then turning northwards to Thorny stone, and along a path-way till it come to Thistle bottom, and from thence up to the Rayes head, and so down to Shawk head,

head, and then turning downwards to the Brandreth stone, then by the height to the head of Brackley beck, and down the same till it fall into Caldbeck above the bridge.

This is the last parish in this ward that lies under the skirts of the mountains. It runs from west to east in length above seven miles, from the Thorny stone to the head of Mossdale, being hemmed in on the south side by a ridge of mountains called Caldfell, Caldbeck fells, Noon fell, and Carrock; and on the north, by a lower tract of hills running to Warnel fell.

This parish was first so named from the beck which runs through the middle of it, and springs from Caldfell; which, meeting with the river Caldew (Coldwater) coming down from the north side of Skiddaw, loseth its name of Caldbeck, and keeps the name of Caldew till it falls into Eden below Carlisle. And it justly receives this name, being fed with at least an hundred cold springs which flow into it from these mountains, which are often covered with snow in the winter and spring seasons. Yet cold as these mountains are, they sustain large flocks of sheep, which are very profitable to the inhabitants. Also these mountains are replenished with the ore of lead and copper; insomuch that in some parts thereof the teeth of the sheep are remarkably tinged with a gold colour, supposed to be by the water issuing from the veins of copper.

Out of Westmorland and the east parts of Cumberland there lying an highway through Caldbeck into the west of Cumberland, it was anciently very dangerous for passengers to travel through it, who were often robbed by thieves that haunted thole woody parts and mountains, thereupon Ranulph Engain, the chief forester of Englewood, granted licence to the prior of Carlisle to build an hospital for the relief of distressed travellers who might happen to be troubled by those thieves, or prejudiced by the snows or storms in winter. Then began the prior to inclose part of the same, near to the place where the church now stands, which was used as part of the forest, but the right of the soil was in the lord of Allerdale.

After this hospital was built, they founded the church here in honour of St. Mungo or Kentigern, and the place became fully inhabited; that part which lay near the church being higher than the rest was called Caldbeck-Uppeton or Uppertown, and that part near the fell was called Caldbeck-Underfell; unto which they have since added a third division, which they call the East end, though they have but two constablewicks in that extensive parish.

The priors had the patronage of the rectory granted to them by Gospatric son of Orme, which was confirmed by William de Vesey and Burga his wife, and dame Alice de Romeley lady of Allerdale, and also by the kings Henry the second and Edward the third*. They then dissolved the hospital, and endowed the church with the lands thereof about king John's time; which lands, as belonging to the church, have since been called the manor of Kirkland.

In the same king's reign, one John Franceys (Francigena) was parson of Caldbeck, and got a great inclosure in Warnel Bank within the forest of Engle-

* Ex dono Gospatricii filii Orme ecclesiam de Caldbeck cum omnibus sibi adjacentibus, et hospitalem domum de Caldbeck cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, secundum quod charte ejusdem Gospatricii testantur.

wood, which he joined to the glebe, and is now called the parson's park. Yet the monks of Holme so quarrelled him, that he was glad to compound with them by granting them a share, which was between the bounds of the two fikes of Grefgardgill on the west and Brottholehill on the east; which grant was confirmed not only by the bishop and his chapter, but by king Henry the third in the 16th year of his reign. Yet the parson's share was still subject to an annual crown rent of one mark, payable into the king's exchequer at Michaelmas. Parkhead is now held in tenancy under the rector, and seems to have been part of the said inclosure, though it is now held as part of the manor of Kirkland aforesaid.

The prior's successor Bartholomew granted the advowson to the bishop (Walter Malclerk) and his successors, who have ever since enjoyed it. In the 52 Hen. 3. Cicely countess of Albemarle, eldest daughter of William Fitz Duncan, claimed the right of advowson against bishop Chause; but upon a *Quare Impedit* the bishop recovered the right of collation to the church of Caldbeck.

But the lords of Allerdale continued to enjoy the seignior through the several descents of the Lucys, till Maud the female heir of that family carried the same to the Percys earls of Northumberland, in whom it remained until Henry the sixth earl of Northumberland granted Caldbeck to king Henry the eighth; who sold Caldbeck Uppertown to Thomas Dalston esquire, and Caldbeck Underfell to Thomas lord Wharton, who being warden of the west marches did so treat Mr. Dalston, that he was glad to sell Upperton to him: And they continued in that family till Philip duke of Wharton, the last of that family, vested the same, together with other estates, in Mr. Justice Denton, Thomas Gibson, John Jacob, and Robert Jacomb esquires, for the payment of his debts; and Charles late duke of Somerset becoming purchaser, the present earl of Egremont as his representative enjoys the same.

Both the Caldbecks were one intire manor in the time of Alice third daughter of William Fitz Duncan, to whom the same was assigned, together with the rest of the barony of Allerdale, as her purparty. But after her dying without issue, Caldbeck was divided between her sisters children, the house of Albemarle and the Lucys; and that brought the division of the manor into two graveships or collections, and the rents and profits were accounted for as of two different manors; but the wastes were not known to be divided. After the line of Albemarle was ended, all fell to the Lucys.

In this parish there are many villages and townships; as, first, *Greenrigg*, which lies next to Uldale under Caldfeil, and did formerly belong to the Mulgraves of Crookdake; who heretofore being officers and commanders under the earls of Northumberland, had several parcels of waste ground granted to them for their good services, which they converted into tenancies. But Sir John Balfentine, who married Anne the eldest daughter and coheir of William Mulgrave esquire, sold these tenants to the lord Wharton; which tenants pay 1 l 5 s 2 d yearly rent and arbitrary fines: All the other customary tenants pay a ten-penny fine certain by decree.

Caldfeil

Caldfell ariseth high above *Greenrigg*, from the top whereof is *Caldfell* fountain, which running down by *Park end* (where formerly was a red deer park) glideth under the *Faulds*, and so by *Whelpbay* and *Pategill* or *Paddegill*, and by *Brownrigg*.

And further down the north side of this beck lies *Ratten Row*, where there is a coal mine and slate quarry. This hamlet stretches down to *Caldbeck* bridge, where another stream meets with *Caldbeck*, which hath its rise from the west side of *Noon fell*, falls down by a little village called *Fellside*, and so by *Hudscals*; and falling from that high hill almost in a direct course, runs with a very precipitate current through *Uppetown* to the *Low town* or *Church town*, where the rector hath a little manor of about 24 tenants, who pay 7*l* 17*s* 4*d* customary rent, arbitrary fines upon an alienation, but a Gods-penny only upon change of tenant by death, and nothing on the death of the lord.

A little west of this town, above the meeting of the two becks, there is a great cave or grotto in *Caldbeck* (near to the earl of *Egremont's* mill) called the *Hawk*, which was a receptacle in former times for thieves, where many people may have shelter together.

The earl of *Egremont* hath no demesne lands here, but several free rents, and about 120 customary tenants who pay 49*l* 16*s* 3*d* yearly rent, a ten penny fine certain, with heriots, suit of court, and the thirteenth moulter.

Half a mile higher southward within this parish stands *Hesket*, being a mesne manor within the earl of *Egremont's*, and a market town, having a market on Friday weekly; whereof *Sir Gilfrid Lawson* of *Brayton* baronet is lord, who succeeded his brother *Sir Wilfrid*, son of *Sir Alfrid*, brother of *Sir Gilfrid*, son of *Wilfrid*, who was second son of *Sir Wilfrid Lawson* of *Isel* baronet, which last named *Sir Wilfrid* had it as heir to his mother *Elizabeth*, who was daughter and sole heir of *William Beaulieu* esquire, it having continued in the male line of the *Beaulies* for several hundred years before.

Mossdale stands a mile higher upon *Caldew*, under *Carrock* mountain; which, with *Swinefide* lying opposite thereto, makes another mesne manor, held of the said earl of *Egremont* by *Edward Hassel* of *Dalemain* esquire, who purchased the same of *Sir Christopher Musgrave* of *Edenhall* baronet, who purchased of the ladies *Barbara* and *Anne* daughters and coheirs of *Thomas* earl of *Suffex*. For *George Fiennes* lord *Dacre* dying without issue in 1549, his only sister and heir *Margaret* was married to *Samplon Lennard* esquire, whose descendents in right of the said *Margaret* were lords *Dacre*, and intitled to this little manor, and were in 1674 advanced to the further dignity of earls of *Suffex*. This in former times was a place where the *Dacres* barons of *Graystock* kept their red deer and wild swine, but being afterwards divided into tenancies, there are now six tenements in *Mossdale* and two in *Swinefide*, each of which pays 14*s* yearly free rent to the said *Mr. Hassel*.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 45*l* 13*s* 6½*d*. And is now worth about 180*l* per annum.

The first rector that we meet with was the aforesaid *John Franceys*, who was a kinsman of *Gilbert Franceys* lord of *Rowcliff*; which *John Franceys* inclosed the lands called *Parson's park* in the reign of king *John*.

In the reign of King Henry the third, *Alan* parson of Caldbeck is witness to a grant of William de Forz earl of Albemarle to the priory of St. Bees.

In the year 1312, *Robert de Halghton* was rector of Caldbeck, and removed to Ousby on an exchange with *Adam de Appelby*. And in 1332, a commission was issued to inquire what dilapidations were in the chancel or manse at Caldbeck, and to sequester the goods and chattels of Adam de Appelby the late rector deceased towards the repairs thereof.

Robert de Bramley, professor of civil law, succeeded Adam de Appelby, and in 1334 made an exchange with *Peter de Galiciano* rector of Horncastle, which was confirmed by the bishops of Carlisle and Lincoln respectively. And in the next year after, Peter resigning, *Nicholas de Whitrigg* was collated; with leave to be absent from his cure in pursuit of his studies for three years. By his last will he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Caldbeck, and to Henry de Malton and Thomas de Whitrigg knights 140 oxen.

In 1362, on the death of Nicholas de Whitrigg, Mr. *William de Ragenbill* was collated; who in the year 1369 having obtained the church of North Collingham in the diocese of York, resigned the rectory of Caldbeck.

In the same year *Thomas de Salkeld* was inducted by authority of the pope. And he dying in 1379, *Thomas del Hall*, official of Carlisle, was collated by bishop Appleby.

In 1583, on the death of Dr. *Hugh Sewell* rector of Caldbeck, *Thomas Fairfax*, S. T. B. was instituted on a presentation by Mr. Thomas Hammond chancellor of the diocese, who had a grant from the bishop of the advowson for 20 years.

In 1640, on the death of Thomas Fairfax, *Frederic Tunstall*, M. A. was collated by bishop Potter. He was ejected by Cromwell's commissioners, and died before the restoration.

In 1657, *Richard Hutton* was rector, who probably was deprived in his turn by the Bartholomew act, for in 1663 *Arthur Savage*, M. A. who had been ejected from Brougham in 1644, was collated by bishop Sterne.

In 1700, *Jeffery Wybergb*, LL. B. was collated by bishop Smith.

In 1727, *John Waugh*, M. A. was collated by bishop Waugh his father.

In 1765, *Pynson Wilmot*, LL. B. was collated by bishop Lyttelton.

There are in this parish 243 families; 29 of which are quakers, and all the rest of the established church.

There is an ancient church stock in this parish, but no account how it was first raised. It is now about 54*l*, the yearly interest whereof is expended in repairs of the church; and if any overplus remains, it is added to the principal.

Philip lord Wharton by deed bearing date July 12, 1692, appropriated certain lands in the county of York, as a perpetual fund for the purchasing yearly 1050 bibles, 16 of which are appointed to be sent yearly to this parish.

There is a *poor stock* of 30*l*, left by Cuthbert Brown in 1665; which is let out to interest by the overseers, and the produce divided among poor householders.

Arthur Savage the rector, by his will bearing date Nov. 1, 1698, gave to this parish 50*l*; the interest thereof to be applied for the binding out poor children apprentices.

There is also a *school stock* of 103*l*, which was raised by voluntary contributions in the year 1647, which is lodged in the hands of some of the most substantial inhabitants, and they pay the interest thereof to a schoolmaster. By one of the articles then made and agreed upon, every person who then contributed to the stock should be free to the school, and likewise his lineal descendants enjoying the estate of the first contributor; but in case any of their estates should be sold, it was agreed, for the encouragement of the school, that the seller should lose this freedom to the school, and the buyer should not acquire any, but be as a foreigner.

PARISH OF WESTWARD.

THE parish of WESTWARD lies north from Caldbeck, and is made up of a number of houses lying scattered up and down, every one of which hath a ready forth-gate to the common.

It is bounded by Shalkbeck from the foot thereof to the head, and so ascends over the west end of Brocklebank fell as far as Thornthwaite; so down the water by Thackthwaite, Inlekirk, Parson's bridge, and Shaking bridge, till it fall into Waver, and down Waver till it come to Rook's of the bridge, then bending eastward to a place called Messengers of the Moss, and from thence on the north side of Granger houses and Brigbank to Wyfa beck, then cross Tiffinthwaite to Forster folds, and then down by the foot of Manybanks on the south side of Moorthwaite to Millbeck, until it falls into Wampool river, and then up that river till Shalk falls into it.

This place at the time of the conquest was forest ground of Allerdale; and was granted by Alan second lord of Allerdale to king Henry the second; who annexed it to, and incorporated it with his forest of Englewood, and from thence it received the name of the West Ward*.

* Juratores dicunt, quod Alanus filius Waldevi quondam dominus de Alle-dale dedit domino Henrico regi proavo domini regis nunc, cervum et cervam, aprum et capreolum, inter Shauk et Alne, sicut Alne cadit in mare: Et idem Alanus dedit dicto domino Henrico regi solum cum herbagio in libera chafea de Allerdale, viz. per has divisas; de Waspatrick wath ascendendo ad locum ubi Shauk cadit in Wathempole, et de illo loco usque ad caput de Shauk, et de illo loco usque ad Bowland bek heved' et de illo loco usque ad Randolphsfete, et de illo loco usque ad caput de Thorne-thwaite bek, et de illo loco usque ad locum ubi Thornethwayte bek cadit in Waver, et de illo loco ascendendo usque ad magnum iter inter solum domini regis et solum de Waverton, et sic inter solum domini regis et solum de Wyggeton, et sic de solo de Wyggeton usque ad Troutbek, et de Troutbek in Watkenpole, et de Watkenpole ascendendo usque Waspatrick wath: Et idem dominus rex, proavus domini regis nunc, posuit baroniam in regardo propria voluntate sua per quendam Alanum de Nevill tunc forestarium domini regis. — From the Perambulation of Englewood forest 29 Ed. 1.

Afterwards, king John having granted the hermitage of St. Hilda within the boundaries of this Westward to the monastery of Holm Cultram, the monks erected not far from thence a chapel or oratory, which in process of time obtained parochial rites, but was then (as, properly speaking, all forests are) extraparochial.

And in the 18 Ed. 1. there was a memorable cause concerning the tithes of Linthwait and Curthwait both within the above mentioned bounds of this parish. First, the king claimed them as of common right, he being intitled to the tithes of all places extraparochial. Next, the bishop claimed them as within the parish of Aspatrick. Then the prior and convent of Carlisle claimed them by grant from king Henry the second as of an assart within the forest of Englewood. Finally, the parson of Thursby claimed them as within his parish. And it was found for the king.

And the said king, in the 22d year of his reign, by his charter setting forth his recovery of the tithes aforesaid, grants unto the said prior and convent and their successors not only the tithes of the places above mentioned, but also all tithes accruing in all lands and places in the forest of Englewood that shall be hereafter assarted, not being within the limits of any parish, without the impediment or interruption of the king or his heirs, his justices, foresters, verderers, or other officers of the forest †.

And since that time the church of Carlisle hath enjoyed these tithes of this Westward, styling it parcel of the parish of St. Mary's Carlisle. The present lessee is Sir Philip Musgrave of Edenhall baronet, and the grant is in the following words: All the tithe corn, grain, and sheaves, and the tithe hay, hemp, and line, within certain limits and bounds of the forest of Westward, parcel of the parish of St. Mary's Carlisle; that is, of Rosley, Reathwait, Brocklebank, Hassellspring, Cleathow, and also within the limits and bounds between Cleathow aforesaid and the bounds called St. Ellen the Old, being parcel thereof, and within Ravenshead and Bladderlack, and within all other the limits and bounds and places titheable within the said forest of Westward. Rent to the dean and chapter 6*l*; and to the curate 16*l* free of all taxes.

† Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis, quod cum in curia nostra coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris Hugone de Cressingham et sociis suis justiciariis nostris ultimo itinerantibus in comitatu Cumbriæ, versus venerabilem patrem Johannem episcopum Carliolensem, priorem beatæ Mariæ Carl', et Alanum tunc personam ecclesiæ de Thursby, advocacionem decimarum de quibusdam assartis factis in foresta nostra de Englewood, et aliis minutis parcellis vasti, tanquam de illis quæ fuerunt extra quarumcunque parochiarum limites, recuperavimus ut jus nostrum; Nos, pro salute animæ nostræ et animæ claræ memoriæ Alianore quondam reginæ Angliæ consortis nostræ, et animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, dedimus et concessimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, deo et ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ Carl', et priori et canonicis ibidem Deo fervientibus, omnimodas decimas provenientes tam de assartis et parcellis prædictis quam omnes decimas proventus de omnibus aliis landis et placeis in foresta prædicta, extra limites parochiarum existentibus, futuris temporibus assartandis: Percipiendas et habendas eisdem priori et canonicis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum, sine occasione vel impedimento nostro vel hæredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, forestariorum, viridariorum, aut aliorum ministrorum nostrorum forestæ. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste rege apud Westminster 5^{to} die Decembris anno regni nostri 22^o.

This forest having been granted, as is aforesaid, to king Henry the second, it continued in the crown till the reign of king Edward the third, who in the 17th year of his reign, granted the same to Thomas Lucie on his marriage with Agnes de Beaumont a kinswoman of the said king †, whose daughter and last surviving heir Maud conveyed it to her husband Henry Percy the first earl of Northumberland, in which family it continued till Henry the sixth earl of Northumberland gave it to king Henry the eighth. Queen Mary restored the same to Thomas earl of Northumberland brother to the last Henry. Which Thomas being attainted in the reign of queen Elizabeth on account of the northern rebellion forfeited the same during his life; after which forfeiture, in the 14 Eliz. a commission issued to Richard bishop of Carlisle, Henry lord Scrope, Thomas lord Wharton, Simon Musgrave knight, Henry Curwen knight, Francis Slingsby, Cuthbert Musgrave, John Penruddock, Anthony Barwise, Thomas Leigh, and Robert Highmoore, esquires, to inquire upon certain articles to the said commission annexed; and accordingly an inquisition was taken at Westward Jan. 9 and 10, in the same year, upon the oaths of Richard Salkeld, Francis Lamplugh, Roland Vaux, John Richmond, Anthony Curwen, esquires, Alexander Highmoor, John Southake, John Ellis, Thomas Bewley, Robert Vaux, Robert Dalston, Richard Kirkbride, John Skelton, Richard Stanwix, John Pattinson, and Robert Mulcaster, gentlemen, as follows; viz.

“ Articles and interrogatories to be ministred and inquired upon, for and
 “ in the behalf of the tenants and inhabitants that claim common and pasture
 “ within the forest of Westward :

“ First, how the said common and pasture hath been used before the late
 “ attainted earl of Northumberland's restitution to the same by the late sove-
 “ reign lady queen Mary ?”

To this it is answered, that the tenants of the bishop of Carlisle and of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Carlisle, inhabitants at Great

† Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis, quod cum dilectus et fidelis noster Thomas de Lucie ad requisitionem nostram consenserit dilectam consanguineam nostram Agnetem filiam Henrici de Bellomont ducere in uxorem, et nobis supplicaverit, ut velimus ei et præfatæ Agneti in auxilium maritaggi sui solum et herbagium de Allerdale (quæ valorem annuum viginti librarum non excedunt) dare et concedere gratiose; Nos pro eo quod per inquisitionem per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Hugonem de Moriceby eschaetorem in comitatibus Cumbriæ, Westmorlandiæ, et Lancastriæ, de mandato nostro factam et in cancellaria nostra returnatam, est compertum, quod solum et herbagium prædictæ coronæ Angliæ annexa non existunt, et quod hujusmodi donatio et concessio de solo et herbagio prædictis præfato Thomæ sic faciendæ forestæ nostræ de Inglewood non sunt prejudiciales, et quod herbagium et solum valent per annum decem et octo librarum, volentes supplicationi ipsius Thomæ annuere in hac parte, dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris præfatis Thomæ et Agneti dictum solum et herbagium de Allerdale: Habendum et tenendum eisdem Thomæ et Agneti et hæredibus de corporibus suis exeuntibus, de nobis et hæredibus nostris, per servicia inde debita et consueta, in perpetuum. Ita quod si idem Thomas et Agnes sine hæredibus de corporibus suis exeuntibus obierint, tunc solum et herbagium prædicta ad nos et hæredes nostros integre revertantur. Teste rege apud Clarendon 28 die Julii anno Edwardi 17°.—The title of this Grant is, Charta domini regis Edwardi tertii facta Thomæ de Lucie et Agneti uxori suæ filię Henrici de Bellomont, de lē Westward, alias dicta, herbagio de Allerdale, prius concessa domino Henrico secundo quondam regi Angliæ, per Alanum filium Waldevi filii Gospatricii comitis Dunbar quondam domini baroniæ de Allerdale. 3 *Dugd. Mon.* 46.

Dalston,

Dalston, Little Dalston, Hawkdale, Cumdivock, Cardew and Cardewlees, Buckabank, Unthank, Caldew gate and Caldew stones, Caldcotes, Newby, Great Cumberdale, Little Cumberdale, Brownellston, New Lathes, and Harrington houses; the tenants and inhabitants of the lordship and manor of Thursby; the tenants and inhabitants of the manor of Crofton and Parton, Mickelthwaite and Whyney; the queen's majesty's tenants and the tenants of her majesty's freeholders of the barony of Wigton; the manor and townships of Waverton and Xyket, Woodside, Kirkland, Rosshewen, Moor-thwait, Dockwrey, Murrhouse, Ulton, Laffenhow, Kirkbride, Caldbeck and Kirkthwait, have always used time without memory (before the restitution of the late attainted earl of Northumberland by the late queen Mary) to have common and pasture within the forest of the Westward.

"The second article: What inclosures the said late earl of Northumberland hath made within the said Westward; what quantity of ground or number of acres the same inclosure doth contain; and how the same hath been used; and what yearly rent hath been paid and answered since the same inclosure?"—Answer: Since the restitution of the said late attainted earl, there have been made and improved six score and seven inclosures, containing twenty-seven score, five acres, half acre, one rood, one half rood; of which sixscore and seven inclosures there be newly inhabited and houses builded upon thirty-two, which thirty-two contain ten score five acres half acre one rood and half rood of ground; the residue of the said six score and seven inclosures, which be fourscore and fifteen in number, and contain seven-teenscore acres, are rejoined and annexed to the tenants that have ancient farmholds besides: And they find, that the rents inhaused or reserved upon the said inclosures (as they learn and understand by a copy of a rental shewed by the late receiver of the said late attainted earl of Northumberland, other than which copy of rental they can have no certain intelligence) do amount to the sum of 9*l* 19*s* 5*d*.

"The third article: How many of the inclosures may remain in what state they be, without annoyance and hurt to the tenants and inhabitants that claim common and pasture there within the same?"—To this they find and present, that none of the said improvements and inclosures may remain in the same state they be, without annoyance to the said tenants and inhabitants specified in the first article, and that claim common and pasture within the same.

To the several following articles they give one general answer, as follows; viz. "Art. 4. What number of tenants and inhabitants there be, that claim or ought to have common there, and in what lordships, baronies, parishes, towns, and villages the tenants and inhabitants that claim to have the said common and pasture do dwell and be?"—Art. 5. Whether any of them that claim the said common and pasture be the queen's majesty's tenants; if they be, then what number is there of them, and in what lordship, barony, town, or parish they do inhabit?"—Art. 6. What annoyance, hurt, or hindrance would the said inclosures be to such as claim the said common and pasture, if the same should still remain; and whether may any thereof

“ remain inclosed without their hurt?—*Art. 7.* To what yearly rent do
 “ the same inclosures amount; and if the same inclosures should be laid open
 “ and unclosed, how should the queen’s majesty be answered of the same rent,
 “ or what yearly rent or money should or ought she have yearly of or by the said
 “ tenants and inhabitants that claim the said common, if they should enjoy
 “ the same, or what other service or considerations should they do, or have
 “ they heretofore done, in respect of or for the same?—*Art. 8.* Whether
 “ have the said tenants and inhabitants that claim the said common and
 “ pasture had the same time out of mind of man before the said inclosure, or
 “ how long or what time have they had the same?”—Answer. To these
 articles they find and present, as before they have found and presented: And
 further, that they the said tenants and inhabitants aforesaid, claiming common
 for the said grounds inclosed to be laid open and prostrate, will submit them-
 selves and stand to her grace’s order for the rent thereof.

The first division within this parish is BROCKLEBANK, towards Caldbeck, lying on the north east side of Brocklebank fell, which is divided from Reethwait or Reedthwaite by a little rill called Silverbeck, which meeting with Wisa beck at the northwest end of Westward park, makes one stream till it falls into Wampool below Wigton. This is the most hilly and the fullest of wood of any part of the parish, and hath plenty of coal about Shawk head, Lowpgill, and Westward park, which are mostly a cannel coal. This division doth also comprehend Haslethorp, Tonguethwait, and Clea. At which last place, William Musgrave a younger son of Sir William Musgrave of Crookdake was seated, and whose daughter Anne carried the inheritance to the Fletchers of Deerham, in whose name and family it still continues.

ROSLEY division lies northeast of the former, being divided from it by Wyfa beck, which arises at one end of the town of Rosley, at the other end whereof is held yearly a great fair on Whitsun Monday, and also every fortnight day after till All Saints day, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and many other kinds of goods. Breconthwaite, Height, and Woodcock hill are parcel of this quarter of the parish.

WOODSIDE is another division, which lies towards Wampool. The first hamlet is Howrigg and East Kirkthwait by Shawkfoot and West Kirkthwait. Sir Gilfrid Lawson and Mr. Brisco of Crofton have here an undivided lordship, the tenants whereof pay yearly rents and arbitrary fines.

STONERAISE division lies more west upon Wyfa, beginning at Highmoor and Foster’s fold, then to Kirkhill and Ilekirk, then to Crofshill, so round Harthwait common, by Silly Wrey, Grainger houses, and Brigbank to Red Dial, where the ruins of Old Carlisle appear.

ILEKIRK (Hildkirk) had its name from the hermitage of St. Hilda above-mentioned, which king John gave to the abbey of Holm Cultram, whose
 grant

grant bears date the first of March in the sixteenth year of his reign; whereby he grants to the abbey of Holme and the monks there serving God, the hermitage of St. Hilda in his forest of Inglewood, with the land which Roger the hermit had held there; with liberty of a vaccary for 40 cows in the said forest, and their young till the age of two years; and pasture for as many horses and oxen as will till the said land; and that they shall be free from escape, and from puture of the foresters †. Which grant was confirmed by king Henry the third ‡.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, king Henry the eighth by letters patent bearing date July 15, in the 35th year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dalston esquire (amongst many other particulars) all those messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, in Hildkirke in the county of Cumberland, viz. the messuages and tenements in the several tenures of Richard Barwise, John Brown, Adam Askew, Richard Milner, and John Plumber, and all that park called Hildkirk park, late belonging to the monastery of Holme; rendering for the same yearly at the feast of St. Michael the archangel 15s 8½d.

And in the next year, viz. May 20, 36 Hen. 8. there is a licence to Thomas Dalston esquire to convey the capital messuage of Hildkirke called Hildkirk grange, with four messuages and tenements in the tenure of John Barwys gentleman, John Plumber, and Richard Milner, to Anthony Barwys gentleman, for the fine of 43s 5d paid into the exchequer.

After three or four generations, the same descended to Richard Barwise esquire (called the Great Barwise from his gigantic stature) who died in the year 1648 without issue, as appears from the following monumental inscription in the church of Westward:

A memorative epitaph for that excellently accomplished gentleman Richard Barwise late of Hlekirk esquire. He died the 13 Feb. 1648, in the 47th year of his age.

Below, good Barwise clos'd in body lies,

Whose saintly soul joys crown'd above the skies.

† Johannes Dei gratiâ, rex Angliæ, &c. Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iudicibus, vicecomitibus, præpositis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu Dei, et pro salute animæ nostræ et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hæc chartâ nostrâ confirmasse abbatî de Holme et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, heremitorium sanctæ Hildæ in foresta nostra de Inglewood, cum landa quam Rogerus Crocky quondam heremita illius loci tenuit integre, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sicut idem Rogerus eam unquam melius et plenius tenuit; ita quod landam illam excolant, vel ad pasturam teneant, si voluerint. Concessimus etiam eis, quod habeant ibidem vaccariam quadraginta vaccarum, cum pastura eorum in foresta illa, et cum secta earundem ad duos annos; ita tamen quod in fine singulorum duorum annorum amoveatur de foresta nostra secta earundem quadraginta vaccarum de duobus annis. Concessimus etiam eisdem, quod habeant in pastura illa tot equos et boves, quot sufficient eis ad landam illam excolendam, si illam excolere voluerint. Et quod quieti sint de escapio, et de receptione forestariorum nisi ad voluntatem ipsorum monachorum. Hæc autem omnia prædicta eis concessimus habenda et tenenda de nobis et hæredibus nostris in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam, &c. Testibus Domino P. Winton Episcopo, &c. Data per manum magistri Ricardi de Marisco cancellarii nostri, apud Windesore, primo die Martii anno regni nostri 16º. Registr. Holme.

‡ Ibid.

City's

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT. (HILDKIRK.)

City's wise guide, country's chief ornament ;
 In grace, and nature's gifts, most eminent.
 Grave, prudent, pious, stor'd with virtues best,
 Exchanging life for death, by death lives blest.
 Of whom it's said none here liv'd more approv'd,
 None died more mis'd, none mis'd was more below'd.
 Whose virtuous wife in sable thoughts doth mourn
 Her turtle's loss, till laid near to his urn.
 Oh pity great so choice a couple should
 Witbout grand issue be reduc'd to mould.
 Nor can they well, while here they leave a name,
 Shall them survive, till they revive again.

This Richard was succeeded by another Richard Barwise (probably a distant relation) called Little Richard ; who left two daughters, the elder married to major Fetherstonhaugh who died in 1708 without issue ; the younger was married to Kirkby in Lancashire, and sold the estate to Lancelot Emerson ; from whom, or from his daughter, it came to Postlethwait and Steel ; and from them by purchase to Joshua Lucock of Cocker mouth esquire the present proprietor.

OLD CARLISLE aforesaid stands upon the river Wiza, where (as Mr. Camden observes) the melancholy ruins of an ancient city teach us, that nothing in this world is out of the reach of fate. But what the ancient name was, he did not know, unless it was the *Castra Exploratorum* †. But Mr. Horsley takes it to be *Olenacum*. He says, " The ruins here are very grand and conspicuous. It stands upon a military way, very large and visible, leading directly to Carlisle and the Roman wall. And there is no other station upon this way, between it and Carlisle or the wall. Old Carlisle is about a mile south from Wigton, about eight miles southwest from Carlisle, and about twelve or fourteen west from Old Penrith and ten or more east from Elenborough. The ramparts of the station lie two of them directly east and west, and the other north and south. There seems to have been a double agger quite round it. The river Wiza runs on the south and west sides of the station, about half a mile from it, and the descent to the river is steep ; yet the outbuildings have been on all sides here as well as at Old Penrith. From this station there is a very large prospect, especially westward, reaching to the sea. The *Wiza*, on which Old Carlisle stands, may be imagined to have some affinity with *Virofidum*, as well as the *Elne* with *Olenacum*, if the order of the Notitia did not disagree. According to the Notitia, *Olenacum* was garrisoned by a body of horse, called *Ala Herculea*, and it appears from inscriptions that the *Ala Augusta* (afterwards from the emperor Maximianus Herculus called *Ala Herculea*) was long at Old Carlisle. It was there, when Fusiranus and Silanus were consuls in the year of our Lord 188 ; as also when Apronianus and Bradua were

† Camd. 1016.

" consuls

“ consuls in 191. It still continued at Old Carlisle, when Atticus and Præ-
“ textatus were consuls in 242, under the reign of Gordian.”

The inscriptions found at this place, though the altars and monuments on which they were inscribed have been since removed to other places or lost, Mr. Horsley exhibits as follows :

On an altar, now at Conington, and much effaced ;

I O M
PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS
M. ANTONI GORDIANI P. F.
INVICTI AVG ET SABINIAE FVR
IAE TRANQVILE CONIVGI EIVS TO
TAQVE DOMV DIVIN EORVM A
LA AVG GORDIA OB VIRTVTEM
APPELLATA POSVIT CVI PRAEEST
AEMILIVS CRISPINVS PRAEF
EQQ NATVS IN PRO AFRICA DE
TVSDRO SVB CVR NONNII PHI
LIPPI LEG AVG PROPRETO
ATTICO ET PRAETEXTATO
COSS

Jovi optimo maximo :

Pro salute imperatoris Marci Antonii Gordiani, pii, felicitis, invicti, Augusti, et Sabiniae Furiae Tranquillae conjugis ejus, totaque domu divina eorum, ala Augusta Gordiana ob virtutem appellata posuit : Cui praest Aemilius Crispinus praefectus equitum, natus in provincia Africa de Tusdro, sub cura Nonnii Philippi legati Augustalis proprætoris ; Attico et Prætextato consulibus.

Upon an altar in the west wall of the Garden at Drumbrugh castle :

I O M
ALA AVG OB
VIRTVT APPEL CVI
PRÆEST TIB CL TIB FI
INGM IVSTINVS
PRAEF FVSCIAN
ET SILANO ꝑC

Jovi optimo maximo ;

Ala, Augusta ob virtutem appellata, cui praest Tiberius Claudius Tiberii filius Justinus praefectus : Fusciano et Silano iterum consulibus.

In the end wall of a stable at the same place :

I O M
ALA
AVG OB VIRTVTEM
APPELLATA CVI PRAEEST

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT. (OLD CARLISLE.)

PVB ÆL PVB F SER
 GIA MAGNVS DE
 MVRSA EX PANNON
 INFERIOR PR
 APRONNIANO ET BR

Jovi optimo maximo, ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata, cui præest Publius Ælius Publii filius, Sergia [tribu], Magnus de Murfa ex Pannonia inferiore prefectus : Aproniano et Bradua [confulibus].

On a pillar, which seems to have been one of the miliary stones that were erected at every mile's end upon the military ways ; in the garden at Naworth castle :

IMP CAES
 M. IVL
 PHILIPPO
 PIO FELI
 CI
 AVG
 ET M. IVL. PHI
 LIPPO NOBILIS
 SIMO CAESA
 TR. P. COS.

Imperatori Cæsari Marco Julio Philippo, pio, felici, Augusto ; et Marco Julio Philippo, nobilissimo, Cæsari, tribunitia potestate consuli.

On a pillar at Conington :

D N FL IVL
 CRISPO
 NOB CÆS
 V CONS
 TANTINI
 MAXIMI
 FILIO
 DIVI
 CONST
 ANT PII
 NEPOTI

Domino nostro Flavio Julio Crispo, nobilissimo, Cæsari ; Valerii Constantini Maximi filio ; Divi Constantii, pii, nepoti.

Besides these, there are three other inscriptions given by Camden, none of which are now to be found ; viz.

Deo sancto Belatucadro, Aurelius Diatova aram ex voto posuit, libentissime, meritissime.

Deo Ceatio Aurelius Eruracio pro se et suis votum solvit libentissime merito.

Diis Manibus Mablinius Secundus eques æ Augustæ stipendiorum.

Mr. Camden says, an infinite number of little images, statues on horseback, eagles, lions, Ganymedes, with many other evidences of antiquity, have been dug up at this place, which are all now perished and lost.

The *church* of Westward was returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 23*l*, and is now worth about 30*l* per annum.

In the church yard is the following epitaph: "Under this stone lies the body of major Philip Fletcher of Clea; who served their majestys king William and queen Mary several years, and also queen Anne. He was in all the considerable actions and sieges of her reign under the great and victorious duke of Marlborough. He died Mar. 10. 1744. Aged 93."

Frances Barwife, widow of Richard Barwife esquire abovementioned, gave a parcel of ground in Wigton then worth 40*s* a year, three fourths of the rent whereof to be given to the poor of Westward, and the other fourth to the poor of Wigton town; as appears from an inscription on a plate of brass in the church of Westward.

In 1747 it was certified, that there were 155 families in this parish; of which five were quakers:

PARISH OF BOLTON.

BOLTON (*Botbilton*) is the next parish to Westward, and is bounded by Thornthwaite close beck from the head thereof to the foot where it falls into Waver below Rooksbridge, and so up Waver to Little gill above Blathwait on the west side of Waver, and so up that gill to the head thereof, and then directly north west to Crumbock, then up Crumbock southwards to above Priest croft, and then in a direct line southwest to Meals Gate, and thence following down Dowbeck to Whitehall park wall, so up by that wall to Cockermouth road, and then along that road to Cockbridge, from thence up Elne river to Ireby bridge end, then up Birkby beck by Awhatree to the head of that beck, thence turning east to Thorny stone, and so to the top of Sandale hill, then pointing north on the tops of the hills unto the head of Thornthwait.

This is one intire manor as well as parish, and was anciently demesne of Allerdale, until Waldieve first lord of Allerdale gave the same with Bassenthwait and the Isle of East Holm to his bastard son Gospatric, whose posterity took their surname from Bassenthwait.

Bolton came, with a daughter of this family, to Duncan Lascells, in Richard the first's time. In the reign of Hen. 3. Thomas de Lascells lord of

Bolton (who married Christian daughter of William de Ireby) confirmed to the abbot and monks of Holme Cultram the hermitage of St. Hilda, and granted them common in Bolton†.

His widow Christian de Ireby afterwards married Robert Bruce, and died in the 33 Ed. 1. seised of Hafelspring in Westward, Gamelsby and Unthank beyond Eden, and of Market Ireby, which Ireby she held of John Boyvil lord of Thurfby.

In Edward the second's time, *Roger Mowbray* was lord of Bolton, and forfeited his estate there by taking part with Robert Bruce. Afterwards it came to his son *Robert Mowbray* in Edward the third's time; and to *Alexander Mowbray*; and after to the *Nevils*. In the 12 Ric. 2. *John Nevil* of Raby died seised of Bolton and of the Mowbrays lands in Gamelsby and Unthank. In the 22d of that king's reign *Ralph Nevil* held Bolton and Bassinthewait of Maud de Lucy. And thenceforth the *Nevils* lords *Latimer* held the same, until it fell to *Henry* earl of *Northumberland* by the death of his mother one of the daughters and coheirs of the last lord *Latimer* of that name of the *Nevils*. And it hath been ever since a manor of the house of *Northumberland*, and the earl of *Egremont* now enjoys it as one of the *Percy's* heirs as is aforesaid.

There are four divisions or constablewicks within this parish. 1. *Bolton wood*, which beginning at Thornthwaite close, runneth along the west side of that beck to Thackthwait, and so down to Rookbridge below Bolton wood foot. This part of it was heretofore most of it woodland; but the wood being much cleared away, the lands have been broken into tenancies and tillage, except part of Hildkirk demesne which lies on Bolton side of the water. 2. *Bolton row*, which begins at Meal's Gate, and so ascending up Newlands row by Weary Hall (heretofore the seat of the Porters) where is

† After reciting king John's grant of St. Hilda to the abbot and monks of Holm Cultram, with pasture for forty cows and as many oxen and horses as would till the ground belonging to the said hermitage, he proceeds ——— Concedo etiam eisdem abbati et monachis communiam herbagii ad equicium suum et ad prædictas vaccas cum earum sequela, et ad prædictos equos et boves de quibus prædictam landam excolere debent ut prænominatum est, per totum boscum meum et planum de Bothilton, et quod prædicta averia possint libere ingredi et egredi sine impedimento mei vel hæredum meorum imperpetuum. Et quod idem abbas et monachi libere et sine impedimento possint cum caris, plaustris, et carectis et omnimodis summagiis transire per boscum prædictum et planum, ita quod non accipiant de viridi bosco vel sicco sine licentia. Concedo etiam eisdem abbati et monachis pasturam ad porcos suos in eisdem bosco meo et plano, sine warda facta per totum nisi tempore pashagii; et si ita sit quod eo tempore boscum illum ingrediantur per escapium vel alio modo, ego Thomas vel hæredes mei prædictos porcos absque imparcatione faciam rechaciare, et sine damno aliquo eis inferendo, nisi prædicti abbas et monachi voluerint de pashagio respondere. Pro hac autem concessione et confirmatione, prædicti abbas et monachi concesserunt pro se et successoribus suis, quod ego Thomas vel hæredes mei, si licentiam habere poterimus de domino rege ad assartandam vel appareandam aliquam partem prædicti bosci vel plani, possimus assartare vel appareare, et illud assartum haia includere, sine contradictione aut impedimento prædictorum abbatis et monachorum, ita quod animalia ipsorum abbatis et monachorum nullâ occasione sentiant detrimentum; ita quod si prædicta animalia per defectum clausuræ prædicta assarta ingrediantur, sine damno aut jactura rechaciabuntur. Et ut ista concessio mea et confirmatio robor firmitatis imperpetuum obtineat, tam ego quam prædictus abbas huic scripto cirographato sigilla nostra alternatim apposuimus. Hii testibus, Johanne de Danill tunc justiciario forestarum citra Trentam, Thoma de Multon, Willielmo de Dacre, Willielmo de Vall, Ricardo de Laton, Radulpho de Glasson, Ricardo de Newton, Roberto de Mulcastre, Thoma de Bello Campo, Ysaaco de Ireby, et aliis. (*Registr. Holme.*)

now a good colliery, and passing by the Close and Quarry hill as high as Catlands, makes up the second division of this parish. 3. *Newlands*. 4. *Bolton*, which lies on the side of Elne river, and is the church town. The earl of Egremont hath a demesne here; and also the house of Whitehall, a little lower, hath a demesne called Whitehall parks. The tenants are mostly customary, pay customary rents, and heriots, and a ten-penny fine certain by decree in the time of the last lord Latimer.

In this parish, there are about 155 families; whereof, quakers 13, presbyterians 7, anabaptist 1.

The *church* is rectorial, dedicated to All Saints: It is rated in the king's books at 19^l 18^s 4^d; and is now worth about 80^l a year. The patronage was long in the lords of the manor; afterwards, being separated from the manor, it hath passed through several hands.

In the year 1293, *Simon de Jesevrey* was presented to this rectory by Sir Robert de Brus and Christiana his wife, and instituted thereupon, with a proviso, that according to the tenor of a papal dispensation of illegitimacy granted to him, he reside upon his benefice.

In 1310, Sir Roger Moubray knight (being then at Berwick upon Tweed) presents *Robert de Appelby*, who is instituted accordingly.

After him, *Henry de Appelby*; who exchanged with *Robert Bovill* vicar of Morland.

In 1341, on Robert Bovill's death, *John de Whittrigg* was presented by Sir Alexander Moubray knight then residing at Bolton.

In 1353, Sir Alexander Moubray presented *William de Ebor*; who in the next year after, at the request of Sir Ralph de Nevil, had a dispensation granted to him of absence from his rectory for one year.

In 1361, on the resignation of *William de Ebor*, *Adam de Crosby* was instituted on a presentation by Sir Alexander Moubray.

In 1567, George Porter of Bolton enters a caveat for the right of himself and his assigns on the death of *George Nevill* the present rector of Bolton. And in the same year *William Turner* was instituted on the presentation of the said George Porter, as patron for that turn, by grant from Thomas Hutton of Hutton John esquire, who claimed (in chief) from John Nevil lord Latimer.

In 1629, on a purchased turn from Joseph Porter the original patron, *William Fairfax* was presented by Richard Tolson esquire.

In 1665, *Daniel Hicksletter* was presented by Joseph Porter of Weary hall esquire.

In 1686, *Michael Robinson* was instituted on a presentation by Richard Thomson of Kellam in the county of York esquire.

In 1702, *Gustavus Thompson* was presented by the same patron.

In 1710, *Obadiah Yates* by the same patron.

In 1752, *Adam Askew* was presented by his father Adam Askew of Newcastle upon Tyne esquire.

In 1761, *Daniel Fisher* was presented by Charles Christian gentleman. The present patron is Sir James Lowther baronet.

There is a small *charity* stock in this parish, of 12*s* yearly, issuing out of a close called the Great Paddock, and distributed by the minister and churchwardens to the poor in Easter week.

PARISH OF ALL-HALLOWS.

THIS which is now commonly reputed a distinct parish, was anciently no more than a chapelry within the parish of Aspatria. And so late as the 4 Hen. 6. there is an award or order made by bishop Barrow (in the archives at Rose) in a controversy between the inhabitants of the chapelry of All Saints of Ukmanby annexed to and dependent upon the parish church of Aspatrik of the one part, and William Sandes vicar of Aspatrik of the other part, whereby the bishop ordains, that the said vicar and his successors shall by themselves or by a sufficient chaplain at their expence perform divine service in the said chapel at the times in the said order specified; and that the inhabitants of the chapelry shall yearly keep and observe the day of the dedication of the parish church of Aspatrik, and resort to the church on that day to perform their devotions as other inhabitants of the parish†. And in the 5 Hen.

† Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus hoc præſens ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, Willielmus Dei gratia Carliolenſis epiſcopus ſalutem in domino ſempiternam. Ad univerſitatis veſtræ notiſiam deducimus per præſentes, quod cum nuper inter parochianos incolas ſeu habitatores capellæ omnium Sanctorum de Ukmanby eccleſiæ parochiali de Aspatrik annexæ et dependentis ab eadem noſtræ dioceſeos, ex parte una; et dilectum filium dominum Willielmum Sandes perpetuum vicarium dictæ eccleſiæ parochialis de Aspatrik, ex parte altera; de et ſuper inventione et exhibitione unius capellani apud dictam capellam omnium Sanctorum de Ukmanby celebraturi, omniaque alia et ſingula ſacramenta et ſacramentalia ibidem miniſtraturi, mota coram nobis fuiſſet materia diſſentionis et diſcordiæ: Nos tum advertentes quod diſcordi in tempore non bene colitur pacis auctor, cupientesque paternis affectibus omnium et ſingulorum ſubditorum noſtrorum pacem, concordiam, et quietem, in quibus miniſtri quam plurimum proſperantur, effectualiter procurare, et ipſos in pace fraterna conſervare, poteſtate noſtra nedum ordinaria verum etiam virtute cujuſdam ſubmiſſionis dictorum parochianorum de Ukmanby, nec non dicti domini Willielmi Sandes vicarii prædictæ eccleſiæ parochialis de Aspatrik, unanimi conſenſu et aſſenſu in nos factæ, de ſtando et conſentiendo totaliter in alto et in baſſo noſtris ordinationibus et ſtatutis in hac parte, ad honorem ſummæ trinitatis omniumque ſanctorum, et ad tranquillum ſtatum, pacem, concordiam, et quietem partium prædictarum ac omnium et ſingulorum ſucceſſorum ſuorum in perpetuum irrefragabiliter habenda, tenenda, et conſervanda, ad hujus diſſentionis et diſcordiæ materiam finaliter terminandam, ex parte præſatorum incolarum ſeu habitatorum capellæ omnium ſanctorum de Ukmanby prædictæ, nec non et domini Willielmi Sandes vicarii antediſti, cum inſtantia non modica requiſiti, Chriſti nomine invocato, ſtatuiſmus et ordinamus in hunc modum: Imprimis, ſtatuiſmus et ordinamus et in perpetuum teneri et obſervari volumus, quod dominus Willielmus Sandes vicarius antediſtus, et omnes ſui ſucceſſores dictam vicariam de Aspatrik in poſteum canonice obtinentes, per ſe vel per alium capellanum idoneum eorundem vicariorum ſumptibus et expenſis exhibendum, in omnibus et ſingulis feſtis ſubſequentibus, viz. Natalis domini, Epiphaniæ, Purificationis, Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ, Paſchæ, Pentecoſtæ, Trinitatis, Corporis Chriſti, Johannis Baptiſtæ, Apoſtolorum Petri et Pauli, Aſſumptionis beatæ Mariæ, Nativitatis et Conceptionis ejuſdem, Michaelis archangeli, Omnium Sanctorum, et ſingulis diebus Dominicis, nec non omni quarta feria et ſexta cujuſlibet ebdomadæ, perpetuis futuris temporibus celebrabit ſeu celebrari faciet, celebrabunt ſeu celebrari facient, in capella omnium ſanctorum de Ukmanby prædicta

5 Hen. 8. we find one Robert Ynglish, chaplain of the chapel of All Saints in the parish of Aspatrik, witness in a cause of the abbot and convent of Shap before the chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle.

This parish or chapelry is bounded by Dowbeck from Meals Gate to the park wall at Whitehall below the church of Allhallows, so along that wall fouthward to the highway leading to Cockermouth, then along that road to Cockbridge, then down Elne to Aspatria miln, then by the north side of Elnebridge close to the foot of Brayton demesne, so along the ring hedge which parts that demesne from Baggray to the common, and along the skirts of the common by King Yeat, Ucmaby, and Leefrig to Priest Croft, and from thence to Meal's Gate where the boundary began.

UCMABY was anciently one intire manor, which (with Blenerhasset) was granted by Alan second lord of Allerdale to Ranulph de Lindsey with his sister Othreda. It afterward came by marriage to the Tilliols, which family ending in daughters coheirs, this manor became divided; one part thereof was sold by the lady Knevett (the descendent of one branch) and her husband John Vaughan, to the Salkelds of Whitehall, together with Torpenhow; and the other part came to Robert Highmoor father of Alexander, together with Bowaldeth.

WHITEHALL stands at the east end of this parish, where the Salkelds built a large house, who were descended from a younger branch of the house of Corby; the first of whom that came from Corby was,

1. *Thomas Salkeld* of Whitehall, who married Mary daughter of William Vaux of Caterlen, and had issue,

2. *Lancelot Salkeld*; who married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Nicholas Berdesey of Berdesey in Lancashire, and had issue three sons (1) *Francis*, who married Dorothy daughter of Thomas Brathwaite of Burneshead esquire, and died without issue. (2) *Nicholas*, who also died without issue. (3) *Thomas*.

prædicta, omniaque alia sacramenta et sacramentalia ibidem ministrabit seu ministrari faciet, ministrabunt seu ministrari facient, per se vel per alium capellanum idoneum, congrue et debite requisitus et requisiti. Quod si dictus dominus Willielmus Sandes vicarius qui nunc est vel sui successores nec per se nec per alium capellanum idoneum ad celebrandum in dicta capella nec quarta feria nec sexta, causa subsistente rationabili, sint parati nec dispositi, tunc aliqua alia feria ebdomadæ quæ voluerint ad voluntatem ipsorum celebrari volentium celebrabit seu celebrari faciet, celebrabunt seu celebrari facient, de cætero perpetuis futuris temporibus in eodem. Volumus insuper, statuimus, et ordinamus, quod præfati parochiani, incolæ, seu habitatores capellæ omnium sanctorum de Ukmanby celebrent et observent annis singulis de cætero diem dedicationis ecclesiæ parochialis de Aspatrik prædicta, accedentes ad eandem illo die, et facientes prout cæteri parochiani ejusdem ecclesiæ parochialis hæcenus facere consueverint. Et ut hæc nostra præsens ordinatio de cætero robur obtineat perpetuæ firmitatis, in fidem et testimonium ordinationis hujus, cuilibet parti hujus scripti tripliciter indentati, sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum; et sigilla partium prædictarum, viz incolarum seu habitatorum de Ukmanby prædicta, ac domini Willielmi Sandes perpetui vicarii ecclesiæ parochialis de Aspatrik, cuilibet etiam parti præsentis scripti ordinavimus apponi; et unam partem penes parochianos, incolas, seu habitatores de Ukmanby prædicta, aliam penes vicarios ecclesiæ parochialis de Aspatrik, et tertiam [apud Rosam] residere. Datum apud Rosam decimo sexto die Februarii, anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo vicesimo quarto; et nostræ translationis secundo.

3. *Thomas*

3. *Thomas Salkeld*, third son and heir of Lancelot, married Mary Copeland, and by her had issue,
4. *Lancelot Salkeld*, who married Dorothy daughter of Alan Askeugh of Skeughsbey in the county of York; and by her had issue,
5. *Francis Salkeld*, who married Anne daughter of Walter Strickland third son of Sir Thomas Strickland of Sizergh in the county of Westmoreland; and had issue,
6. *Thomas Salkeld*, who lived in the reign of king Charles the second; and had issue *Thomas*, *Lancelot*, *Roger*, and eight daughters.
7. *Thomas Salkeld* of Whitehall, son and heir of the last Thomas, had issue *Thomas* and *Henry*.
8. *Thomas* the elder brother died without issue, and the inheritance descended to his brother, viz.
6. *Henry Salkeld*, who also dying without issue, he devised the estate to his widow during life, and afterwards to trustees for payment of debts.

HARBY BROW adjoins to Whitehall demesne, from which it is only severed by the park wall, and is a distinct manor called Leefgill since it came to the Highmores, as appears by an old inscription on a stone in the kitchen wall at Harby brow in the ninth year of Ed. 4. This manor continued in the Highmores, until Nicholas Highmore sold the same to Blencow, with whom it continued for several descents, and they at last sold the same about 30 years ago to the present owner Mr. Steel. The capital messuage or manor house stood upon a little ascent upon the bank of Elne river, where there are some remains of it still. The principal part of the demesne lands next to the house is hemmed in by Elne and Dowbeck, which meet at the foot of the demesne.

BAGGREY lies half a mile lower, where there are 8 or 9 rich tenants. It is opposite to Blenerhasset, being separated from it by the river Elne.

This church was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 9*l*, and having received two allotments from the said bounty wherewith lands were purchased within the parish, is now worth about 24*l* a year.

The bishop of Carlisle is appropriator and patron; and Sir Gilfrid Lawson the lessee. The grant mentions all those the tithes of sheaves of corn and grain and hay, yearly growing and renewing within the fields and territories of Allhallows and Ukmanby within the parish of Allhallows or Aspatrick, with the appurtenances. Rent reserved to the bishop 8*l*, and to the curate 5*l*. The lessee to repair the chancel.

In 1755, the number of *families* in this parish was certified to be 32; whereof two quakers, and one papist (viz. Whitehall).

They have a small *poor stock* of 10*l* given by Joseph Ritson; the interest whereof is distributed to poor persons that have no allowance out of the parish.

PARISH OF ASPATRIA.

ASPATRIA, or *Aspatrick*, was so first named from Gospatric earl of Dunbar father of Waldieve first lord of Allerdale. This parish is bounded by Elne river from the foot of Elne bridge close to the ring dike that parts Allerby and Crosby fields, and so along that ring hedge northwards to the division between Hayton and Canonby fields, then turning eastward between Hayton and Alanby meadows, and so as the division parts between Newton demesne and Aspatria's north Riving, so directly eastward along the common to the middle of Broadhead, and so into Crumbock, and then up that beck to Priest croft, so turning westward by the ring hedge of Leesrigg to King gate, and then to Baggray lane end, and so along the hedge which severs Brayton demesne from Baggray field to Elnbrig close, and so to the foot thereof.

The first township in this parish is BRAYTON. It was the habitation of Alan de Brayton; for Alan second lord of Allerdale gave the services of Brayton to Ughtred after he had given him Ughtredby; and his posterity afterwards took the name de Brayton, until the male line failed. It is now the inheritance of Sir Gilfrid Lawson baronet, whose great grandfather Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Ifell baronet did purchase it of the three daughters and coheirs of Thomas Salkeld a younger brother of the house of Whitehall. The manor is of a square form, being bounded by Aspatria common on the north and east sides, by Baggreys fields on the south, and Aspatria field on the west. The capital messuage or manor house stands exactly in the middle of it, and was much improved by the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who also built a very fine park wall, and purchased the tenants lands, and made them part of the demesne.

ASPATRIA township and manor lies next, being half a mile or more west from Brayton; it is bounded by the common on the north, by the demesne of Brayton on the east, by Elne on the south, and by the demesnes of Outerby and Hayton on the west. It stands upon the ridge of an hill, pointing east and west, in length above half a mile, upon a dry sand. This was demesne of Allerdale for a long time. On the division of the inheritance of William Fitz Duncan and Alice de Romley his wife among their three daughters and coheirs, this was allotted for the purparty of Alice the youngest sister; who dying without issue, her share became divided between her two elder sisters or their representatives; and the line of the eldest sister failing, the whole descended to the Lucys who inherited from the second sister; whose heir female Maud de Lucy granted the same to her second husband Henry the first earl of Northumberland, as we have before observed. This is one of the principal manors in this barony, and still in the possession of the representative of that family the present earl of Egremont; and many of the inferior lords of manors do suit and service to this court.

OUTERBY, or *Ughtbredby*, lies a mile north-west from Aspatria, upon lower ground near Elne; and is bounded by the grounds of Aspatria on the north and east, by Elne on the south, and by Alwardby pasture on the west. This is a little manor of Sir Gilfrid Lawson's, whose ancestor Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isell purchased it from Charles Orfeur of High-clofe, in whose family it had been for many generations. There is a good colliery at this place. There are about ten freehold tenants, and twenty customary, one half whereof under Brayton pay arbitrary fines, and the other half under one Mrs. Walker pay fine certain.

ALWARDBY lies a mile north-west from Outerby. It was at first so named from Ayleward father of Dolphin who was first planted here, and called the place after his own name. And this place afterwards did give name to a family of the Allerbys, whose daughter and heir was married to Porter a younger brother of the house of Weary-hall. Amongst the knights fees in Cumberland in the 35 Hen. 8. it is set forth, that William Porter then held the capital messuage and town of Alwardby of the king *in capite*, rendring for the same yearly 3*d* cornage, and 8*d* seawake, with other services due and accustomed. The last of this name having no child made his wife joint tenant with him, and she surviving afterwards married a younger brother of the Eglesfields, in whose family it continued for several generations, until Richard Eglesfield, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Richard, sold it about 90 years ago to Richard Lamplugh of Dovenby esquire, in whose heir it still continues. Here are about 16 freehold tenants, and two customary who pay fine certain.

HAYTON stands a mile north from Alwardby, within a mile of the sea, and is bounded by Alwardby fields and Mealhay on the west, by Alanby and Newton fields on the north, and by Aspatria and Outerby common on the east and south.

The word *hay* in the forest language signified a hunting ground inclosed, and this place seems to have received its name upon the like account; for Alan second lord of Allerdale granted this place to his huntsman Seliff and his fellows, whose posterity took the name *de Hayton*.

The last of the name John de Hayton had a daughter and heir married to Robert de Mulcaster, a younger son of the Penningtons of Mulcaster; which family also ending in daughters, Hayton was by one of the coheirs of Robert de Mulcaster transferred to Piers-Jeffrey Tilliol; in whose male line it continued for eight descents, and then came to two sisters coheirs, *viz. Isabel*, married to *John Colvil* who had Hayton for her purparty, and *Margaret* married to *James Moresby*.

Isabel wife of *John Colvil* had two sons in the life of her father, *William* and *Robert*. *William Colvil* the elder succeeded his mother in her part of the Tilliol's lands, and died in the 20 Ed. 4. without issue male, leaving two daughters coheirs, whereby the Tilliols lands became further divided. *Phyllis* the elder was married to *William Musgrave*, from whom descended the Musgraves of Crookdaik. *Margaret* the younger, who had Hayton for her purparty,

was married to *Nicholas Musgrave* brother of the said *William*, and both of them younger sons of *Thomas de Musgrave* of Edenhall who married one of the coheirs of Stapleton*.

The said *Nicholas Musgrave* died in 1500; and, by his wife *Margaret Colvil*, had issue,

Thomas Musgrave of Hayton, who married *Elizabeth* daughter of the lord Dacre of Gilsland, and died in 1532, leaving issue *William*, and a daughter *Isabel* married to John fourth son of Sir Simon Musgrave of Edenhall.

William Musgrave of Hayton esquire, son of Thomas, married *Isabel* daughter and coheir of James Martindale of Newton esquire, whereby the manor of Newton came to this family; and died in 1597.

Sir *Edward Musgrave* knight, son and heir of William, married *Catharine* daughter of Sir Thomas Penruddock of Exeter. This Sir Edward purchased of Sir Henry Welton (who was the sixth in descent from the aforesaid James Moresby who married *Margaret* coheir of Tilliol) all their moiety of those lands which were the Tilliols below Eden; whereby the whole became reunited in that family, but it was afterwards sold again by the second Sir Edward Musgrave.

William Musgrave esquire son and heir of Sir Edward, married *Katharine* a coheiress of the family of Sir Nicholas Sherburne of the county of Lancaster knight, by whom he had a son Edward, and a daughter *Eleanor* married to Sir Christopher Lowther of Lowther knight.

Sir *Edward Musgrave* his son was made a baronet of Nova Scotia, 20 Oct. 1638. He married *Mary* daughter of Sir Richard Graham of Netherby baronet, by whom he had four sons, Richard, Edward, William, and Humphrey; and four daughters, of whom Jane was married to Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isell. He greatly distinguished himself in the civil wars, and was thereby forced to alienate above 2000*l per annum* of his paternal estate, viz. Solport to Sir George Graham, Kirklington to Mr. Appleby, Houghton to Mr. Forster, Richardby to Mr. Studholme, and Scaleby to Dr. Gilpin.

Sir *Richard Musgrave* his son married *Dorothy* daughter and coheir of William James of Washington in the county of Durham esquire. He died in 1710, leaving five sons and four daughters; viz. *Richard* his son and heir, *William* a Hamburg merchant at Newcastle, *James* rector of Gransden in the county of Cambridge, *Wastel* in the six clerks office, *Ralph* bred to the law, *Dorothy* married to John Hylton of Hylton castle esquire, *Catharine* married to John Brisco of Crofton esquire, *Anne* married to Sir William Grierson of Rockhall in Scotland baronet, and *Mary* married to William Horton of Howroyde in the county of York esquire.

Sir *Richard Musgrave* baronet, son of the last Sir Richard, married *Elizabeth* daughter of Mr. Joseph Finch and widow of Thomas Ramsden of Crowstone in the county of York esquire. He accompanied Sir Joseph Williamson plenipotentiary at the treaty of Ryswick; and served in parliament many years

* The ancient pedigree of this family is further traced and illustrated in this work under the manors of Musgrave in Westmorland and Scaleby in Eskdale ward in Cumberland.

as knight of the shire for Cumberland. He died in 1711, and left two sons, Richard and William.

Sir *Richard Musgrave* of Hayton baronet, the third of the name, married (his cousin german) Anne daughter of the above named John Hylton esquire, and died in 1739, leaving four sons, Richard, Edward, William, and Thomas, and one daughter Anne: of whom Edward and Anne are dead unmarried, William is the present baronet as hereafter mentioned, and Thomas is a major in his majesty's 64th regiment of foot.

Sir *Richard Musgrave* baronet, son of the last Sir Richard, having Hylton castle left to him by his uncle John Hylton esquire in 1746, changed his name to Hylton, and married one of the daughters and coheirs of John Hedworth esquire many years member of parliament for the county of Durham: And had issue two daughters coheirs; the elder of whom died in 1768 unmarried; the younger, now sole owner of the manor of Hayton, was married in 1769 to William Joliffe esquire member for Petersfield in the county of Southampton.

Upon the death of Sir Richard Hilton (formerly Musgrave) his brother Sir *William Musgrave* succeeded to the title of baronet, and is now one of the commissioners of the customs.

The church of Aspatia is dedicated to St. Kentigern, and is valued in the king's books at 10*l* 4*s* 2*d*, and is now worth about 100*l* per annum. It was granted by Waldieue first lord of Allerdale to the priory of Carlisle, which grant was confirmed by king Henry the second and king Edward the third*. The advowson, so far back as the bishop's register extends, hath been all along in the bishop.

In the year 1309, Sir *Alan de Horncastle* was collated by bishop Halton to the vicarage of Aspatrick, saving to the bishop the lands and tithes great and small within the parish as had been before accustomed.

In 1318, *Richard de Melburn* was collated on the same conditions.

In 1333, *Nicholas de Stroveton* vicar of Aspatrick dying, *Robert Bully* was thereupon collated.

In 1357, on the death of Sir *Adam Deincourt* vicar of Aspatric, the bishop collates Sir *Roger de Ledes*. This collation was made by delivery of a pair of gloves (per cirothecarum traditionem) according to the form of the constitution of the legate in that case made and provided.

In the next year, on Roger de Ledes's resignation, *Adam de Alenburgh* was collated, taking the oath of personal residence.

In 1380, *William de Artbureth* was vicar of Aspatia, as appears from his will made in that year.

In 1385, *Robert de Pontefraet* vicar of Aspatryke exchanges his living with *Adam Fourward* vicar of Gilcrouce.

In 1424, *William Sandes* vicar of Aspatrick was ordered by bishop Barrow to officiate or find a sufficient chaplain to officiate, in the chapel of All Saints at Ukmaby.

* Ex dono Waldevi filii Gospatricii ecclesiam de Espatric, cum carucata terræ et omnibus pertinentiis suis.

In 1565, on the death of *Edward Mitchell* vicar of Aspatrick, *Anthony Thwaites*, S. T. P. was collated.

In 1578, on Dr. Thwaites's death, *Lancelot Dawson* was collated.

In 1610, *Lancelot Dawson* dying, *William Orbell*, M. A. was collated by bishop Robinson.

In 1617, *Matthew Braddel* (on Orbell's acceptance of Bowness) was collated by bishop Snowden.

In 1639, *Thomas Warwick* was collated by bishop Potter on the death of *Matthew Braddel*.

In 1661, *Francis Palmer* was collated by bishop Stern.

In 1686, on the death of Mr. Palmer, *Richard Holme*, M. A. was collated.

In 1695, on the cession of *Richard Holme* to the rectory of Lowther, *George Fleming*, M. A. was collated by bishop Smith.

In 1703, on the resignation of *George Fleming* (who removed to Stanwix), *Robert Hume*, M. A. was collated by bishop Nicolson.

In 1706, *David Bell* master of arts of Edinburgh was collated by the same bishop, on the death of his brother in law *Robert Hume*.

In 1729, *John Brisco*, M. A. was collated by bishop Waugh.

In 1771, on Dr. Brisco's death, *William Gilpin* was collated by bishop Law.

The bishop repairs the chancel of this church; on the south side of which chancel is the dormitory of the house of Hayton, where is a large monument, under which several of that family lie interred, as appears by the following inscriptions:

1. At the head, towards the east;

John Covil married Isabel Tilliol: 1438.

2. On the north side;

Nicholas Musgrave married Margaret Covil daughter to William the son of Isabel Tilliol: Died A. D. 1500.

Thomas Musgrave married Elizabeth Dacre: Died A. D. 1532.

William Musgrave married Isabel one of the five heirs of James Martindale of Newton: Died A. D. 1597.

3. At the west end;

Edwardus Musgrave miles duxit Catharinam Penruddock, et fecit hunc tumulum pro suo nobili patre. A. D. 1608.

4. On the top;

Cum legis hæc videas quam insignis gloria vixi,

Defunctique legas quam dolor acer erat.

Lapideo corpus tumulo jacet, at sua nullo

Includi tumulo gloria digna potest.

Nigh unto this place, on the outside in the church yard, the late Sir Richard Musgrave was interred at his own desire. The place is railed in with iron rails, and hath an handsome monument with this inscription:

Here

Here lies interred the body of Sir Richard Musgrave baronet, who departed this life Oct. 25. 1739. *Ætat* 38. He was descended from Richard Musgrave and Elizabeth his wife; married to Anne second daughter of John Hylton of Hylton castle in the county of Durham esquire, by whom he had issue Richard, Anne, Edward, John, William, William, and Thomas. And of these, John and the elder William lie buried here.—Arms of the Musgraves and Hyltons—Supporters an unicorn and Woodman, as by his patent of baron of Nova Scotia—The crest is that of the Musgraves, not the crest given by the patent, viz. a thistle and laurel, to which the motto relates—*manet hæc et altera vincit*, which can have no relation to the Musgrave annulet.

PARISH OF CROSS-CANONBY.

THE parish of CROSEY or CROSS-CANONBY lies south-west from Hayton, being the approximate neighbour to the sea near the mouth of Elne, whereby it is bounded on the south, by the sea on the west, by Hayton fields on the north, and by Allerby Crooks and pastures on the east. This was demesne of Allerdale, and continued in the descendents of the lords of Allerdale till Maud de Lucy transferred it to the earls of Northumberland, of whom Henry the sixth earl transferred it to king Hen. 8. Which said king, Feb. 4, in the 37th year of his reign, granted to Richard Bridges esquire and John Knight gentleman (*inter alia*) the manor of Crosbie with the appurtenances late parcel of the possessions of Henry late earl of Northumberland, and all messuages, granges, mills, profits, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever in Cross-Canonby to the said manor belonging, and all other messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments whatsoever in the parish of Cross-Canonby, which late belonged to the said earl of Northumberland, of the yearly value of 4*l* 3*s* 10½*d*.

And on the 30th of January in the same year, there is a licence to them (for the fine of 28*s* paid into the exchequer) to alienate the manor of Crosby in the parish of Cross Canonby, and 10 messuages, 4 cottages, 2 acres of arable land, 60 acres of meadow, 108 acres of pasture, 140 acres of moor, and 12*d* rent, with the appurtenances, in Crosbie, *alias* Cross Canonby, late parcel of the possessions of Henry late earl of Northumberland, to Gabriel Highmore gentleman. And in the 11 Eliz. Gabriel Highmore conveyed to Anthony Highmore.

Soon after, it was purchased by the Porters of Weary hall; which family possessed it, until George Porter esquire, son of Joseph, son of George, son of John, son of Joseph, whose father was the purchaser, sold the same to the tenants who are now all freeholders.

BIRKBY is another small manor within this parish, belonging to Humphrey Senhouse esquire of Nether-hall, anciently called Alneburgh hall, within this parish; at which place his ancestors became settled about the time of the reign of king Henry the eighth. They sprang from Seascale in this county; the first of whom that we meet with, lived about the reign of king Edward the third, and their pedigree proceeds as follows:

I. WALTER

I. WALTER DE SEVENHOUSE of Seascale.

II. NICHOLAS DE SEVENHOUSE. 1 Ric. 2.

III. WILLIAM SENHOUSE of Seascale married a daughter and coheir of Lucy.
1 Hen. 6.

IV. THOMAS SENHOUSE of Seascale. 1 Hen. 7.

V. Another THOMAS SENHOUSE. 1 Hen. 8.

VI. JOHN SENHOUSE of Seascale married *Elizabeth* elder sister and coheir of *Richard Eglesfield* son of *Gawen Eglesfield* of *Alneburgh hall*; and by her had issue, 1. *Thomas Senhouse* of Seascale, whose posterity enjoyed the paternal estate of Seascale for several generations, but are now extinct 2. *Peter Senhouse* of Alneburgh hall, otherwise Nether-hall; who died without issue. 3. *John Senhouse* of Alneburgh hall. 4. *Richard Senhouse* of London.—The said John, the father, died in the 11 Eliz.

VII. JOHN SENHOUSE of Alneburgh hall, third son of John by his wife *Elizabeth Eglesfield*, married *Anne* sixth daughter of *John Ponsonby* of Hayle. This is that John Senhouse of whom Camden makes mention in his *Britannia* to be of an ancient family, and who with great industry collected many Roman stones, altars, lavers, statues, with inscriptions, which he placed very orderly in his houses and buildings, most of which are to be seen there at this day. He died in the 3 Ja. 1. and had issue nine sons and five daughters.

1. *John*, who died young. 2. *John*, who also died young. 3. *Peter*, who succeeded to the inheritance. 4. *Simon*, killed near Dovenby by Skelton of Armathwaite. 5. *Richard Senhouse*, D. D. fellow of St. John's in Cambridge, afterwards made dean of Gloucester, and in the year 1624 bishop of Carlisle*. 6. *William*. 7. *Thomas*. 8. *John*. 9. *James*. 10. *Ellen*, married to Fletcher of Moresby. 11. *Jane*, married to Blenerhasset of Flimby. 12, 13, 14. *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne*, all of whom died unmarried.

VIII. PETER SENHOUSE of Alneburgh hall married *Frances* daughter of *Lancelot Skelton* of Armathwaite castle; and died in 1654. By his said wife he had issue, 1. *John*. 2. *Peter*, drowned in the Mill-dam when a child. 3. *Lancelot*. 4. *Thomas Senhouse* of Long Newton, who married a daughter of *Whelpdale*. 5. *William*. 6. *Richard*. And three daughters, *Anne*, *Catherine*, and *Mabel*.

IX. JOHN SENHOUSE of Alneburgh hall, otherwise Netherhall, married *Elizabeth* 3d daughter of *Humphrey Wharton* of Gillingwood in Yorkshire, and

* Of this Richard there is an anecdote in Mr. Sandford's manuscript account of Cumberland (of which, by the way, we do not vouch the authenticity): He says, he was of a younger branch of Squire Senhouse of Netherhall. And many good jests passed upon him. They were a constant family of gamblers. And the country people were wont to say, The Senhouses learn to play at cards in their mother's belly. And this doctor and another person who was a stranger to him being engaged one day at tables, the doctor tripped the die so pat, that the other exclaims, surely (quoth he) it is either the Devil or Dick Senhouse. [It is certain, the common people have a saying to this day (from whencever it might arise) in case of any extraordinary difficulty, "I will do it in spite of the Devil and Dick Senhouse."] When he was a scholar at Cambridge, coming into the country to see his friends, his horse happened to cast a shoe, and having no money to pay the smith: withal, Well, well, says the smith, go your ways, when you are bishop of Carlisle you will pay me. Which he did in abundance of gratuity; and was a religious and honest pastor.

died:

died in 1667. He had issue, 1. *Humphrey*, who died before his father, unmarried. 2. *John*. 3. *Richard*. 4. *Patricius*, who married Elizabeth daughter of John Bromfield of Hamehill, and relict of Henry Dalton of Brigham. 5. *Frances*, who died unmarried. 6. *Isabel*, who also died unmarried. 7. *Agnes*, who likewise died unmarried. 8. *Margaret*, married to Henry Eglesfield of Cross Canonby: She died in 1691. 9. *Elizabeth*, married to William Nicholson.

X. JOHN SENHOUSE of Netherhall married first Elizabeth daughter of Jerom Tolhurst lieutenant governor of Carlisle, by whom he had no issue. Secondly, Mary daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John. He died in 1677; and by his said second wife had issue, 1. *John*. 2. *Andrew*, killed at sea, fighting against the French. 3. *Dudley*, drowned in the river Lune. 4. *Peter*, who married Catharine daughter of Skelton of Branthwaite. 5. *Humphrey*. 6. *Richard*, drowned in Virginia. 7. *Dorothy*, married to her cousin Patricius Senhouse of Hamehill. 8. *Elizabeth*. 9. *Mary*, married to Richard Richmond of Crosby.

XI. JOHN SENHOUSE of Netherhall married Jane daughter of Richard Lamplugh of Ribton, and died in 1694. He had issue *John* and *Richard*, both of whom died infants; and six daughters, viz. 1. *Mary*, married first to Skelton of Branthwaite; secondly, to Richard Butler of Rodcliffe in Lancashire. 2. *Jane*, married to John Stephenson of Baladool in the Isle of Man. 3. *Frances*, who died unmarried. 4. *Grace*, married to Richard viscount Shannon. 5. *Isabel*, married to John Fletcher of Clea. 6. *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried. These six sisters coheirs sold the demesne of Netherhall and manor of Alneburgh (now called Ellenborough) to their uncle Humphrey Senhouse fifth son of John at N° 10.

XII. HUMPHREY SENHOUSE of Netherhall, married Eleanor daughter of William Kirkby of Ashlack in the county of Lancaster; and died in 1718. He had issue, 1. *Joseph-Richard*, who died unmarried in 1718. 2. *Humphrey*. 3. *William-John*, who died unmarried in 1727. 4. *Bridget*, married to John Christian of Unerigg. 5. *Johanna*, married to Gustavus Thomson of Arcliby: She died in 1771.

XIII. HUMPHREY SENHOUSE of Netherhall, married Mary eldest daughter of Sir George Fleming baronet lord bishop of Carlisle; and died in 1770. He had issue, 1. *Humphrey*. 2. *George*, who died an infant. 3. *George*. 4. *William*, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sampson Wood of Barbadoes in 1772. 5. *Joseph*. 6. *Fleming*, who died an infant. 7. *Mary*, married to Robert Gale of Whitehaven. 8. *Catherine*, who died unmarried. 9. *Eleanor*, who died an infant. 10. *Johanna*, who died unmarried.

XIV. HUMPHREY SENHOUSE, the present owner of Netherhall, married in 1768 Catharine daughter of Thomas Wood of Beadnell in Northumberland; and hath issue, 1. *Mary-Anne*. 2. *Joanna*. 3. *Catharine*.

The CHURCH of Cross-Canonby was dedicated to St. John, and is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the dean and chapter. For Alan second lord of Allerdale having issue a son Waldieve who died in his father's life-time, gave

gave the body of his said son, together with the church of Crosby and one carucate of land there, to the prior and convent of Carlisle; whose grant was confirmed by the kings Hen. 2. and Ed. 3 †.

Which carucate of land makes a small demesne, with about eight tenants, who pay to the dean and chapter 4*l* 10*s* 5½*d* customary rent, and a four-penny fine upon change of tenant by death or alienation.

The demesne is now in lease to Mr. John Brougham attorney at law in Cockermouth for 21 years, under the annual rent of 2*l*.

The rectory (except the herbage of the church yard, and the tithes of Elnenburgh demesne) in 1760 was demised to Henry Harrison, Patricius Thompson, and John Yoward, for 21 years, under the rent of 10*l* to the dean and chapter, and 25*l* to the curate, free of all taxes, and the lessees to repair the chancel.

The family of Netherhall have a vault in this church, where is the following monumental inscription:

H. S. E.
 Humphridus Senhouse
 de Netherhall armiger:
 Qui obiit quarto die Aprilis,
 Anno Domini 1738. Ætatis suæ 69.
 Uxorem duxit Eleanoram Fil. Guil. Kirkby
 De Ashlack in Com. Lanc. Armig.
 Erat in Com. Cumb. Pacis Justiciarius,
 Et Vice-comes Anno primo R. Georgii I.
 Quando occasione insigni oblata,
 suæ erga Ecclesiam Rempubicamq; Anglicanam
 felici sub auspicio familiæ Brunsvicensis
 egregium affectionis indicium
 fortiter et alacriter exhibuit.
 Conjux erat amans et fidelis,
 Parens indulgens et tener,
 Amicus constans et sincerus,
 Civis pacificus et utilis.
 In cujus memoriam monumentum hoc, qualecunq; sit,
 Gratitude ergô,
 Filius unice superstes,
 Humphridus Senhouse
 P.

In 1747, the number of families in this parish was certified at 64, four of which were quakers. But an harbour having been since made at Elnefoot, and a town there built named MARY-PORT, this number of families is greatly increased, inasmuch that it is computed there are about 340 families in that

† Ex dono Waldevi filii Gospatricii ecclesiam de Crosby, cum carucata terræ et omnibus decimis et omnibus quæ ad illam ecclesiam pertinent usque ad aquam Elne.

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT. (CROSS-CANONBY.)

town only. They pay for their houses and 20 yards backward a front rent yearly, some of 6*d* and some 9*d* a yard. There are at present belonging to the said port between 70 and 80 sail of shipping, from 30 to 250 tons burden. The principal branch of their trade is coal, shipped for Ireland. But several of their vessels also sail yearly up the Baltic, for timber, flax, iron, and other merchandize. They have not much of the American trade; only a few ships yearly sail to North America. They have a *furnace* for casting *iron ware*, which carries on a considerable trade. They have also a *glasshouse*, but at present not much use is made of it.

In the year 1760, a *chapel* was erected at Mary-port, and consecrated by bishop Lyttelton in 1763 by the name of St. Mary's chapel. The late Humphrey Senhouse esquire gave 200*l*, whereby to procure a benefaction from the governors of queen Anne's bounty; from which, and from certain sums charged upon the pews, the curate's salary amounts to about 35*l* *per annum*. The nomination was reserved in the act of consecration to the said Humphrey Senhouse esquire and his heirs.

PARISH OF BROMFIELD.

BROMFIELD, or *Brun's-field*, is the next parish to Canonby, north-east from thence, and is of great extent, reaching from west to east seven miles or more. It is bounded by the sea on the west, by the boundary of Holm Cultram on the north, by the boundary of Wigton barony on the east, and by the meeting of Crumbock and Waver, and up Waver to Warthole miln, and then turning westward to Crumbock, and then up Crumbock to Aketon head above Crookdake miln, thence along Crookdake moor crosses Broadhead to the stone quarry in Newton gill, and then along the south side of Newton demesne and fields to the north side of Hayton fields, and so to the sea.

ALANBY is the first township, standing upon the sea shore, and therewith is washed every spring tide. It stands level and flat, as doth the whole parish, there being no semblance of an hill throughout the same, except a little rising ground about Crookdake and Blencogo, which stand opposite like two butts. This place was first so named from Alan the second lord of Allerdale, who being a melancholic man was pleased with the lonely situation of the place, and the rather in regard it was near to the abbey of Holme, which he had undertaken to rebuild. He gave it to some of his kindred who took name therefrom and were called de Alanby, until the male line failed, and one of the daughters and coheirs was married to William Flemby, from whom it came by a daughter to Blenerhasset, in whose family the manor continued till between 60 and 70 years ago, when it was sold to the Thomlinsons with whom it still remaineth. The tenants are about 40 in number, all freehold, paying a small quit rent to the lord.

In 1743, the reverend Dr. Thomlinson proposed to assist the inhabitants of this village to build a chapel on a piece of waste ground assigned by him for that purpose as lord of the manor, but was so strongly opposed by the quakers
that

that it did not succeed. But the next year he, at his own cost, built a chapel and furnished it with books and ornaments, on a piece of ground at the end of the town which he purchased for that use. It is in length 18 yards, and in breadth seven yards and one foot; containing 31 pews, besides a large one for the lord of the manor, another for the curate, and another for the clerk. It was consecrated by bishop Fleming in 1745, dedicated (at Dr. Thomlinson's request) to Christ, and the said Dr. Thomlinson his heirs and assigns decreed patrons. Over the door is this inscription, "This chapel was built by the reverend Dr. Thomlinson rector of Wickham and prebendary of St. Paul's London, 1744." The said bishop Fleming soon after the consecration certified the chapel to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 7*l* per annum, viz. 5*l* from the seats; and the house, stable, garden, and chapel yard, 2*l*. In consequence whereof, it was augmented with 200*l*, in conjunction with the like sum given by the said Dr. Thomlinson.

There is likewise a neat schoolhouse built adjoining to the chapel by contributions in part, but chiefly by the curate who is obliged to teach school there.

In the year 1755, 100*l* was laid out in the name of Dr. Waugh chancellor of the diocese in lands in Blencogo for the use of this school.

In Alanby there was a messuage and tenement belonging to the abbey of Holm Cultram, which at the time of the dissolution was in the tenure of Michael Fawcon, and in the 37 Hen. 8. July 9, was granted to Thomas Dalston esquire.

WEST NEWTON is the next township in this parish, two miles east from Alanby, and a mile north from Hayton; and is now the manor of the surviving coheir of the Musgraves of Hayton. It was at first one intire manor (whereof Alanby was parcel) and was granted by Alan the second lord of Allerdale to Odard de Wigton, who gave it to Ketel his fourth son, father of Adam de Newton who first took that name. Which Adam was succeeded by his brother Richard, who gave lands at Newton to the abbey of Holme Cultram; whose grant was confirmed by Adam de Newton his son. Which Adam had a son Richard, who also confirmed his grandfather's grant. The said Richard had a son Thomas, who had another son Thomas, who had a daughter and heir married to Roger Martindale; in whose family it continued for three or four generations, until that family ended in daughters.

Thus amongst the knights fees in Cumberland in the 35 Hen. 8. it appears, that Cuthbert Ratcliffe, John Blenerhasset, Anthony Barker, Richard Dacre, and Humphrey Dacre, in the right of their wives, daughters and heirs of James Martindale coparceners, held jointly and undivided the manor of Newton upon the sea, with the appurtenances, and the vill of Newton, of the king *in capite* by knights service, cornage 13*s* 4*d*, seawake, and suit of court. They also held the manor of Ormesby; so also lands and tenements in Langrigg, Bromfield, Meildrigg, Crookdake, Keldsike, and Lounthwaite by like services.

After the partition of the estate, Newton came to the Musgraves, by marriage (as it should seem) of one of the coheirs of Martindale after the death

of her first husband. For Mr. Denton, who was cotemporary, says, "Newton" in Allerdale is now the inheritance of Edward Musgrave second son to William and his wife one of the coheirs of Martindale last of that name lord of Newton." And in that family of Musgrave it hath continued ever since.

The arms of Newton were; Argent, a cheveron Azure, charged with three garbes Or.

The arms of Martindale; Barry of six, Argent and Gules, a bend Azure.

The town of Newton is pretty long, and hath a rill running through the middle of it from east to west. The capital messuage stood at the west end of the town, but being uninhabited since that estate came to the family of Hayton, there is nothing left of it but the shell of an old tower and a dove coat.

The demesne lies above the town south-west towards Aspatria and Hayton, which is very large and fertil. But there is little or no wood about all the township, and few inclosures.

At the east end of the town is an excellent quarry of free stone, for flags, troughs, posts, chimney pieces, and such like.

LANGRIGG is the next township, being a long ridge of land, pointing eastward towards Bromfield. This was demesne of Allerdale, and was granted by Waldieve lord thereof to Dolphin son of Aylward, with Applethwaite and Brigham. The family of Dolphin became extinct in Henry the third's time. After which, we find it in the name *de Langrigg*. In the 9 Ed. 1. Agnes wife of Gilbert de Langrigg demanded against John Crookdake 25 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, and 2s 5d rent there; and against Thomas de Langrigg 30 acres of land, and 14 acres of meadow.

In the register of the abbey of Holme Cultram we find Agnes wife of Ralph de Osmunderley and Alice wife of Thomas de Laithes daughters and heirs of Thomas de Langrigg.

In the 39 Ed. 3. John de Bromfield and Thomas de Lowther held lands in Langrigg, rendring for the same 6s 8d cornage, and 7d seawake, being of the yearly value of 5*l*.

Afterwards, we find Langrigg in the Porters and Osmunderleys. The Porters held the manor and old rent, and the Osmunderleys had the demesne and six tenements there, as appears by an inquisition *post mortem* of Cuthbert Osmunderley 4 Oct. 41 Eliz. who also died seised of six tenements in Whayrigg, one in Moor raw, one in Blencogoe, two in Bowaldeth, one in Armathwait, six in Oughterside, four in Meldrigg, seven in Waverton, and four in Louthwaite.

This family of Osmunderley (Osmotherly, Osmunderlaw) came from a place of that name in Lancashire, and was of great repute in the county of Cumberland. In the 21 Ric. 2. William Osmunderlaw represented the county of Cumberland in parliament. In the 4 Hen. 4. and 6 Hen. 5. he was sheriff
of

of the county. The last of the family, the reverend Salkeld Osmotherly, sold Langrigg (for they had also purchased Porter's part) to Thomas Barwise father of the present owner, in the year 1735.—The arms of Osmunderley are; Argent, a fess ingrailed, between 3 martlets Sable.

The Berwises also are a very ancient and respectable family in this county. Richard Barwise esquire was sheriff of the county several times in the reign of Cha. 1. his seat being then at Waverton. They were anciently possessed of Ireby, Illekirk, Blencogoe, and Deerham.—Their arms are; Argent, a chevron between three boars heads couped and muzzled Sable.

The abbey of Holme Cultram had divers possessions in Langrigg, which after the dissolution were granted (amongst others) to Thomas Dalston; viz. a messuage and tenement and 12 acres of arable land and a free rent of 3s 4d in the tenure of Paul Dovingby, a dove coat with the appurtenances in the tenure of John Surre, and a yearly rent of 5d and other services issuing of the lands late of Thomas Thurnebrand, and a parcel of land with the appurtenances in the tenure of William Wright.

GREENHOW adjoins to Langrigg, and is part of that township, where Mr. Brisco hath a good demesne and some tenants. He is of a younger branch of the Briscoes of Crofton, whose ancestor married the heiress of the Greenhows of Greenhow.

CROOKDAKE is also included in this township. It was for a long time the seat of a younger branch of the Musgraves of Musgrave and Edenhall. Amongst the knights fees in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found, that Cuthbert Musgrave son of Mungo held the manor and hamlet of Crookdake with the appurtenances of the king by knights service, and rendering for the same yearly 2s cornage by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland. He held also at the same time lands in many other places.

This family, like most others, ended in daughters; and Crookdake came with Anne eldest daughter of William Musgrave to Sir John Balantine who was born at Carros in Clydesdale and bred a physician, in which name and family it continued for three or four generations, and then this family also ended in a daughter and heir, the present owner, married to Lawson Dykes esquire a younger son of the family of Dykes of Warthole, who in the year 1773 had a licence from the crown to assume the surname and bear the arms of Balantine.

BROMFIELD and SCALES make the next township, and are situate about the middle of the parish. This was granted by Waldie first lord of Allerdale to Melbeth his physician, whose posterity took the name *de Bromfield*. But the patronage of the church he reserved out of that grant, and gave the same to the abbey of St. Mary's York. The said abbey had also lands at Bromfield, as likewise had the abbey of Holm Cultram; and by the general term *manor* being applied to them both, it is difficult to ascertain their separate possessions.

Soon after the foundation of the abbey of Holme Cultram, *Adam* son of *Thomas de Brunfeld* granted to the same abbey the *manor* of Brunfield, by the boundaries in the grant specified *.

After this grant, *Thomas de Brunfeld* (the said *Adam's* father) grants to the monks of Holme the cultivated lands in Brunfield called Northrig, with the marsh on the east part thereof †.

And *Henry* son of the said *Thomas* confirmed his father's grant, and further granted to the said monks two acres of land lying within one of their inclosures, for one mark of silver which they gave unto him for the same.

And *Walter* son of *Benedict* the priest quit-claimed to the monks all his right and claim of common of pasture in the marsh which *Adam* and *Thomas de Brunfeld* gave to the said monks.

Agnes daughter of *Adam White* of Brunfeld, carpenter, gave to the said monks five acres of arable land and one acre of meadow in the territory of Brunfeld; which grant *Thomas* son of *Thomas de Brunfeld* confirmed. And *Alan* son of *Henry de Brunfeld* quitted claim of all his right therein.

* Univerſis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis hæc literas viſuris vel auditoris, *Adam* filius *Thomæ de Brunfeld* ſalutem. Sciatis me, aſſenſu et voluntate hæredis mei, pro Dei amore et ſalute animæ meæ, et pro animabus patris mei at Agneis matris meæ, et pro animabus omnium antecellorum et ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, dediſſe, et hæc præſenti charta mea confirmaſſe, Deo et beatæ Mariæ et monachis de Holme, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemoſynam, manerium meum de Brunfeld per hæc diviſas, ſcilicet, ſicut *Langerig* bec deſcendit in ipſum mariſcum juxta *Litil-holm* interius, et ſic in tranſverſum ipſius mariſci verſus aquilonem, ſicut recta diviſa inter Brunfeld et *Langerig* ducit in *Aldelath* dub, et ſic deſcendendo per *Aldelath* dub uſque ad locum ubi *Cromboc* cadit in *Aldelath* dub et ſic aſcendendo per ipſum *Cromboc* uſque ad locum ubi foſſatum monachorum deſcendit in *Cromboc*, et ſic aſcendendo per ipſum foſſatum verſus occidentem uſque ad duram terram quæ eſt ad caput de *Endehou*, et ſic extendendo verſus occidentem ſemper ſicut dura terra et mariſcus ſibi obviant uſque ad locum ubi prædictus *Langerig* bec deſcendit in ipſum mariſcum. Tenendum et habendum de me et hæredibus meis, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis ſuis, ſine ullo retenemento, libere, quiete, et ſolute ab omni ſeculari ſervicio, conſuetudine, et exactione, et ita libere et quiete ſicut aliqua eleemoſyna poteſt teneri liberius, quietius, et melius. Et ego et hæredes mei warrantizabimus prædictis monachis prædictam eleemoſynam, et acquietabimus eam de omni ſervicio contra omnes homines imperpetuum. (*Regiſtr. Holme.*)

† Sciant tam præſentes quam futuri, quod ego *Thomas de Brunfeld* dedi, conceſſi, et hæc mea præſenti carta confirmavi, Deo et beatæ Mariæ et monachis de Holme, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemoſynam, pro ſalute animæ meæ et omnium antecellorum, &c. quandam culturam in territorio de Brunfeld quæ vocatur Northrig, cum mariſco ex orientali parte adjacente, per hæc diviſas, ſcilicet, a foſſato monachorum ex occidentali parte ipſius Northrig aſcendendo per mediam vallem ſicut foſſatum monachorum ducit uſque in *Pettips*, et inde circueundo ipſum Northrig ex aſtrali parte verſus orientem per idem foſſatum monachorum uſque in mariſcum, et ſic in directum verſus orientem uſque in *Cromboc*, quæ eſt diviſa inter Brunfeld et *Blencoggoe*, et ſic deſcendendo per ipſum *Cromboc* uſque in foſſatum monachorum quod circuit mariſcum quem *Adam* filius meus eiſdem monachis contulit in perpetuam eleemoſynam; et, de incremento, unam acram terræ arabilis propinquioris terræ eccleſiæ ex occidentali parte, cum omnibus communibus aſſamentis et libertatibus eiſdem villæ ad tantam terram pertinentibus, ſine ullo retenemento: Tenenda et habenda de me et hæredibus meis hæc omnia ſupradicta, ita libere et quiete et ſolute ab omni ſervicio, conſuetudine, et demanda, ſicut aliqua eleemoſyna poteſt teneri et haberi liberius, quietius, et melius. Et ego *Thomas* et hæredes mei warrantizabimus et acquietabimus hæc eleemoſynam prædictis monachis de omni ſervicio terreno, contra omnes homines in perpetuum. (*Regiſtr. Holme.*)

In the 20 Ed. 1. *Hugh* son of *Alan de Brunfeld* having a controversy with the said monks concerning common of pasture upon the aforesaid marsh, an agreement was made and a limitation prescribed within what places and at what times each of them respectively might depasture their cattle without the interruption of the other†. And there was a like agreement in the same year, between the said monks and *Ralph de Osmunderlawe* and *Agnes* his wife, and *Thomas de Laithes* and *Alice* his wife, concerning the said marsh.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, we find amongst the knights fees in Cumberland in the 35 Hen. 8. that *William Hutton* held the manor of Bromfield of the king *in capite* as of his manor of Papcastle, rendring for the same 18s 4d cornage, 10d seawake, 6d free rent, puture of the serjeants, and witnessman.

In the same year, July 15, the said king grants to *Thomas Dalston* esquire (amongst other particulars) one tenement in Bromfield with the appurtenances in the tenure of *John Scurre*, and one other tenement with the appurtenances in the tenure of *William Scurre*, late parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Holme in the county of Cumberland; paying for the same to the king yearly at the feast of St. Michael the archangel 3s 3½d.

And king Edward the sixth by letters patent dated the 25th day of August in the first year of his reign, in consideration that *Henry Thompson* had surrendered into the hands of the late king Henry the eighth, all the right, title, and interest which he had in the late hospital, commonly called *Maison Dieu* of Dover in the county of Kent, grants to the said *Henry Thompson* (*inter alia*) the whole manor of Brumfield, and the rectory and church of Brumfield,

† Sciant præsentēs et futuri, quod cum mota esset contentio inter Hugonem filium Alani de Brunfeld querentem, et dominum Robertum abbatem de Holme et ejusdem loci conventum defendentes, super communia pasturæ quam idem Hugo in marisco prædictorum abbatis et conventus de Brunfeld exigebat, quem quidem mariscum prædicti abbas et monachi conventus ex dono et concessione Adæ filii Thomæ de Brunfeld antecessoris prædicti Hugonis in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemosynam habuerunt et tenuerunt; tandem die Martis proxima post festum sancti Michaelis anno domini 1292º, et anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo, dicta contentio in hunc modum convenit, videlicet, quod dictus Hugo, pro bono pacis remisit et quietum clamavit, pro se et hæredibus suis in perpetuum, totum jus et clameum quod habuit vel habere poterit communicandi sive communiam exigendi quoquo modo in marisco prædicto, ita quod nec ipse Hugo nec hæredes sui in marisco prædicto aliquam communiam pasturæ de cætero ultra formam quæ sequitur exigere poterunt vel vindicare; quæ quidem forma talis est, quod prædicti abbas et conventus pro prædictis remissione et quieta clamatione concesserunt prædicto Hugoni, quod ipse Hugo et hæredes sui et eorum tenentes de Brunfeld communicare possint omni tempore propriis animalibus suis in parte occidentali dicti marisci infra divisas subscriptas, videlicet, ab illo fossato quod jacet propinquius versus occidentem in medio ejusdem marisci usque Langerig bec, et in longo et lato quamdiu illa pars marisci versus austrum et aquilonem infra dictum fossatum et Langerig bec se extendit. Et prædicti abbas et conventus pasturam illam maliciose per animalia sua non superonerabunt, ob quod dictus Hugo et hæredes sui et eorum tenentes concessione sibi facta minime gaudere poterunt in forma supradicta. Concesserunt insuper prædicti religiosi prædicto Hugoni et hæredibus suis, quod habere possint singulis annis imperpetuum, a die inventionis sanctæ crucis usque ad festum beati Petri ad vincula unum jumentum infra separalem clausuram marisci prædicti, quoties dicti religiosi infra eandem clausuram separalem cum Emisario infra festa prædicta habuerint. Et pro hac concessione, concessit prædictus Hugo pro se et hæredibus suis, quod prædicti abbas et conventus de toto residuo ejusdem marisci quocunque modo voluerint omni tempore valeant approbare. In cujus rei testimonium utraque pars alterius scripto alternatim sigillum suum apposuit. Testibus, &c. (*Registr. Holme.*)

with

with the appurtenances in the county of Cumberland, late belonging to the monastery of the blessed Mary nigh the walls of York; and all and singular granges, mills, messuages, houses, buildings, tofts, cottages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, commons, wastes, moors, mosses, turbary, woods, underwoods, waters, fisheries, pensions, procurations, tithes, oblations and obventions, rents, reversions, services, knights fees, wardships, marriages, escheats, reliefs, fines, amerciements, heriots, courts leet, view of frank pledge, waifs, estrays, goods of felons and fugitives, free warrens, and all other rights, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, privileges, profits, commodities, emoluments, possessions, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Brumfield aforesaid, to the said manor of Brumfield and to the said rectory of Brumfield, or to either of them in any wise belonging or appertaining; and all other messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and other possessions and hereditaments whatsoever in Brumfield aforesaid, to the said late monastery belonging: Which premisses are extended at the clear yearly value of 34*l*. To hold of the king *in capite* by the 40th part of one knight's fee; and rendering for the same yearly to the king, his heirs and successors, 3*l* 8*s*.

The above possessions afterwards became separated into many hands. The Porters of Weary-hall seem first to have had the largest share. Sir John Ballantine purchased the demesne at Scales of Mr. Joseph Porter; which Mr. Porter sold also the tenements of most of the tenants to freehold; the remainder, with the demesne lands at Langrigg hall, he sold to Osmotherly; and Osmotherly enfranchised the rest of the tenants and sold the demesne to Mr. Barwise, in whose family it still continues. The demesne and tithes of Bromfield are now held by Sir Gilfrid Lawson baronet; the demesne of Scales, and the tithes of Crookdake and Langrigg, by the heiress of Ballantine: West Newton by the inhabitants, who purchased the same of Thomas Simpson esquire of Carleton hall and Elizabeth his wife one of the sisters and coheirs of Christopher Pattinson esquire; Alanby and Mealrigg by Mr. Raincock of Penrith in right of his wife, another of the sisters and coheirs of the said Mr. Pattinson.

The church of Bromfield is dedicated to St. Kentigern or Mungo; and is valued in the king's books at 22*l*. The present yearly value is about 100*l*.

It was granted by Waldieve son of Gospatric as aforesaid to the abbey of St. Mary's York. And they had the patronage and advowson until the year 1302, when the abbot and convent, complaining of great losses they had lately sustained, and particularly of 300 marks yearly rent and 10,000 marks of mesne profits and costs recovered against them by the earl of Lincoln, prevail with the bishop of Carlisle to appropriate the rectory of Bromfield to their monastery; which he grants on condition of their securing 40 marks of yearly revenue to a vicar there, reserving at the same time to his see the collation of the vicar, in recompence of the injury by such appropriation accruing to the rights of his church of Carlisle. From which time the bishops have

have constantly collated to the vicarage. And in the next year, the abbot and convent gave a proxy to Adam de Twenge one of their monks and Simon de Leycestre clerk, to transact on their part with the bishop of Carlisle, and to take possession of the profits of the church of Bromfield for their use. And the same year the bishop collated *Ralph de Aile* to the vicarage of Bromfield.

In 1330, on the resignation of *William de Suthwerk* vicar of Bromfield, bishop Rofs collates *William de Otrington*. This resignation being made in favour of the bishop's chaplain, Suthwerk had a pension of ten marks out of the said vicarage.

In 1339, on a suggestion that the churches of Bromfield and Kirkby Stephen, after their being appropriated to St. Mary's York, were exempt from their former subjection to the bishops of Carlisle; the bishop protests (by an instrument signed in the presence of a notary apostolic) that it never was the intention of himself or his predecessors in any act of theirs, to countenance any such pretension.

In 1344, *Roger de Kirk Oswald* rector of Moresby in Lincolnshire, born in the diocese of Carlisle, and hoping to enjoy his health and friends better than he doth in Lincolnshire, desires a change with *Hugh de Whitelawe* vicar of Bromfield; who is also desirous of the change, because he is inclinable to study the laws in the university, and cannot so readily obtain leave of absence from a vicarage as a rectory. The reasons are approved by their respective diocesans; and the bishop of Carlisle, patron of both livings, collates the one and presents the other accordingly. This Hugh de Whitelawe had been collated to the vicarage of Bromfield this very year, on the death of William de Otrington.

In 1377, the said Roger de Kirk Oswald exchanged his vicarage for the rectory of Newbiggin; to which being presented by William de Crakanthorp he is instituted, and *John de Culwen* late rector of Newbiggin was collated to the vicarage of Bromfield.

In 1392, the chancel of the church of Bromfield being very ruinous, and it being alledged that the abbot and convent of St. Mary's York ought to repair the same; the said abbot and convent appear by their proctors Thomas Pygot prior of their cell at Wetherhall and Alan de Newark advocate in the court of York, and say, that John de Culwen the vicar ought to repair the same, and that it is well known that all his predecessors have been known to do so time out of mind. Which plea seems to have been allowed, the repairs of the chancel still lying upon the vicar.

In 1562, on the resignation of Sir *John King* vicar of Bromfield, Sir *John Corry* clerk was collated by bishop Best.

And two years after, on Corry's resignation, *Thomas Laythes* was collated.

In 1589, on Thomas Laythes's resignation, *Nicholas Dean*, M. A. was collated by bishop Meye.

In 1602, Nicholas Dean resigns, on being collated to the archdeaconry with the rectory of Salkeld by bishop Robinson, who thereupon collates Peter Beck, B. A.

During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, *William Grainger* vicar of Bromfield was ejected, and his successor seems to have been deprived after the Restoration by the Bartholomew act; for in 1663 *Richard Garth*, M. A. was collated to this vicarage, of whom there is this epitaph on the north side of the communion table:

Bromfield's pastor's here intomb'd,
Richard Garth, so was he nam'd,
God's word to 's flock he did declare,
Twice a day, and would not spare.
T' instruct the youth, help the needy,
Visit the sick, always ready.
To end debate amongst his neighbours,
Now he rests from all his labours.
Rebellious spirits he always did hate,
Obedient to the church, true to the state.
Now with heaven's quire he sings
An anthem to the king of kings. 1673.

On the said Mr. Garth's death, *William Sill*, M. A. was collated by bishop Rainbow.

In 1681, *John Child*, B. D. was collated by the same bishop; of whom there is the following epitaph in the chancel:

Depositu[m] Johannis Child, vicarii hujus ecclesiæ, S. T. B. Cultus primitivi contra papistas et sectarios assertoris seduli: Qui neglectus vixit, ac lætus obiit, in ἀληγοροφία beatæ resurrectionis. Tu vero, viator, mortem meditari et ultimum judicium expectare cures.

In 1692, *John Proctor*, M. A. was collated by bishop Smith. This Mr. Proctor greatly repaired the vicarage house, and built a very good tithe barn of brick at Blencogoe, where that part of the corn tithe arises with which the vicarage is endowed.

In 1714, *Joseph Rothery*, M. A. was collated by bishop Nicolson.

In 1717, *Jeremiah Nicolson*, M. A. by the same bishop.

In 1733, *William Wikinso[n]*, M. A. was collated by bishop Waugh.

In 1752, *Obadiab Yates*, M. A. by bishop Osbaldiston.

And in 1765, *William Raincock*, M. A. by bishop Lyttelton.

In the church are two large isles; whereof that on the north belongs to the house of Crookdake: the other, fronting it, belongs to the estate at Newton; but the Martindales, from whom it came, have reserved a burying-place here, and in consideration thereof are obliged to keep the windows in good order. In one of these is painted *William Martindale* 1701. The other repairs are charged on the house of Newton.

In the north wall of the church is an old arched tomb, over which is inscribed,

Here lies intomb'd, I dare undertake,
The noble warrior Adam of Crookdake, knight, 1514.

In Bromfield, before the dissolution of the religious houses, was a CHANTRY pretty largely endowed, as appears from the grant thereof by king Edward the sixth, who by letters patent bearing date Jan. 30, in the 3d year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dalston esquire and William Denton gentleman (amongst other particulars) the chantry of St. George the martyr lying in Bromfield in the county of Cumberland, and the yearly rent of 12*s* and services issuing out of lands and tenements in Bromfield late the inheritance of Richard Coldall, and the yearly rent of 2*s* and services issuing out of lands and tenements in Bromfield late John Wilkinson's, and the rent of 14*d* and services issuing out of lands and tenements late John Harrison's in Bromfield aforesaid, also the rent of 7*d* and services issuing out of the lands and tenements late of John Lyon in Bromfield aforesaid, and the rent of 2*s* and services issuing of the lands and tenements late of William Coldall in Bromfield aforesaid; and also four messuages and tenements in the tenure of Thomas Lowes, Thomas Plaskett, and Richard Plaskett lying in Dundraw, to the said chantry belonging; also one messuage and tenement with the appurtenances in Crokedake in the tenure of William Bewley, one messuage and tenement in Langrigg in the tenure of Robert Martindale, and all those lands, tenements and hereditaments in the tenure of David Matthewman, Isabel Sym, and Miles Chamber in Meldrigg; one messuage and tenement in Grenesdale in the tenure of Thomas Walby, and the hereditaments called Garths in Dowbeck, all in the county of Cumberland, to the said chantry in Bromfield belonging.

The SCHOOL at Bromfield was founded and endowed by Richard Ofmotherly of London, merchant taylor, in 1612; who was a native of this parish. He left 10*l* *per annum* to be paid to the schoolmaster by the merchant taylors company. There was also a long time ago 80*l* raised in the parish for the same use, but by some means or other 16*l* of it is lost, so that the yearly interest thereof is only 3*l* 4*s*. The parishioners add 12*s* to it by way of assessment. The schoolmaster is generally the parish clerk, which place is worth about 3*l* a year. So that the whole united salary is about 16*l* 16*s*.

BLENCOGOE and DUNDRAW are in this parish; but being in Cumberland Ward, we refer them to be treated of there.

In 1747, it was certified that there were in the parish about 307 families; 17 of which were quakers, 4 presbyterians, and one anabaptist.

PARISH OF HOLM CULTRAM.

THE next and last parish within this ward is the HOLM, which was demesne of Allerdale; but king Stephen having given Cumberland and the earldom of Huntington to prince Henry eldest son and heir apparent of David king of Scots (for which Henry did homage, his father refusing them upon those

terms, because he had sworn to acknowledge no other sovereign of England but the empress Matilda) the said Henry in the year 1150 gave two parts in three of the Holme to the abbey, and the remaining third to Alan son of Waldieve for his hunting there, but Alan instantly gave the said third part to the abbey, as that which the said Henry had given him at the foundation of the abbey; and Waldieve son of the said Alan consented to the grant which his father had made: Which grant the said Henry confirmed†. And David king of Scots father of the said Henry‡, and Malcolm king of Scots son of the said Henry, confirmed the grant which the said Henry had made‡.

At the death of king Stephen, Henry son of the empress Matilda, being the second of that name king of England, entered to Cumberland, which Stephen had before given to prince Henry of Scotland, and therefore the monks acknowledged him their founder; and he granted them by his charter the whole island of Holme and Raby by their right bounds, with timber and pasture in the forest of Inglewood*; which grant his sons and successors Richard* and John confirmed. The boundaries by Richard's charter are thus ascertained: By a little fyke that falls into Wampole at Kirkbride, ascending that fyke unto Cokelayk as the moss and hard ground meet, thence through the middle of the moss between Waythelholm and Laurence holm, and so cross the moss and wood to Anterpot, thence down Waver to the place where Waver and Crombok meet, thence up Crombok till it receives Wytheskeld, so up that fyke unto the head, then turning west unto a fyke that compasseth Middlerigg on the north and west till it fall into Polnewton, so as Polnewton falls into the sea, thence along the coast unto the foot of Wathepol, and so up Wathepol unto Kirkbride aforesaid.

All this was forest at the first foundation of the kings: But the monks presently erected five granges for husbandry, at Raby, at Mawbergh, at Skinburne, at Culshaw, and at Newton Arloshi; and turned all into tillage, meadow, and pasture. And they soon after were endowed with many other lands, tenelements, and hereditaments. Particularly,

Anthony de Lucy gave them dead wood in his woods of ALLERDALE, for fuel for the abbey, and coal wood for their forges within Holm Cultram, but not to have coal wood for their iron mines without special licence of him or his heirs||.

Richard de Alneburgh and *William* son of *Simon Sheftling*, lords of Alneburgh and Deerham, gave them a fishing at the mouth of the river ALNE\$. And *William de Holdernefs* gave a toft and croft in ALNEBURGH\$.

Alice de Romeley gave three acres of land and a quarry at ASPATRICK, with common of pasture for 10 oxen, 10 cows, 1 bull, and their produce for two years; also for two horses, and 40 sheep\$.

Galiene, daughter of *Richard de Hervi*, gave three acres of arable land at BLENCOGGON, and pasture for 100 sheep, 28 cows, and their produce for two

† Appendix, N° 14.
Mon. 885.

‡ Appendix, N° 15.
|| 3 Dugd. Mon. 34.

‡ 3 Dugd. Mon. 34.
§ Registr. Holm.

• 1 Dugd.

years,

years, 1 bull, and 2 horses, for maintenance of the infirm poor. And *Mariory* daughter of *Galiene* gave two bovates of land there. And *Adam* son of *Dolphin de Langrigg* half an acre §.

Thomas de Lassels gave pasture for their swine in the woods of *BOLTON*, except in the time of pannage †.

Adam de Harrais gave them lands in *BRANSTIBET* ‡.

Thomas de Brunfeld gave lands at *BROMFIELD*, by metes and bounds in the grant specified †. *Adam* son of *Thomas de Brunfeld* gave the manor of *Bromfield* †. *Henry* son of *Thomas de Brunfeld* gave two acres of land there *. And *Agnes* daughter of *Adam White* gave five acres of arable and one of meadow *.

At *BURGH*, *Hugh de Morvil* gave the church, out of the profits thereof to find lights, wine, and all necessaries for the ornament of their church of *Holm Cultram*, and for the service of the altar there *. He gave to them also a net at *Solleburgh* and in all other places upon *Eden* in common with the inhabitants of *Burgh*, with room to dry their nets *.—*Richard de Lucy* (husband of *Ada* elder daughter of *Hugh de Morvil*) confirmed the said grant of the church of *Burgh*: As did also his younger daughter *Joan* wife of *Richard Gernun*; which *Joan* granted to them also common of pasture at *Burgh* *.—After them, *Thomas de Multon* confirmed the said grant, and granted to them two nets in the fishery of *Eden* for every carucate of land which they had at *Burgh* *. He granted to them also a toft and croft at *Burgh* *.—And pope *Innocent* the fifth by his bull confirms to them the church of *Burgh*, and further grants, that they may retain the whole profits thereof to their own use for the purposes of hospitality and maintenance of the poor; saving thereout a sufficiency to maintain a chaplain *.

John Franceys parson of *Caldbeck*, with consent of the bishop as ordinary and also as patron, and of the prior and convent of *Carlisle*, granted to them a moiety of an inclosure called *Warnel bank* in *CALDBECK*. Which grant was confirmed by king *Hen. 3* *.—And *William* son of *Patric de Caldebeck* granted ten acres and an half in *Eskebend* in *Caldbeck* *.

Guido a merchant and burgher in *CARLISLE* granted to them an house in *Ricardgate*; the monks to pay the housegavil thereof as of a free burgage. And *Henry* son of *William* gave them his messuage nigh *St. Mary's* churchyard towards the castle, whereon he had built two houses; to find a light at the altar for private masses *.

Lambert de Multon gave them liberty to dig for, get, and carry away iron ore in *COUPLAND*; they paying for the same half a mark of silver yearly ‖.

Richard de Herez gave them the meadow grounds between *CROMBOC* and *WAVER*, just before the meeting of those two rivers **.

Gilbert son of *Gilbert de Dundraw* gave 24 acres of land at *DISTINGTON*, and pasture there for 600 sheep, 7 cows, 1 bull, 2 horses, and 8 oxen. And *Hugh de Moresby* gave 6 acres of arable land there, and 4 of meadow **.

§ Registr. Holm.

† Vid. Bolton.

‡ Registr. Holm.

† Vid. Bromfield.

• Registr. Holm.

‖ 3 Dugd. Mon. 51.

** Registr. Holm.

Roger de Lyndeby gave, with his body, 7 acres of land at *DUNDRAKE*, under a yearly rent of 2s 4d payable to the lord of *Dundrake**.

Robert Turp gave 14 acres of land at *EDENHALL*, part of his demesne there; with pasture for 700 sheep. And *Alan Turp* gave a meadow there, by metes and bounds*.

William earl of *Albemarle* gave an iron mine at *EGREMONT*†.

Thomas son of *Gospatric* son of *Orme*, with the assent of *Alan* his brother, gave the grange of *FLIMBY* and common of pasture at *Seton*, *Camberton*, and *Kernepot*. And *Alice de Romeley* gave common of pasture on *Brechtton* moor for the cattle of their grange of *Flimby***.

And king *Edward* the first granted to them free warren at *Flimby*‡.

William son of *Orme de Ireby* gave his dwelling house at *GILCRUX*, with the garden, orchard, and other appurtenances; and the grange thereunto belonging, and 21 acres of land††. And the abbot of *Caldre* paid to them yearly half a mark for certain lands in *Gilcrux*‡.

Agnes daughter of *Adam de Harrais* gave one acre and half a perch in *HARRAIS*§§.

Robert de Brus gave a capital messuage at *HERTERPOL*; and *Peter le Graunt* gave lands and houses there, for which *Robert le Graunt* bound himself and his heirs by oath to pay 20s yearly§§.

King *John* granted to them the hermitage of *St. HILDA*, with liberty for 40 cows in the forest of *Inglewood* and their young till two years old, and for as many horses and oxen as will be sufficient to cultivate their lands there§.

Richard earl *Strongbow*, *John de Curcy*, and others, gave divers possessions in *IRELAND*‡‡.

Gospatric son of *Orme* gave a moiety of the vill of *KELTON*‡‡.

William de la Ferte released to them all his right in certain waste ground nigh *KIRKBRIDE*‡‡.

Waldeve son of *Gamel* son of *Whelp* gave the land called *Tofts and Hale* at *KIRKBY THORE*; also a marsh there, with two acres of land at the head thereof.—*Laurence* son of *Robert*, steward of *Newbiggin*, gave all the lands called *Sperstamrig*, and all his part of the marsh between *Newbiggin* and them, and common of pasture in *Newbiggin* field for 360 sheep, 20 cows, 1 bull, and 30 oxen.—*John de Veteripont* gave a farm called *Castlerig*, containing 25½ acres; also pasture for 400 sheep, 20 wethers, and as many oxen, cows, and horses as they shall need to till their ground at *Hale*, 6 sows, and 1 boar; with furze, peats, and turbary.—*Arnald de Kirkby Thore* gave two acres in *Sandflath*.—*Adam* son of *Liulph* gave all the land which was his father's in the fields called *Morlands* at *Kirkby Thore* towards *Sourby*; with 3 acres of arable land of his own, with the meadows adjoining thereto in the territory of *Kirkby Thore*.—*Fulk* and *Amasia* his wife gave two acres of land toward *Warkebirth*.—*Robert de Broy* and *Amabil* his wife gave 16 acres in the territory of

* Registr. Holm.

† 3 Dugd. Mon. 58.

** Registr. Holm.

‡ Appendix, N° 13.

†† Registr. Holm.

‡ Stevens's Monasticon, Appendix, 208.

§§ Registr. Holm.

§ Vid. Ile Kirk.

‡‡ Registr. Holm.

Kirkby Thore, with a marsh at the head thereof.—*Adam* son of *Waldeve de Kirkby Thore* gave 5 acres of arable lands in the territory of *Kirkby Thore*.—*Alan* son of *Waldeve* gave one toft and one croft in the vill of *Kirkby Thore*, and 8 acres in the territory thereof.—*Gilbert* son of *Adam de Kirkby Thore* gave ten acres upon *Wartbebergh*.—*Amabil* daughter of *Robert de Bereford*, and widow of *Robert de Broy*, gave all her land in *Maidengate*, and two acres at the head of that land ††.

Hugh de Morvil gave pasture at LAYSINGBY for 500 sheep, 10 oxen, 10 cows and their young for one year, 1 bull, 2 horses, 4 acres of arable land, and 9 acres of meadow, with common of pasture in all his demesne lands there †. He also afterwards, with his body, gave other lands there †.

Renald de Carlisle gave NEWBY near Carlisle, with a reservation of 10s yearly rent to him and his heirs ††.

Adam son of *Ketel de Newton* gave common of pasture for all the cattle of their grange of Maiburgh, over all his land at NEWTON, except corn and meadow ground; and liberty to make a watercourse over his land from Polnewton to Maiburgh.—*Richard* son of *Ketel de Newton* gave 8 acres of land at Newton.—And *Adam* son of *Edward de Newton* gave two oxgangs of land there ††.

Henry de Derham, with consent of his wife Maud, gave half an acre in ORMESBY. And *Christian de Derham*, widow of Michael de Clifton, gave all her lands there ††.

Alice daughter of *Roger* son of *Gerard* gave divers parcels of land in the territory of SACMIRDAGH, with common of pasture for 8 oxen, 2 horses, 60 ewes, and as many goats with their young for three years ††.

Walter de Berkele, chamberlain of SCOTLAND, granted to them lands in Galloway; which grant was confirmed by William king of Scotland §.—*Christian* bishop of Glasgow, becoming professed of the Cistercian order, and of the house of Holm Cultram, gives his body to be buried there, and therewith the grange of *Kirkwinny*; and charges all men to protect and defend the same grange, as they tender the blessing of God and of himself; and threatens, if they do otherwise, that they shall incur the papal excommunication, the curses of almighty God and of himself, and the pains of eternal fire ||.—And *Jocelin* bishop of Glasgow granted to them the chapel of *Kirkwinny*; which grant was confirmed by pope Innocent the fifth †*.—And *Robert* king of Scots, for the health of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, and especially of his father whose body was interred in the church of St. Mary of Holm Cultram, quits claim to them of an annual rent of 10l which they paid out of their lands in Galloway †*.—And they had several other possessions in Scotland, given by private persons. And king Edward the first of England gave them 300 marks yearly out of forfeited estates in Scotland, by his charter dated at Cordoyl in Scotland, Sept. 25. in the 30th year of his reign †. Witnesses, *Walter* bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, *John* bishop of Cordoyl,

†† Registr. Holm.
|| Appendix, N^o. 16.

† v. Lazonby.
†* Registr. Holm.

†† Registr. Holm.
† Appendix, N^o. 17.

§ 3 Dugd. Mon. 38.

John earl of Warrene, Thomas de Lasce earl of Nicole, Thomas earl of Lancaster, Guy earl of Warwyk, Henry de Percy, Robert Fitzwalter, Robert de Clifford, and others †.

Gunild daughter of *Henry* son of *Arthur* lord of Millom, in her widowhood, granted to them all the lands in *Lekeley* or *SEATON*, which her father had given her in marriage, and that they may have shields for their cattle in *Crocherk*, and common of pasture within the forest, so far as the cattle may go and return home at night †.—*Thomas* son of *Gospatric* gave 8 acres of land in *Seton*, adjoining to 32 acres of their own there; and one net in *Derwent*, and one toft nigh the bank, where they may abide and manage the fishery ††.—And *John* son of *Alan de Camberton* releaseth to them a pool which they had made or should make to turn the water of *Derwent*, or so much thereof as should be prejudicial to their fishery of *Seton* ††.

Brice de Penrith gave *St. SWITHIN's* holme, adjoining to the river *Eamont* nigh *Penrith* §.

The lands on the west side of *WAVERTON Magna* were given by *Adam* son of *Gamel*; and other lands there by *Roger* son of *Gillestephen* **.

John Gernon and *Margaret* his wife gave the church of *WIGTON*, with some lands on condition that the abbot and monks should establish a chantry there; which being done, the church was soon after appropriated ‖. *Adam* son of *Lambert*, gave another parcel of land at *Wigton* §§. And *Udard* son of *Adam* another parcel, and pasture for 10 cows with their young for two years, 2 horses, and 10 sheep with their young for one year §§.

William earl of *Albemarl* gave a forge at *WYNEFEL*, with wood for charcoal §§.

Besides these several possessions, they had several privileges and exemptions granted to them by the kings of this realm, together with a confirmation of all former grants; as particularly, freedom from shires, and hundreds, and wapentakes, and toll, and theam, and infangthief, and assart, and waste (except in the king's forests), and from regard of the forest, and escape, and amerciements, and geld, and danegeld, and assizes, and seaward, and castle-work, and tallage, and cornage, and passage, and stallage, and scutage, and aids of sheriffs, and in general all secular exaction §§.

Also they had many privileges and exemptions, with confirmations of charters, by the bulls of many of the popes. As a specimen whereof, we have inserted in the Appendix, as being one of the amplest and most specific, the bull of pope Clement the third in the year 1190 †.

This monastery was not one of the mitred or parliamentary kind, yet the abbot was sometimes summoned to that great assembly, as particularly in the 23, 24, 28, 32, and 34 of Ed. 1. and in the beginning of the reign of Ed. 2.

† Registr. Holm.
** Registr. Holm.

† Appendix, N^o 5.
‖ Dugd. Mon. 886.

†† Registr. Holm.
§§ Registr. Holm.

§ Appendix, N^o 18.
† Appendix, N^o 19.

IN the year 1301, bishop Halton being informed, that the inhabitants of the village or town near the port in SKINBURNESE were at a great distance from all manner of divine service, grants a power to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram to erect a church there, which should be endowed with all manner of tithes, and enjoy all parochial rights. The abbot and convent to have the advowson, and the bishop of Carlisle and his successors all ordinary jurisdiction. The town of Skinburnese was at this time not only privileged with a market, but seems also to have been the chief place for the king's magazines in these parts for supplying the armies then employed against the Scots. But the case was most miserably altered very soon after. For in 1305, we find it thus mentioned in the parliament records; "At the petition of the abbot requesting that whereas he had paid a fine of 100 marks to the king for a fair and market to be had in Skinburnese, and now that town together with the way leading to it is carried away by the sea, the king would grant that he may have such fair and market at his town of Kirkeby Johan instead of the other place afore said, and that his charter upon this may be renewed; It is answered, Let the first charter be annulled, and then let him have a like charter in the place as he desireth †." And for the same reason, as it seemeth, the church also was removed to Kirkby Johan or Newton Arlosh: For the same bishop, by his charter bearing date at Linstock the 11th of April 1303, setting forth that the lands and possessions of the abbot and convent at Holm Cultram are far distant from and not within the limits of any parish, and considering their impoverished condition by the hostile invasions and depredations of the Scots, grants to them licence to build a chapel or church within their territory of Arlosh, with all parochial rights, and all the tithes within their territories to the use of their monastery, with power to them to present a priest for institution upon a vacancy, allowing him 4*l* a year, and room for an house and curtilage. And in token of subjection, he to pay out of the said 4*l* half a mark yearly to the bishop in the name of a cathedraticum, and 40*d* to the archdeacon for procurations ‡.

The abbey was surrendered to the crown by the abbot *Borrowdale*, March 6, in the 29 Hen. 8. being then valued at 427*l* 19*s* 3*d*, which in present value would amount to upwards of 2000*l*. The said abbot was appointed parson of the supposed rectory of Holm Cultram for life, and had a book returned him containing an account of all the tithe big, meal, oats, and money, which had been paid by the parishioners to the abbot and convent *.

Queen

† Ryley, 245, 246.

‡ 3 Dugd. Mon. 35.

* Viz. Sowterfield; 7 sheeps and 3 bushels of big meal, and 8*s*.

Adlath; 2 sheeps and a peck of big.

New Cowper; 6 bushels of big meal.

Edderside; 6 sheeps of the same.

Plasket lands; 12 bushels of the same.

Tarnes; 3 sheeps, 3 bushels and an half.

Polla'how; 5 sheeps and 11 bushels.

Fowlesyke; 3 sheeps and 4 bushels.

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Hielaws;

Queen Mary by her charter dated the 2d of May in the first year of her reign, granted this rectory (together with those of Southpetheryne in the county of Cornwall, and Seifton in the county of Leicester) to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford; with the advowson of the vicarage, and all tithes and other profits and emoluments whatsoever to the said rectory and church of Holm Cultram and to the chapel of Newton Arlosh belonging or in any wise appertaining. And this rectory hath ever since been granted out upon lease by the university; as first, to John Eswicke for 25 years, next to Roger Marbeck and Richard Hawson for 21 years, then to Sir Arthur Aty for 30 years, then to Sir George Dalston for 31 years, and is now and for many years hath been upon lease in the Crofton family.

The vicarage in king Henry the eighth's valuation is rated at 6*l* 13*s* 4*d*, and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 45*l*, and is now nearly the same, *viz.* 40*l* paid by the lessee of the great tithes, a small piece of ground worth about 12*s* *per annum*, and the surplice fees.

Hielaws; 6 sheeps.

Abby Cowbier; 5 sheeps and an half.

Dubmill; 13 bushels and an half.

Mawbrugh Senior; 6 sheeps, and 8 bushels and 3 pecks.

Mawbrugh Junior; 5 sheeps and 9 bushels.

Mawbrugh Beck; 15 bushels and an half.

Wolfsye; 4 sheeps, 4 bushels and a peck.

Blatterles; 7 bushels and an half.

Silleth; 14*s* in money.

Coats; two tenements uncharged.

Skinburnese; 7 sheeps, 11 bushels and an half of barley.

Hayrigg; 20 bushels of meal.

Mireside; 7 sheeps and 2 bushels of meal, and half a sheep of barley.

Calvoe; 3 sheeps and 2 bushels of barley, 1 bushel and an half of meal, and 3 sheeps and 2 pecks of oats.

Brownrigg; 3 sheeps and 3 bushels and an half of barley, and 5 bushels and 3 pecks of meal.

Sivill; 2 sheeps and 2 bushels of meal, 6 sheeps and an half of barley, and 8 bushels of oats.

Sandenhouse; 4 sheeps of meal.

Sandenhouse grange; 14 bushels of barley.

Newton Arlosh; 19 sheeps, 1 bushel, and 1 peck of barley.

Salt Coates; 22 bushels of meal.

Mofs Side; 3 bushels of meal, and 6 bushels of oats.

Rabie; 2 sheeps and 9 bushels of meal.

Robert Chambre payeth yearly at Easter for all manner of tithe at Raby Coat, 6*s* 8*d*.

Raby Grange; one sheep and 2 bushels of barley.

Acredale, &c.

To this are to be added the following sums, several whereof are not reckoned in the abbot's book otherwise than at the will and pleasure of the rector; that is, as it seemeth, as he and the parishioners could agree:

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Bletterley (beside the meal as above)	5	3	5
New Cowper	1	8	4
The tenants of Silleth	0	14	0
Robert Barwis	0	8	0
The Acredale tithe	0	7	0
Thomas Chambre	0	6	8

or 12 bushels of big.

There is no charge upon this vicarage of first fruits, tenths, synodals, or procurations.

The first vicar that we meet with after the dissolution of the abbey, was Sir *William Robinson*; who resigning in 1564, Sir *George Stubb* clerk was instituted on a presentation by Humphrey Mitchel gentleman who had a grant of this avoidance from the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford.

In 1576, bishop Barnes (upon lapse) collates Sir *William Adcock* to the vicarage of Holme Cultram, *alias* Newton Arlosh.

And in the next year, on the cession of William Adcock, the same bishop collates Sir *Henry Symson* clerk, to the said vicarage, as belonging to his gift and collation in full right.

In 1578, on the death of the said Henry Symson, bishop Meye collates in like manner Sir *Christopher Symson* clerk as of his own right.

In 1581, on the resignation of Christopher Symson, the same bishop collates Sir *Edward Mandevil* clerk. In whose time there is the following entry in the parish register: Memorandum; The steeple of the church, being of the height of 19 fathoms, suddenly fell down to the ground, upon the first day of January in the year 1600, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and by the fall thereof brought down a great part of the chancel, both timber, lead, and walls; and after the said fall, the same continued in a very ruinous condition for the space of two years; during which time, there was much lead, wood, and stone carried away. There was present at the fall Robert Chamber and myself (Edward Mandevile, then vicar there) both of us being within the church at the very time of the fall, and yet by the good pleasure of God we escaped all perils.—In 1602, by means of the bishop of Carlisle a commission was granted by the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford under their common seal, to George Curwen gentleman and me Edward Mandevile, for re-edifying a comely and sufficient chancel, taking and having towards the work the old materials of the chancel which was fallen and shrunk, with the price of the lead so fallen to rebuild a new one; which commission was executed by me Edward Mandevile accordingly in 1602 and 1603. This work came to 180*l* and odds.—This work being finished, it so happened, that upon Wednesday the 18th of April 1604, one Christopher Hardon, carrying a live coal and a candle into the roof of the church, to search for an iron chisel which his brother had left there, and the wind being exceeding strong and boisterous, it chanced that the coal blew out of his hand into a daw's nest which was within the roof of the church, and forthwith kindled the same, which set the roof on fire, and within less than three hours it consumed and burned both the body of the chancel, and the whole church, except the south side of the low church, which was saved by means of a stone vault. Upon which great mishap, Thomas Chamber and William Chamber did most untruly and maliciously put a bill into the exchequer, therein alledging that the said Hardon did burn the church wilfully, by the procurement of Thomas Hardon cousin of the said Christopher Hardon and me Edward Mandevile, to whom the said Christopher was servant. This false accusation they went about to prove by divers wit-

nesses, but they failed in the proof; and so the matter, when it came before the court, was dismissed.—In the same year 1604, I the said Edward Mandevile did re-edify the chancel of the said church of my own voluntary will, which cost me 88*l* and some odd money. And in the year 1606, the parishioners were commanded by the bishop to repair the body of the church, who were taxed so to do by the churchwardens and the sixteen men, who were appointed for that purpose.

The said Edward Mandevile died soon after, and in the year 1607 *Robert Mandevile*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation by the university.

In 1632, on the death of *Thomas Jefferson* late vicar, *Charles Robson*, S. T. B. was instituted on a like presentation; concerning whom we find a case stated in the year 1636, and an advocate's opinion thereupon. Mr. Robson, being bachelor of divinity, demanded of the parish an hood proper to his degree. The question was, Whether the ordinary of the place hath power to command the churchwardens and parishioners at their charges to provide an hood for the vicar, he being a graduate; because, 1. The said parish was never before charged in this kind. 2. The vicars there have respectively either bought themselves hoods, or brought the same with them. 3. The present vicar there hath at all times since his first coming to his vicarage, which is five years and more, worn a hood of his own, at such times as by the canons he is enjoined to wear the same, till within this half year last past.—Answer. In this case I am of opinion, that the ordinary cannot compel the churchwardens to provide their parish priest an hood at the parish charge, because an hood is *habitus scholasticus*, and doth not belong to a priest *quatenus* a priest, but to a scholar *quatenus* a graduate in the university, where (at least in Oxford) every graduate is bound *habere intra quindenam habitum de proprio gradu competentem*. And in this case, as it is propounded, if the three reasons be proved, it will make the matter still more clear that the churchwardens are not to provide the hood; though the ordinary may compel a priest who is a graduate, to wear his hood, according to the 58th canon.

In 1638, on the death of *Charles Robson*, *William Head*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation by the university.

In like manner, *John Hewitt*, M. A. in 1684.

John Holmes, M. A. in 1687.

John Ogle, B. A. in 1694.

Thomas Jefferson, M. A. in 1715.

Thomas Boak, B. A. in 1730.

Matthew Kay, M. A. in 1766: now D. D.

Bishop Nicolson gives the following account of the CHURCH of Holm Cultram from his personal survey in the year 1703. “The porch on the west side seems to have been built by Robert Chamber abbot*; there being his rebus or device on the inside of the roof, *viz.* a bear chained to a pastoral staff struck

* He was abbot here about 26 years in the reigns of king Hen. 7. and king Hen. 8. His three brothers Thomas, Richard, and Laurence, it is said, were all abbots at different places at the same time.

through a mitre, as also this inscription round the top of the door,—*Robertus Chamber fecit fieri hoc opus, A. D. M.D.VII.*

Under which, on the north side of the entrance,

*Exultemus Domino Regi summo, qui
hunc sanctificavit tabernaculum.*

On the south,

Non est aliud nisi domus Dei et porta cæli.

Below these are the king's arms, France and England quartered; and, I suppose, those of the abbey, a cross fleury and lion rampant.

On the west side of the church, and under where there hath been a statue on the north side of the porch,

Lady deyr save Robert Chamber.

On the side of a window in the same wall,

Orate pro anima Roberti Chamber



(This last Gothic capital standing for the word Abbatis.)

The cross ile and quire are both gone; but in the latter lies a great blue marble stone, whereon there have been anciently several inscriptions in brass, said to be the grave stone of this abbot Robert.

Under the west end of this, on a free stone, is this legend,

Nov. 8, 1619.

Thomas Chamber of Raby Coat
buried. Married Ann Musgrave
daughter of Jack.

About which are the following epitaphs upon other persons of the same family:

October 21, 1586.

Here lyeth Ann Musgrave being
murdered the 19 of the said month,
with the shot of a pistol in her own
house at Raby Coat, by one Robert
Beckworth. She was daughter of Jack
Musgrave, cap^t of Beawcastle, kn^t.
She was married to Thomas Chamber
of Raby Coat, and had issue six sons,
videl. Robert, Thomas, John, Row. Arth.
Will. and a daughter Florence.

April 5, 1620.

Here lyeth Jane Barbara first wife
to Fergus Gram of Nunnery,
and second wife of Thomas Chamber
of Raby Coat.

Feb. vii, 1655.

John Chamber, till death brought him here,
Maintained still the custome clear:

The church, the wood *, and parish right,
 He did defend with all his might :
 Kept constant holy sabbath daies,
 And did frequent the church alwaies :
 Gave alms truely to the poor,
 Who dayly fought it at his door :
 And purchas'd land as much and more
 Than all his elders did before.
 He had four children with two wives,
 They died young, the one wife survives.
 None better of his rank could be
 For liberal hospitallitie.

“ The inside of the church (the bishop proceeds) was full of water, the rain falling in plentifully every where. The parishioners about 15 or 16 years before took off the lead from the south ile (the arches of which are dropping down) to cover that on the north. The fabric is large, though only the body of the church is standing, of nine arches on each ile, and very high.”

Dr. Waugh, the late chancellor, gives the following account : “ When I first came into the jurisdiction, I found both church and chancel in a most ruinous condition. After having often applied to the university by the vice-chancellor in vain, I sent out process to their farmer, to shew cause why the tithes should not be sequestred ; which made them in earnest set about the repair of the chancel, and their example was soon followed (after my viewing and threatening a little) by the parishioners. They now roofed with lead the large middle ile, took away the side iles and part of the chancel, and made the whole one good building. It is neatly and conveniently seated with handsome galleries, and is altogether a beautiful church ; but, though it stands high, strangely damp. The body of the church, exclusive of the chancel, contains 93 pews, the galleries 48, in all 141 ; and hold, one with another, six people each, in all 846.”

In 1730, it was certified, that there were in this parish 479 families ; of which, quakers 30, presbyterians 4, anabaptists 4.

In the year 1607, there being some controversy concerning the payment of the wages of the *parish clerk* or *sexton*, the same having been paid in an uncertain manner, and the clerk claiming the same to be paid in meal, and no certain measure thereof ascertained ; it was agreed and ordered by the 16 men, with the consent of the other parishioners, that for the future there shall be one person who shall be both parish clerk and schoolmaster, and that he shall have for his wages for every copyhold tenement and lease within the said parish which

* The wood here mentioned was the wood of Wedholme, which queen Elizabeth granted to the tenants for repairing the sea banks. This wood, after many misapplications (as it is said), was finally sold by the 16 men in 1761 for 2200*l*. ; and the herbage not being theirs, it is not likely that there will be any further spring : This herbage belongs to Sir James Lowther baronet, having been purchased heretofore of Mr. Lamplugh of Ribton.

pays yearly above 18*d* rent, 4*d*; and for every cottager and undertenant 2*d*; to be collected yearly at Easter by such person; who shall be chosen by the 16 men, and approved by the ordinary: And that he shall have further such sum quarterly for every scholar as the 16 men shall from time to time direct.—Which order is still observed.

Unto whom the manor and demesne of Holm Cultram were first granted after the dissolution of the monasteries we have not found. They are at present the property of the heir of the late John Stephenson esquire, commonly called Governor Stephenson. Whilst they continued in the hands of the crown, there was a survey made in the 12th year of queen Elizabeth as follows:

ARTICLES to be done and executed by Henry lord Scroope lord warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, John Swift esquire one of the auditors of the exchequer, Richard Ashton esquire receiver general of our county of Cumberland, Anthony Barwise esquire, John Dalston esquire, and George Lampugh esquire, appointed by William lord marquess of Winchester lord high treasurer of England, and Sir Walter Mildmay knight chancellor of the queen's majesty's court of exchequer and under-treasurer of the same court, by virtue of the queen's majesty's commission under the great seal of England bearing date at Westminster the 12th day of June in the 12th year of her majesty's reign (among other things) for the survey of the lordship or manor of Holm Cultram in the county of Cumberland, and other articles hereafter ensuing:

First, That you survey our lordship or manor of Holm Cultram in our said county of Cumberland, if the latter survey taken and certified by commission be in any things imperfect, or else to follow the same without further travel.

Item. Upon good consideration by you had of the premises, that you by copy of court roll of the said manor in open court demise and let so much of the said lands and tenements of the said manor or lordship, as heretofore at any time have been used within the said manor; and that you do so demise and let the same severally to every of the tenants or occupiers thereof as will take the same, according to such usages and customs as heretofore have been used within the said lordship; reserving to us, our heirs and successors upon every such demise so much yearly rent as at any time heretofore hath been accustomed or used to be paid for the same.

Item. That you, upon every such demise or copy, tax and reserve for us our heirs and successors such fines and greffoms for the same as shall appear to you to be agreeable with the ancient custom of the lordship.

Item. That you upon every such demise or copy do reserve, to us, our heirs and successors, all timber trees (and except all the said trees to us, as before mentioned) growing and being upon any of the said lands or any part thereof so to be letten: And do bind every tenant and copyholder to whom you shall make any such demise or copy, to keep his and their houses and buildings in good and sufficient reparations; and to fence and inclose his grounds with quicksets: And also to be ready with horse and armour to attend upon the lord warden of the West Marches for the time being for the service of the prince, according to ancient tenure and custom of the borders there.

Item,

Item, That you do also make and appoint such convenient customs, rules, and orders for the good ordering and government of the tenants of the said lordship, that so they shall take by copy; and for the good and quiet usage and enjoying of the same lands and tenements, and for the demising, granting, surrendering, and letting thereof hereafter, as by you shall be thought meet and convenient: And among other things, to limit and appoint what interest or estate the wife of every such tenant shall have in the same or any part thereof after the death of her husband, and how long, and upon what condition: And that you give order, that the same lands and tenements shall not be delivered by alienation or assignment of any of the tenants thereof, in any such small quilllets or parcels, as thereby the occupier thereof shall not therewith be able to make and do the service and customs due for the same.

Item, That you do also hear and determine all matters of controversy between the tenants and occupiers of the said lands and tenements now being, touching their pretended title of tenantry; to the intent, that when the same lands and tenements shall be so by you demised by copy of court roll as aforesaid, the same may so continue without any further vexation or trouble.

Item, Our further will and pleasure is, that you do cause all such customs, reservations, conditions, fines, greffoms, orders, and rules, as you shall make, limit and prescribe or appoint, in or about the demising and letting of the premises by copy of court roll as aforesaid, and in and about the surrendering and granting of any estate of copyhold, to be entered and recorded in the court roll of the said manor or lordship of Holm Cultram; to the intent the same may there remain to be witnessed at all times when occasion shall serve: And that among other things you do give order, that the steward of the said lordship for the time being, or his sufficient deputies, at the end of every third or fourth year, do cause all the same orders, rules, and customs to be renewed, by presentment of the tenants of the manor or lordship of Holm Cultram aforesaid, and to be newly recorded and entered in the court rolls, to the intent the same orders, rules, and customs may continually be kept in the memory of the said tenants thereof for the time being, whereby they may better observe and keep the same.

Item, Our further will and pleasure is, that the same lands and tenements by you to be letten and demised as aforesaid shall at all times hereafter by the steward of the said manor for the time being be so demised and letten, by copy of court roll of the said manor, according to such orders, rules, and customs, and under such reservations, fines, greffoms, and conditions, as by you according to the tenor and effect hereof shall be limited, set forth, and appointed, and not otherwise; and that the same demises and grants by copies by you now to be made, and hereafter by the steward for the time being to be made as aforesaid, shall stand, remain, and be good against us our heirs and successors: And therefore we will and command you to cause this our commission, with these articles thereunto annexed, to be intolled and entered of record in our court rolls of the said manor and lordship, to the intent this our will and pleasure may be known and observed accordingly.

Item,

Item, Our further will and pleasure is, that you by authority or colour of this commission do not in any wise demise or let, by copy of court roll or otherwise, any of our lands and tenements which be known, used, or taken, as part or parcel of demain lands of our said manor or lordship of Holme Cultram.

Item, Our further will and pleasure is, that you by virtue of our said commission conclude with the said tenants, from henceforth to maintain and bear all manner of reparations of the sea dykes within the said lordship at their own proper costs and charges; so that we, our heirs and successors may be thereof quite discharged, having of us all the wood in Wedholm wood within the said lordship towards the repairing of the same.

THE CERTIFICATE of Henry lord Scroope lord warden of the West Marches against Scotland, Richard Ashton esquire receiver general, Anthony Barwise esquire, John Dalston esquire, and George Lamplugh esquire, commissioners appointed by virtue of the queen's majesty's commission out of the right honourable court of exchequer, concerning the survey of the lordship or signiory of Holme Cultram in the said county, and other articles annexed to the said commission in manner and form following:

First, We the said commissioners, by virtue of our commission, the 13th day of October in the year aforesaid, did assemble ourselves at Holme Cultram in the said county, and examined the survey of the said lordship, as by the first article annexed to the said commission we were appointed; and for that the same did agree with a survey taken of late by a commission remaining of record in the court of exchequer, we did not spend any long time therein, but do refer the same to the last certificate remaining as is aforesaid.

We, by virtue of the said commission, did then and there appoint and swear 24 of the ancient and sage tenants of the said lordship of Holme Cultram, for to make due presentments of the customs and usages of the lands and tenements within the said lordship, and of all other articles contained in the said commission, who upon their oaths do present, That they and their ancestors time out of mind of man had and yet have an ancient custom called tenant-right, as hereafter ensuing; that is to say, that all lands and tenements within the said lordship (demesnes only excepted) which are accustomed to be let by lease for a term of years, after the death of every tenant within the said lordship, ought to descend to the next heirs of the said tenant so dying, that is to say, to the son and heir of such tenant; and for default of such son, to the eldest daughter or daughters being unmarried; and in their default, to any other the next whole blood: And that every heir, after the death of their ancestors, ought to pay to the lord of the said manor, for his or their admission to be tenants, in the name of a fine, for the lands and tenements to him so letten, according to the custom of the said lordship, the value of one year's rent for the same customary lands, over and besides the usual rents for that year, and no more: And that like fine ought to be paid to the lord of the said manor upon every alienation of the title of the said tenants of the said lordship or manor: And that every tenant ought to pay to the lord of the said manor, holding customary lands, at the change of the prince one penny: And

to pay the running greffom at the end of every five years, according to the ancient custom of the said lordship.

Item, That every tenant within the said lordship ought to have horse and armour, for to attend upon the lord warden of the West Marches against Scotland or his deputy, to serve according to the use of the said Marches, upon command.

And that every customary tenant, from time to time, ought to repair, maintain, and uphold his houses and buildings upon the said customary lands.

And further, all the said tenants are to inclose their grounds with quicksets, upon their own costs and charges.

And further, all the said tenants do agree, that they owe their suit at every court and courts, view of frankpledge, and leets to be holden and from time to time to be appointed by the lord of the said manor or his officers, within the said lordship; and to pay to the lord of the said manor all fines and amerciaments assessed or hereafter to be assessed in any of the said courts, view of frankpledge, or leets; and also to fulfil and obey all such lawful commandments and ordinances as are made in any of the courts, view of frankpledge, or leets.

Item, Their custom is, that no tenant alien, let, or sell tenement, nor no part nor parcel thereof, without licence of the steward of the said lordship: And that every tenant, upon reasonable cause, by licence of the said steward for the time being, may make surrender of his farmhold to others' uses in open court; or if necessity require, afore the grave and four of the ancient tenants of the said lordship, and the same to be presented to the steward of the said manor at the next court there to be holden;—but not by his last will and testament: And further, that no tenant may divide his tenement by grant or surrender.

And further, the said tenants do present, that the wives of every such tenant within the said lordship, after the death of their husband being tenant or occupier of any lands or tenements within the said lordship, ought to have the third part of the said customary lands and tenements which their husbands had, according to the custom of the said lordship, during their widowhood, if they live honestly, and do not commit any fornication, without any fine or greffom to the lord to be paid, but only the rents and services due and accustomed.

Item, Their custom is, that for all matters of controversy presented for title of tenantright or touching custom and usage of the premises, to be tried by jury within the said lordship.

Item, That every tenant appointed by the jury, or collector for his turn for the year, be the lord's grave; and shall yearly collect and gather the rents, revenues, and issues within his charge within the said lordship of Holm Cultram, and pay the same over at the mansion place of the late monastery within the said lordship of Holm Cultram, at days and terms accustomed.

And further, that if a tenant die, his son and heir not claiming his title and become the lord's tenant within one year and a day, after being within the realm;

then

then it shall be lawful for the lord by his steward to admit the next of the whole blood tenant of the same.

Item, That all their customs, conditions, reservations, common fines and gressoms shall be ingrossed in the court rolls, to remain there to witness for the continual memory of their custom and usages; and every third or fourth year to be renewed by the steward, for the continual memory of the same orders, rules, and customs to be observed.

And that their ancient custom is, that if any tenant commit felony or petty-michery, and thereof be found guilty, to forfeit his title into the lord's hands.

Item, We the said commissioners, the day of the sitting of this commission, for the good order and government of the tenants, and to the intent that the queen's majesty, her heirs and successors, may from time to time hereafter be well served upon the borders, the rents, issues, fines, and gressoms of the said lordship be duly and certainly answered,—by force of the said commission hereunto annexed have concluded and agreed, to and with the tenants and every of them, that they and every of them shall take and accept their said customary tenements by copy of court roll to them and their heirs, according to the custom of the said lordship; yielding and paying therefore yearly to the queen's majesty that now is, her heirs and successors, being the lords of the said manor, the yearly rents, duties, fines, gressoms, and services, as before time hath been accustomed, and as before they have confessed to be their usage and custom; and to use the same customary lands hereafter as copyhold lands for ever.

In consideration whereof, the said tenants have likewise concluded and agreed to and with us the said commissioners, to have their agreements and ours ratified, confirmed, and allowed to be good under the queen's majesty's great seal of England, to give to her highness one whole year's rent of all the customary lands, which is paid to the hands of her grace's receiver before the return of this commission; and also to uphold, maintain, and keep, from time to time hereafter, the reparations of the sea dykes within the said lordship at their own cost and charges, which hitherto hath been very chargeable to her highness; and shall pay all after duties and services as before they have agreed to.

And we the said commissioners have concluded and agreed to and with the said tenants, that they shall have the wood growing in Wedholm wood for and towards the reparation of the sea dykes within the said lordship of Holm Cultram; and that they shall appoint four of the ancient tenants to oversee and deliver the said woods from time to time as need shall require; and they to continue in the same room or place one year, except there be a cause to remove them. And at the end of every year to elect and appoint anew for the same place for the better preservation of the woods. And the jury saith, that the charge of the sea dykes are to be repaired from the now dwelling house of Robert Taylor at Skinburnees unto a place called John Askew hole†.

And we the said commissioners have agreed with the jury and the tenants, that the custom is, that if any tenant within the said lordship do die, his next

† This is the wood which we mentioned before, to have been lately sold as the private property of the parish.

heir within the age of sixteen years; the next of the kin shall have the custody of the body and lands after the usage of the socage tenure, putting sureties for the service and reparations, and to make account to the heir at full age.

And we the said commissioners have agreed to and with the said tenants, that every tenant within the said lordship at every change shall be entered in the court rolls after the custom, and to have and enjoy all such lands and tenements, commons, pastures, mosses, and other easments and rights, as aforetime have been accustomed to their tenements.

And further, we the said commissioners have also agreed, that the steward or his deputy shall and may, with the agreement of the said tenants, devise and make new orders for the good usage and well ordering of the said customary lands and tenements, and the tenants and occupiers thereof; the same orders to be recorded in several court rolls thereof, to be openly published in the said courts, that all tenants may understand the same: so that they be not prejudicial to the queen's majesty's right, nor the ancient custom of the said lordship.

The particular names of the jury now sworn and examined upon the custom to try and present the same,

Robert Chambers, &c.

In witness whereof to these articles and agreements above specified, we the said commissioners have put to our seals and subscribed our names the day and year above written.

WITHIN this parish and lordship stood *Wulfsey castle*, formerly (as is said) a very strong building, encompassed with a large and deep ditch; and, according to tradition, erected by the religious here, for the safe keeping of their charters, books, and records.

CUMBERLAND WARD.

BLENCOGO.

ALTHOUGH the manor of *Bromfield*, and the greatest part of the parish of *Bromfield*, are within the ward of Allerdale below Derwent; yet a part of the said parish is within Cumberland Ward, as having been parcel of the estate of the lords of Wigton. Of which part, the first place is BLENCOGO, which was granted by Waldieve first lord of Allerdale to Odard de Logis, together with Wigton, Kirkbride, Ulton, Waverton, and Dundraw. It continued in the posterity of *Odard* for several generations.

The first account that we meet with of it afterwards was in the reign of king Henry the seventh, who by letters patent dated May the first in the 24th year of his reign, granted to *Richard Cholmeley* knight, the manor of Blencogo

Blencogo with the appurtenances, and all lands and tenements called Blencogo within the parish of Bromfield, with all and all manner of commons, courts leet and view of frankpledge, free warren, and other liberties whatsoever to the said manor and other the premisses belonging or in any wise appertaining; to hold to him and his heirs by fealty only without other account to be made thereof.

In the account of knights fees in Cumberland in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found, that *Richard Cholmeley* knight then held the manor and town of Blencogo, with the appurtenances, of the king as of his manor of Wigdon, by the service of one knight's fee, 13s cornage, 7s 6d for puture of the bailiff, 2s seawake, and witnessman, and suit of court at Wigdon from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, and 50s relief when it shall happen.

Afterwards, queen Elizabeth by letters patent, March 22, in the 31st year of her reign, grants to *Walter Copinger* and *Thomas Butler* of London gentlemen (*inter alia*) the manor of Blencogo with the appurtenances, and all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, called or known by the name of Blencogo, heretofore in the tenure of *Richard Cholmeley* knight; to hold to them and their heirs as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only and not *in capite*.

In the 10 Cha. 1. June 26. *Richard Barwise* of Inlekirk esquire, lord of the manor of Blencogo, grants to the tenants (18 in number), for 40 years ancient rent, that they shall hold to them their heirs and assigns, customary estates of inheritance of their several tenements, paying the ancient yearly rent, and two years ancient rent (and no other fine) after change of lord by death, and change of tenant by death or alienation, doing suit of court as before. Every alienation to be entred at the next court, paying for the entry 12d and no more. He grants to them also all trees, woods, and underwoods, on their respective tenements; with power to get freestone and limestone in their several grounds, or in any waste ground within the townfields or commons, for their own use, but not to give or sell the same to any other.

The present lord of the manor is Mr. *Thomlinson*, now (1770) an infant.

The vicar of Bromfield is endowed of the great tithes of this township, and when the commons came to be inclosed and improved, Mr. Child the vicar supposing that the great tithes of the said commons improved were included also in his endowment, brought his action, which was tried at Carlisle assizes, wherein he was nonsuited, those tithes appearing to belong to the impropiators.

Galiene daughter of Richard de Hervi gave to the abbey of Holm Cultram 3 acres of arable land in the territory of Blencoggon, and pasture for 100 sheep, 28 cows, one bull, and two horses, for the maintenance of the infirm poor†.

And Marjoria daughter of Galiene gave to the said abbey of Holm Cultram two bovates of land in Blengoggon: Unto which her son Robert quitted claim†.

† Registr. Holm.

And Adam son of Dolphin de Langrigg gave half an acre of arable land to the said abbey in the territory of Blengoggon†.

And king Henry the eighth, by letters patent bearing date July the ninth in the 37th year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dalston esquire and Eleanor his wife (*inter alia*) the messuages and tenements, and all the lands, meadows, pastures, and other hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in the several tenures of Christopher Martindale, Richard Howe, and John Messenger, in Blencogo, late parcel of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram.

DUNDRAW.

DUNDRAW (*Dundragh*, an Irish name, signifying an hill of oaks) was given as aforesaid by Waldieve to *Odard de Logis*, who gave the same to Gilbert his son, who thence took the name of *Gilbert de Dundraw*. After *Gilbert* succeeded *Gilbert* his son. And after him, Mr. Denton says he had read of one Symon de Dundragh in the 17 Hen. 3. But it doth not seem that he held the manor. For the four daughters and coheirs of the second Gilbert de Dundraw did inherit his lands in Dundraw, Crofton, Thackthwait, and Distington; viz. *Cicely* the wife of Jordon Clapell, who gave her part by fine to William Cundall, in whose right succeeded Ralph Cundall: *Matilda* the wife of William Multon, who gave her part of Distington to Thomas son of Lambert de Multon lord of Egremont, and her part of Thackthwait to Thomas Lucy the son of Alice and of Alan Multon: *Ifold* the wife of Adam de Tinmouth, who sold her part of Thackthwaite to Thomas Lucy, and of Distington to Thomas son of Lambert de Multon: And *Ada* the wife of Stephen de Crofton, whose part descended by the Croftons till the time of king Hen. 4. thenceforth to the Briscoes who yet enjoy the same in Dundraw and Crofton, and she gave her part in Distington to Thomas Moresby and Margaret his wife and to the heirs of Thomas, and her part of Thackthwait to Margaret sister of Thomas Lucy and wife of Thomas Stanley†.

In the 35 Hen. 8. *Robert Lamplugh* held a moiety of the town of Dundraw, of the king as of his manor of Wigdon, by knights service, rendering for the same 6s 8d cornage, 10d seawake, puture of the serjeants, witnessman, and suit of court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks: And *Robert Brisco* held the other moiety by the like services.

Roger de Lyndeby gave with his body seven acres of arable land in the territory of Dundrake to the abbey of Holm Cultram, under the yearly rent of 2s 4d to the lord of Dundrake for all services*.

PARISH OF WIGTON.

WIGTON was ancient demesne of Allerdale, until Waldieve son of Gospatric earl of Dunbar gave that barony unto *Odard de Logis*. It contained Wigton,

† Registr. Holm.

† Denton.

* Registr. Holm.

Waverton,

Waverton, Blencogo, Dundraw, and Kirkbride (with Ulton). Which five townships are several manors within themselves, known by metes and bounds, and lie within the barony of Wigton. King Hen. 1. confirmed Waldieve's grant unto him, and he lived until the reign of king John; so that he must have died in a good old age.

This *Odard* had issue *Adam*, and *Adam* had issue *Odard* the second, whose son and heir *Adam* the second died without issue; therefore the inheritance came to his brother *Walter*, who had issue *Odard* the third, who died without issue, and another *Odard*, who also died without issue; wherefore their brother *John de Wigton*, son of *Walter*, entered; which *John* had an only daughter and heir *Margaret*, who was married to John Gernoun. In king Edward the third's time, she was impleaded for her birthright, and her mother *Idyonise Lovetot* the wife of Sir John de Wigton was for a time hindered of her dower, but her adversary did not prevail. Wigton barony shortly after her death came to Thomas Lucy lord of Allerdale, and thereby in right the feignory of Wigton was extinguished, and became again part of the ancient barony of Allerdale, though it is still taken and reputed as a distinct barony. From the Lucys it came to the earls of Northumberland, together with the rest of the Lucy estate, and is now the property of the present earl of Egremont.

In the *Chronicon Cumbriæ* it is said that the church of Wigton was built by the first *Odard de Logis*; and it was given by the lady Margaret de Wigton to the abbey of Holm Cultram for their better support after the devastations made by the Scots.

It is dedicated to St. Mary; rated in the king's books at 17*l* 19*s* 9½*d*; certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 32*l* 13*s* 4*d*; and in 1718 it was augmented by the said governors, with 200*l*, in conjunction with 250*l*, given by Mr. John Thomlinson rector of Rothbury, wherewith lands were purchased near Carlisle, of the present yearly value of about 20*l*. He also by his will gave a further augmentation of 13*l* a year.

The said lady Margaret gave also the advowson of this church to the said abbey, that they might find four chaplains monks of their own house to perform divine service in the church of the abbey, and two secular chaplains to officiate in a chantry of the church of St. Mary at Wigton, for the soul of the said Margaret and of her husband John Gernoun, and of her ancestors, and all faithful people†.

Not

† Inquisitio capta apud Wiggeton, coram Johanne de Louthre escaetore domini regis ultra Trentam, quinto die Februarii anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum sexto, per sacramentum Thomæ de Redman, Gilberti de Halteclo, Ranulphi de Osmunderlawe, Hugonis de Bromfeld, Johannis de Ireby, Adæ de Langriggs, Thomæ de Langriggs, Thomæ de la Ferte, Ranulphi de Daneby, Roberti de Vaus, Alani de Arceby senioris, et Willielmi de Leathes, secundum tenorem brevis huic inquisitioni confuti; qui dicunt super sacramentum suum: Quod non est ad dampnum seu prejudicium domini regis, nec aliorum, si idem dominus rex concedat Johanni Gernoun et Margaretæ uxori ejus, quod ipsi unam acram terræ cum pertinentiis in Wyggeton, et advocacionem ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ, dare possint et concedere abbati et conventui de Holm Cultram; habendam et tenendam sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum, ad inveniendum quatuor capellanos monachos ordinis prædicti divina in ecclesiâ abbathiæ prædicti, et duos capellanos
seculares

Not long after the grant of the said church to the abbey, upon the petition of Thomas de Talcane (then abbot) and the convent of Holm Cultram to bishop Kirkby, the said bishop and his commissaries Robert de Southayke and John de Burdon confirm the appropriation; ordaining, that there shall be a perpetual vicar, who shall have for his stipend 26 marks of silver yearly to be paid by the said abbot and convent, and one messuage and ten acres of arable land in the vill of Kirkland, and one acre of land in the vill Wyggeton nigh to the mansion house: But reserving to the bishop the collation to the vicarage, in recompence of the diminution of the episcopal right accruing by such appropriation †.

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated Feb. 9. in the 30th year of her reign, granted the corn tithes of the villages of Wigton, Waverton, and Oulton, to Edward Downinge and Miles Dodding gentlemen; who assigned the same to Robert Petrie; whose heir Sir John Petrie assigned to Richard Fletcher of Cockermouth chapman for 650 *l*.

seculares divina in ecclesia beatæ Mariæ de Wyggeton, pro salubri statu ejusdem domini regis dum vitam duxerit in humanis, et pro anima ipsius domini regis cum ab hoc seculo migraverit, et pro animabus prædictorum Johannis et Margaretæ, et antecessorum ipsius Margaretæ, et pro omnibus animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum imperpetuum celebratures; et eidem abbati et conventui quod ipsi terram et advocationem prædictas a præfatis Johanne et Margareta recipere, et ecclesiam illam appropriare, et eam appropriatam tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis prædictis imperpetuum. Item dicunt, quod prædicta terra et advocatio ecclesiæ prædictæ tenentur de domino Antonio de Lucy, per servitium reddendi eidem Antonio per annum unum obolum. Et dicunt quod prædicta ecclesia per se valet per annum in omnibus exitibus, juxta verum valorem ejusdem, triginta sex libras. Item dicunt, quod dominus Antonius de Lucy est dominus medius inter dominum regem et præfatos Johannem et Margaretam de terra et advocatione prædictis, et nullus alius. Et dicunt, quod remanent eidem Johanni et Margaretæ ultra donationem et assignationem prædictas, duæ partes manerii de Wyggeton cum pertinentiis, quæ tenentur de domino Antonio de Lucy per cornagium, reddendo eidem Antonio quinque marcas per annum, et faciendo sectam curiæ ejusdem Antonii apud Cockermouth de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas; et valent dictæ duæ partes dicti manerii in omnibus exitibus, juxta verum valorem per annum quadraginta libras. Item dicunt, quod terræ et tenementa ejusdem Johannis et Margaretæ, remanentia ultra donationem et assignationem prædictas, sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servitia, tam de prædictis terra et advocatione sic datis, quam de aliis terris et tenementis sibi retentis, debita facienda. Dicunt etiam, quod dicta terra et tenementa sibi retenta sufficiunt ad omnia alia onera quæ sustinuerunt, et antea sustinere consueverunt; ut in sectis, visibus franci plegii, auxiliis, tallagiis, vigiliis, finibus, redemptionibus, amerciamenis, contributionibus, et aliis oneribus quibuscunque emergentibus sustinendis. Et dicunt, quod idem Johannes, et hæredes ipsius Margaretæ, in assis, juratis, et aliis recognitionibus quibuscunque, poni possint prout ante donationem et assignationem prædictas poni consueverunt. In cujus, &c.
1 Dugd. Mon. 886.

† Et ne dicta ecclesia in ullum eventum debitis defraudetur obsequiis, ordinamus quod sit ibi perpetuus vicarius, qui curam animarum habeat, et dicto domino episcopo, ejusque successoribus et ministris de spiritualibus et aliis occasionibus omnibus, ordinariis et extraordinariis, pro portionis suæ rata, respondeat ut tenetur. Ad cujus portionem viginti sex marcas argenti, ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad festa Paschæ et Sancti Michaelis, per equales portiones, per abbatem et conventum antedictos in singulis annis perfolendas, sine omni augmento ulteriori assignamus: Item, unum messuagium et decem acras terræ arabilis in villa de Kirkland; ac etiam unam acram terræ in villa de Wyggeton prope manso ejusdem vicarii, una cum communia et aliis proficuis omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Collationem vero vicariæ prædictæ, de consensu dictorum abbatis et conventus, dicto domino episcopo et successoribus suis imperpetuum, in recompensationem lesionis seu diminutionis juris sui episcopalis in præmissis, specialiter reservamus.

King James the first by letters patent granted all the rest of the said rectory (tithes of eggs, geese, and apples only excepted) to Francis Morice esquire and Francis Phelps gentleman; who in the 13th year of the said king assigned the same to Richard Fletcher of Cockermouth esquire.

The said king in the 5th year of his reign granted the tithes of eggs, geese, and apples, to Lewis Owen esquire and William Blake scrivener; which the house of Crofton now enjoys: as do the Fletchers of Hutton all the other tithes.

King Ed. 6. by letters patent dated the 30th day of January in the 3d year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dalston esquire and William Denton gentleman, their heirs and assigns, the *free chapel* called *St. Leonard's hospital*, in the parish of Wigton; and all the lands, meadows, pastures, feedings, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the tenure of the relict of Leonard Thompson in Wigton, and of William Robinson in the forest of Westward, to the said free chapel belonging.

The church is a very old building, which seems never to have been rebuilt since Odard's time. In the chancel are three seats, so large as to fill up most of the space below the rails of the communion table. One whereof belongs to the impropiator, and is commonly used by the officers of the court at visitations. Another was built by Mr. Dalton of Oulton, and is enjoyed by the present owners of his estate. The third was erected in 1667 by Gawen Chambers, who (having been sometime a zealous fanatic) was purchased hereby into the church by good bishop Rainbow, and is now enjoyed by Sir Gilfrid Lawson whose ancestor purchased his estate.

On the north entrance into the quire, there is a plate of brass on the wall with this inscription:

“ A memorative epitaph for the worthy and loving Colonel Thomas Barwise, who died the 15 day of December 1648. *Ætatis suæ* 27.

Stay, passenger, for there bold Barwise lies,
Whose sancted spirit soars above the skies.
Stout, wise, yet humble, fitted in each part
For more command, of comely body, pious heart.
Dear to his people, country, kindred dear,
Dear to his known associates every where.
Who, living, was life's lively portraiture;
And dying Colonel, lives crowned sure.”

This Thomas was father to the last Mr. Barwise of Ilekirk, elder brother to captain William Barwise of Huddlesceugh and sometime of Warton.

Under the eves of the north side both of the church and chancel are several antique sculptures; which have occasioned a tradition that these stones were brought from the ruins of Old Carlisle.

Incumbents of this parish that have occurred are as follows:

Before the grant of this church to the monastery by Margaret de Wigton; *James de Dalilegh*, in the year 1308, on a presentation by Sir John de Wyggeton (father of the said Margaret) was instituted to the vacant rectory of Wyggeton.

In 1317, *William de Hilton* priest was presented to the vacant rectory of Wiggeton by king Edward the second (probably during the minority of Margaret); and thereupon the bishop gives him a Commendam of the said church for six months from the date thereof, according to a Novel Constitution.

In 1332, Sir *Adam de Staynegrave* rector of Wyggeton exchanges his living with Sir *Gilbert de Wyggeton* rector of the church of Botelsford in the diocese of Lincoln; and the said Gilbert being presented accordingly by the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram was thereupon instituted.

In 1336, the said Gilbert resigns his rectory, and the bishop collates *Henry de Appelby* into the vicarage *jam de novo ordinatam* (as the record expresseth it) *et rite creatam, concurrentibus omnibus et singulis quæ de jure requiruntur in hac parte*.—This Henry was a monk of Holm Cultram, and had a licence from the abbot and convent there, to take the oaths of canonical obedience to the bishop at his institution, and was bound (together with the said abbot and convent) to pay yearly to the said Gilbert during his life 100*l*.

In 1359, Sir *Thomas de Cullerdane* vicar of Wyggeton exchanges his vicarage with Sir *Richard de Aslacby* for that of Staynwiggis.

In 1367, Sir *William de Cressop* exchanges the vicarage of Wyggeton with Sir *Richard Damysell* for the rectory of Bampton. And in the next year, the said Richard exchanges with Sir *William de Hayton* of the diocese of Durham; and he again in the year following with *John de Welton* of the diocese of York.

In 1572, on the resignation of *John King* vicar of Wigton, bishop Best collates Sir *William Lowden*.

In 1592, on the death of William Lowden, Sir *William Lowson* was collated by bishop Mey.

In 1612, William Lowson being removed to Hutton, the vicarage was given by bishop Robinson to Sir *Thomas Warcoppe* clerk. Which Thomas, long before his death, caused his monument to be erected in the churchyard, with the following epitaph (all, except the date of his death, of his own composing):

Thomas Warcup prepar'd this stone,
To mind him oft of his best home.
Little but sin and misery here,
Till we be carried on our beere.
Out of the grave, and earth's dust,
The lord will raise me up I trust:
To live with Christ eternallie,
Who me to save, himself did die.

Mihi est Christus et in vita et in morte lucrum. *Phil. 1. 21.* Obiit Anno 1653.

In 1661, *John Chambers* was collated by bishop Sterne.

In 1674, *Henry Geddis* by bishop Rainbow.

In 1715, *John Brown*, father of Dr. John Brown author of the Essay on the Characteristics of the earl of Shaftesbury, and other ingenious writings, was collated by bishop Nicolson.

In 1763, on John Brown's death, *Wilfrid Clarke*, M. A. was collated by bishop Lyttelton.

Belonging

Belonging to this church is a pretty large parochial *library*.

In 1730, there were in this parish 479 families; of which, dissenters (chiefly quakers) 63.

There are in this parish and town of Wigton two public charitable foundations, to wit, The college of matrons or hospital of Christ, and the Grammar School.

The HOSPITAL stands near the north side of the churchyard, and was founded in 1725 by Robert Thomlinson, D. D. rector of Whickham in the county of Durham, and John Thomlinson rector of Glenfield in the county of Leicester, executors of the last will and testament of John Thomlinson, M. A. rector of Rothbury in the county of Northumberland, for six indigent widows of protestant beneficed clergymen episcopally ordained, and incorporated by the name of governess and sisters of the college of matrons or hospital of Christ in Wigton in the county of Cumberland; and endowed by them with a yearly rent of 48*l* issuing out of lands in Easter Haughton in the parish of Simondburn in the county of Northumberland, and a yearly rent of 6*l* issuing out of two closes in the parish of Gateshead in the county of Durham.

No widow to be admitted under 46 years of age, and to be the widow of a protestant priest episcopally ordained and beneficed either in the diocese of Carlisle, or in that part of Cumberland which is in the diocese of Chester, or who had served as a curate therein for two years at least at the time of his death, or else was rector of Rothbury or of Whickham or had served two years as curate there at the time of his death. The widows of beneficed priests to be preferred to the widows of curates. The widows of clergymen related to the founders, or of their surname, to be preferred before all others. Next to them, the widows of the rectors of Rothbury and Whickham: And the widows of curates of these two livings, before all other widows of curates. The widow of the vicar of Wigton (if he died treasurer), before the widows of other beneficed clergymen within the diocese of Carlisle. The widows of beneficed priests and curates within the diocese of Carlisle, before the widows of all clergymen within that part of Cumberland which is in the diocese of Chester.—By beneficed priests are to be understood lecturers, perpetual curates, or chaplains of chapels, as well as rectors and vicars: and by curates are to be understood stipendiary curates.—And not to be at any time above one widow of any one living. And none to be admitted who hath an income of 10*l* a year or 200*l* in goods.

The chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, the rectors of Aikton and Caldbeck, and the vicars of Bromfield and Wigton to be governors: If the chancellor live out of the diocese, or become unable or unwilling to act, then his official or substitute to act as governor: And if any of the incumbents of the said four livings shall refuse, or be non-resident for two years together; the remaining governors to chuse others for that turn, out of the incumbents of Torpenhow, Aspatric, Bolton, and Plumland.

The founders to be visitors during their lives; after that, Mr. William Thomlinson of Blencogo and his heirs, till the end of 60 years from the date

of these statutes (*viz.* Mar. 25, 1725); after that the bishop of Carlisle for the time being for ever.

On a vacancy of the governess or any of the sisters, the place to be kept void for 30 days; and the governors, within 21 days after that, shall fill up the vacancy: If the votes are equal, the visitor to chuse for that time.

The governors shall also have power to correct, and punish by mulct or (after three admonitions) by expulsion; with a saving, in case of expulsion, of an appeal to the visitor.

The governors to have power from time to time to make new statutes, provided they be not contrary to those of the founders.

In case of precedency, next after the governess, widows of graduates to be preferred to those of undergraduates, but otherwise the widows of each to take place according to the seniority of their admission, unless there was a great inequality in the preferments and university degrees conferred on their husbands, in which case the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge shall always be preferred to the Irish, and the Irish to the Scotch.

A matron having children, shall not keep any of them in her apartment after the age of 16 or 17, unless a daughter that is sickly or she herself be sickly or infirm, in which case she (with leave) may have a daughter or servant.

The outward doors of the college to be locked at half an hour after nine every night from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and at ten from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

The vicar of Wigton to be treasurer, for which he shall have 20*s* yearly. And he shall pay yearly to the governess 8*l* 10*s* 0*d*, and to each of the five sisters 8*l*.

And there shall be a general meeting once a year, on a day to be appointed by the chancellor of Carlisle in May, June, or July; but if he do not appoint a day before Midsummer, then on the first Thursday in July; for auditing the accounts, viewing the hospital, and making orders concerning the same: the treasurer to lay out 10 or 14*s* for a dinner for the trustees, and 6*s* for a dinner to the matrons.

Mrs. Reed of Newcastle upon Tyne, sister of Dr. Thomlinson, gave 100*l* to this hospital, for which a rent charge of 3*l* 10*s* was procured on some lands at Blencogo; and there is a further addition to the revenues of this hospital by another rent charge of 6*l* from the same lands.

[A capital error in most of these charitable foundations is, in charging a pecuniary sum issuing out of lands, which sum almost every year diminishes in value: If lands had been given, the value of the lands would have increased in proportion as the value of money decreaseth.]

Upon the front of this hospital is the following inscription:

Collegium Matronarum

Proventu annuo

Instruxit

Joh. Thomlinson, A. M.

Erexit

Rob. ejus Frater, S. T. P.

A. D. 1723.

The other charitable foundation at Wigton is the SCHOOL. The first essay towards it was made by the said Mr. Thomlinson of Rothbury about the year 1714; which was an offer to the parishioners, that if they would contribute thereto according to their abilities, he would give 100*l* towards erecting a free grammar school, and procure another 100*l* from his relations. Accordingly, they set about it; and, by a method agreed to among themselves, they raised 200*l*. That money of theirs Mr. Thomlinson took into his own hands; and for that, and the 200*l* given by himself and his relations, he made over to the school an annuity of 20*l* for ever, payable out of the estate at Haughton aforesaid. Since that time, an additional stock of 80*l* was raised, which is let out at interest for the benefit of the master. At first there was no schoolhouse, and they were forced to hire one, which lessened the master's salary considerably. Whereupon Dr. Thomlinson of Wickham did generously propose to the parishioners, that if they would find him a proper piece of ground to build on, and lead the materials, he would erect not only an house to teach in, but also a dwelling for the master. This proposal was readily agreed to, and the doctor built the houses accordingly at the expence of 125*l*. And over the door of the schoolhouse is the following inscription:

Deo et E. A. S.
Scholam hanc vir reverendus
R. Thomlinson, S. T. P.
Posuit L. M.
A. D. 1730.

It is said, that Mr. Thomlinson of Rothbury intended to have the nomination of the master vested in the vicar and a certain number of trustees, but he died before any thing of that kind was effected. And every one who was a contributor claims an equal right in the choice of a master; and the claimants being very numerous, there is likely to be much confusion, until they can agree to intrust the nomination in a select number.

In 1756, Mr. Barnes of Dockray left 5*l* to this school.

Under the monument of the aforesaid Mr. John Thomlinson, in the chancel of the parish church of Rothbury, upon a square piece of marble, are the following benefactions recorded:

To the parish of Rothbury for ever, the estates of Shaperton, Harbottle, and Todhills, of the yearly value of 33*l* 10*s* 0*d*.

To the school at Rothbury, a rent charge out of an estate in Bickerton in that parish 20*l*.

Building the school-house there 100*l*.

To procure the bounty of queen Anne towards augmenting the vicarage of Wigton, in the year 1718, 250*l*.

Further augmentation by will to the said vicarage 13*l* yearly.

To the school at Wigton, 100*l*.

Building a college of matrons at Wigton, 200*l*.

Towards the endowment thereof a rent charge of 35*l* per annum.

At Wigton is a pretty large market on Tuesday weekly.

PARISH

PARISH OF AIKTON.

AIKTON (a town of oaks) is the next parish north east from Wigton. It is a manor within the barony of Burgh upon the sands, and was the principal seat of *Johan de Morville* second daughter and one of the two coheirs of Sir *Hugh Morville* lord of Burgh. A little hamlet here, now called Downhall (and ever so named after the Scots burnt it) was the capital messuage of Aikton, where the said *Johan* and her husband Sir *Richard Gernon* lived. The said *Johan* died in the 31 Hen. 3, and had two daughters *Helwife* and *Ada*. *Ada* the younger was married to Randolph Boyvill of Levington, and afterwards to William Furniville: She died in the 55 Hen. 3. and her daughter and heir *Hawise*, did succeed in the inheritance of *Ada* and of Randolph de Levington her husband. *Hawise* died soon after her mother without issue; therefore the lands of Randolph Boyvill of Levington fell to his six sisters coheirs, and her fourth part, to wit, the moiety of her grandmother's moiety of the Morvill's lands came to *Roger* son of *Walter Colvill* and of *Margaret* his wife, in right of the said *Margaret*, who was daughter and heir of *Helwife* elder daughter of *Johan de Morvill* and wife of *Eustace Baliol*. The said *Helwife* died in the 34 Hen. 3. and her daughter *Margaret* in the 9 Ed. 1. *Roger Colvill*, son of the said *Margaret*, and in her right lord of Aikton, was succeeded by his son *Edward Colvill*; and after him, *Robert Colvill* was found heir. In the 23 Ed. 1. *Thomas Daniel* died lord of the same, in right of *Isabel* his wife the heir of *Colvill*; and left his daughter *Margaret* a child of three years of age his heir; who in the 4 Ed. 3. intailed the land to her husband *John Radcliffe* and herself for life; remainder to *Richard* their son for life; then to *Robert*, *Thomas*, *Richard*, and *John*, sons of the said *Richard*, and their heirs successively in tail male; then to the heirs male of *Henry* son of *Catharine Chistley*; then to the heirs male of *John* son of *William Radcliffe* of Longfield; after to the heirs male of *Robert* son of *William* son of *Richard Radcliffe*; after to the right heirs of *Margaret Daniel* (the grandmother) for ever. She died in the 44 Ed. 3. Afterwards this manor was sold, in the reign of Hen. 6. to the lord *Thomas Dacre*, and thereby became united to the ancient feignory of Burgh (as it still continues), from which it had been separated by the partition between the two daughters and coheirs of *Hugh de Morvill* aforesaid.

GAMELSBY within this parish stands on the north side of the river Wampool, between it and the fields of Aikton. It is called in ancient evidences Gamelsby nigh Aikton, to distinguish it from another place of the same name on the north side of the river Eden. It contains the two hamlets of *Gamelsby* and *Biglands*, which latter is so called from that kind of grain called *big* (a species of barley) growing plentifully there. These two hamlets were anciently a manor, and the chief or capital messuage stood at Gamelsby, and was so called of one *Gamel* who built it and inhabited there; before whose time, it was a woody waste frequented with deer. It was anciently part of Burgh, and granted

granted forth to one *William Brewer* by the Barons of Burgh to be holden as a part of the said barony, as the baron held the same of the king. The next lord that we meet with was *Adam de Crookdake*, who had it by fine of *William Brewer*. Afterwards it descended by two daughters to the family of the *Raughtons* and *Boyvills* lords of Westlinton. *Raughton's* part descended to a daughter named *Catharine* wife of *John Aspilon* a Buckinghamshire man, who sold the same to the *Warcops*, and they to the *Crackenthorps* or *Southaiks*, who exchanged the same with the *Dentons* of Cardew for their land in Skelton: One of the posterity of the *Dentons* sold the same to the several inhabitants and tenants of that part. The other moiety (the *Levington's* part) descended long in the heir male, till by a daughter it was transferred to *Alexander Highmore* of Harbybrow, whose heir sold the same to the lord *Dacre*, and it has ever since been enjoyed along with the barony of Burgh.

WATHINPOOL, or *Wampool*, lies next unto Biglands and Gamelsby, and is so called of the river Wampool because it stands upon the banks of the same. The eldest that we read of that was lord thereof was one *Robert Brune* son of *Radulph*, who was called *Robert de Watbinpole*. He married Margaret daughter and heir of *Richard de Trute* lord of Newby beneath Carlisle. This family took their name from the place, and were called *Watbinpoles*. Afterwards the *Warwicks* of Warwick were lords thereof, whose heir *Richard Warwick* sold the same to the inhabitants, who are now freeholders of the barony of Burgh.

LEATHES is a hamlet next unto Wampool, and was so called from a grange or farm which the lord of Whitrigg had there. Of this place the family of *Leathes* took their surname, which anciently well nigh the conquest enjoyed the same; and it descended in the issue male until *Adam de Leathes*, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, sold the same to the inhabitants. We call a barn for corn a *leath*, whereupon the place was so called, being a very good corn soil, and so kept constantly in tillage. It was part of the demesne of *Whitrigg*, so called being a long *white ridge* upon the banks of Wathempool, which belonged to an ancient family of the name of *Brun*, who afterwards from the place of their residence in Scotland took the name of *Dunbritton*, and their posterity at this place took the name of *Whitrigg*.

The CHURCH of Aikton is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Andrew. It is valued in the king's books at 14*l* 3*s* 1½*d*. And the improved yearly value is now 200*l* or upwards. In 1730 there were in this parish 128 families; of which, Quakers 4, and no other dissenter.

This church of ancient time was presented unto by moieties, which perhaps might be first occasioned by the division of the Morvil estate between the two daughters of Sir Hugh Morvil; Ada married into the Multon family, and Johan married (as aforesaid) to Gernon.

In the year 1304, on the death of *William de Aldewerk*, Thomas de Multon of Gillefland presents *William de Somerset* to a moiety of the church of Ayketon;

ton; whereupon an inquisition was had *de jure patronatus*; and one *Richard de Ayketon* protested that there was no such vacancy as was pretended, for that he himself was rector of the whole. And towards consolidating the said rectory, *Richard de Ayketon* resigns his title. Nevertheless, in the register, there presently follows an institution and mandate for induction to the said moiety, of the aforementioned *William de Somersset*.

Two years after, *William de Somersset* resigns his moiety; and *Richard de Askelly* was instituted into it, on the presentation of the said *Thomas de Multon* lord of Gillefland.

In 1339, on the death of *Robert de Halghton*, *William de Salkeld* is presented to a moiety of the rectory of Ayketon by *Margaret de Dacre*, who dates her presentation from *Kirkoswald*. And upon an inquisition of the right of patronage the jurors find the aforesaid lady *Margaret* (heirefs of the *Multon* family, and relict of *Ralph* lord *Dacre*) the true patroness; and accordingly the said *William* has institution, and a mandate to *Thomas le Spencer* (rector of the other moiety) to induct him.

In 1362, *William Beauchamp* was admitted to a moiety, on the presentation of *Ralph* lord *Dacre*.

And two years after, on the resignation of the said *William Beauchamp*, institution was given to *Sir William Chamberlayne* by the same title.

In 1371, *Robert de Kirkby* was rector of a moiety of Aketon, as appears by his will dated in that year.

In 1373, on the resignation of *Sir Thomas de Hutton*, *Sir Thomas Roke* was presented by *Ralph* lord *Dacre* to a moiety, and instituted thereupon.

In 1378, *Hugh de Dacre* lord of Gillefland, knight, presents *Sir John de Kerby* to a moiety of Aketon, vacant by the death of *Sir John de Midylton*; and *William* rector of *Bowness*, vicar general in the bishop's absence, gives him institution.

In 1465, a writ of *Quare impedit* was brought by *Sir John Savage* knight, claiming the right of presentation against the bishop and *Richard Morland*; but *Richard Morland* continued rector (of the whole, as it seemeth, for after this we find nothing more of the moieties).

In the reign of king *Hen. 7.* we find *Christopher Caunefield*, rector of Aketon, witness to divers instruments.

In 1509, the last year of that king's reign, *Robert Lowthe* rector of Aketon was witness to a release of the manor of *Glasson* to *Thomas* lord *Dacre*.

In 1542, *Nicholas Crawball* was rector.

In 1563, on the death of *John Blyth* rector of Aketon, *William Lowden* was instituted on the presentation of *William Dacre* knight, lord *Dacre*.

In 1572, on *William Lowden's* death, *Robert Allanby* was instituted on a presentation by queen *Elizabeth*. Which *Robert* resigned in 1583, and seems to have been succeeded by *Rowland Hauxbie*; for in 1591 *Rowland Hauxbie* resigns, and *William Lowson* was instituted on a presentation by queen *Elizabeth*. And in the next year *Edmund Hewitt* was presented by the said queen (not said on what kind of vacancy).

In 1598, Sir *Thomas Blayne* clerk was instituted (during the vacancy of the see) by the archbishop of York, who wrote the same day to the archdeacon of Carlisle to give him induction (the patron not mentioned).

In 1642, Feb. 7. on the death of Thomas Blayne, a caveat was entred by William Head vicar of Holm Cultram, on the behalf of his brother Thomas Head; who on the 7th of March following was instituted by archbishop Williams then residing in Wales, on the presentation of Thomas Dennis a mercer in Oxford. And a monition was sent by the said archbishop to the archdeacon of Carlisle to give induction thereupon. [Dr. Usher was then and had been about a year bishop of Carlisle; but archbishop Williams was then begun to incline to the parliament party.]

In 1650, Sir Arthur Haslerig and other commissioners for propagating the gospel in the four northern counties ejected Mr. *Lampit* out of the rectory of Aketon, upon account of his not having been legally presented thereto; and settled there Mr. *Rowland Nichols* an able and painful preacher†. This Mr. Nichols conformed after the Restoration, and in 1667 was made chancellor of the diocese. He resigned the chancellorship in 1683, and died in 1694; and was succeeded in the rectory of Aketon by *R. Threlkeld*, B. A. on the presentation of Sir John Lowther of Lowther baronet.

In 1707, on *R. Threlkeld's* death, *Richard Holme*, M. A. was presented by Richard lord viscount Lonsdale, a minor.

In 1739, on Mr. Holme's death, *William Lindsey*, M. A. was presented by Henry viscount Lonsdale.

In 1753, on William Lindsey's death, *Henry Lowther*, M. A. was presented by Sir James Lowther of Lowther baronet, with the consent of his mother and guardian Mrs. Katherine Lowther.

PARISH OF THURSBY.

THURSBY (*Thor's town*) so called from the Saxon deity from whom we derive our word Thursday, is the next parish towards the south east. Alan second lord of Allerdale gave Thursby to *Herbert le Brun* who was first lord thereof, and he took the surname *de Thursby*. His female heir carried the inheritance to *Guido Boyvill* a younger son of the house of Levington. He had issue *William*, who had a brother *John*, who were both knights and foresters in Allerdale from Shawk to Elne, which was the West Ward of the forest of Inglewood; which office descended to them from the said Herbert. In the 27 Ed. 1. Sir *William de Boyvill* knight held the same. And in the 34 Ed. 1. *John de Boyvill* knight. Soon after, we find *Robert de Ogle* lord thereof; whose son *Thomas de Ogle*, in the 38 Ed. 3. being then under age, presented a rector to the church of Thursby. In the 9 Ed. 4. it is found by inquisition, that Sir *Robert Ogle* knight then held the manor of Thoresby, with the advowson of the church there, of the lord Dacre as of his barony of

† From a pamphlet called *Musgrave Muzzled*, p. 33.

Burgh, by knights service. Afterwards it came to the Dacres, who held the same united to and as parcel of the said barony of Burgh. And amongst the knights fees in the 35 Hen. 8. *William* lord *Dacre* held the same of the king by knights service, and 25s 8½d cornage. And from that time it hath continued to be enjoyed by the owners of the said barony, as part and parcel thereof.

Next to *Thursby* lies CROFTON in this parish, being situate between *Thursby* and *Parton* towards the east and west, and between the rivers of *Wampole* and the *Pow* on the south and north. It is called *Crofton* from the word *croft*, as the town standing upon or having many crofts. Mr. Denton says, the first lord of *Crofton* that he had met with was a knight *Sir Gilbert* son of *Gilbert de Dundraw*, who lived in king *John's* time. He gave a parcel of *Crofton* to the hospital of *St. Nicholas* at *Carlisle*, and bound that land to grind at his mill at *Crofton*. He had daughters coheirs; one of whom, *Ada*, was married to *Stephen de Crofton*; after whom there was *John de Crofton*, *Robert de Crofton*, *John de Crofton*, and *Clement de Crofton* who died in the 43 Ed. 3. and was succeeded by his son *Sir John de Crofton*, whose daughter and heir *Margaret de Crofton* was married about the 14 Ric. 2. to *Isold Brisco* of *Brisco* in this county, whereby the *Briscoes* became possessed of the manor of *Crofton*, in which name and family it continues till this day.

Brisco is a corruption of *Birk/skeugh*, or *Birch-wood*. It is a place nigh *Newbiggin* in a lordship belonging to the priory of *Carlisle*, which place the *Briscoes* enjoyed at that time. And when *Gualo* cardinal of *St. Martin* in king *John's* time, and after him *Randolph* in king *Henry the third's* time, made distribution of the lands belonging to the church of *Carlisle* between the bishop and the prior (which till then were holden undivided till the said cardinal as legate from the pope divided them) the said first named *John de Crofton* held the same land in *Briskoe* as a freeholder. The word is variously written in ancient evidences *skewgh*, *sceugh*, *schowgh*, *skaw*, *shaw*, yet always importing a woody ground on the slope of an hill.

This family of *Brisco* derive their pedigree as follows :

1. *Robert Brisko* of *Brisko* in the county of *Cumberland*.
2. *Alan Brisko* of *Brisko* son and heir of *Robert*.
3. *Jordan Brisko* of *Brisko* son and heir of *Alan*.
4. *Robert Brisko* of *Brisko* son and heir of *Jordan*. This *Robert*, by the name of *Robert de Byrscaye*, was witness to a deed in the 20 Ed. 1. His wife's name was *Matilda*.
5. *John Brisko* of *Brisko* son and heir of *Robert*; unto whom, after his father's death, his mother *Matilda* released her right of dower. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother and heir, viz.

ISOLD BRISKO of *Brisko*, who married *Margaret* daughter and heir of *Sir John Crofton* of *Crofton* knight; by which marriage he had the manors of *Crofton*, *Whinhow*, and *Dundraw*; and *Crofton* became henceforth the principal residence of the family.

6. *Christopher*

6. *Christopher Brisko* of Crofton, son and heir of Ifold. It appears by an arbitrement between the prior of Carlisle and this Christopher concerning the manor and demesne of Brisko, that the manor should remain to the prior and his successors, paying to the said Christopher 100 marks; and that the capital messuage with the woods for building should remain to the said Christopher and his heirs. This Christopher kept 14 soldiers at Brisko Thorn upon Esk. He was taken prisoner at the burning of Wigton. And upon these and the like occasions he was forced to mortgage a considerable part of his estate.

7. *Robert Brisko* of Crofton, son and heir of Christopher, married Isabel daughter of William Dykes of Warthole. He had issue, (1) *Thomas*, a priest. (2) *Robert*, who succeeded in the inheritance. (3) *Ifold*, who served against the Saracens, and died a hermit. (4) *Edward Brisko* of Westward, from whom descended the families of Westward and of Aldenham in the county of Hertford. (5) *Alexander Brisko*, from whom descended the Briscoes of Yarwell in the county of Northampton. And two daughters, *Syib* married to Richard Brown, and *Susan* married to Robert Ellis of Bothill.

8. *Robert Brisko* of Crofton, son and heir of Robert, married Catharine daughter and sole heir of Clement Skelton of Pettril-Wray.

9. *John Brisko* of Crofton, son of the last Robert, married Janet daughter of Thomas Salkeld of Corby esquire.

10. *Richard Brisko*, son of John, married a daughter of Leigh of Frisington. He had issue *Robert* and *Leonard*; which *Leonard* had a son Robert who married the heiress of Coldhall, in whose posterity that inheritance continued for four generations when that branch became extinct.

11. *Robert Brisko*, son and heir of Richard, was slain at the battle of Sollom-moss; in reward of whose services, king Henry the eighth remitted the wardship of his infant son for the benefit of the widow and the said infant.

12. *John Brisko*, son and heir of Robert, married Anne daughter of William Musgrave of Hayton esquire. He purchased Leigh's part of the manor of Orton in Cumberland of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Maud his wife late wife of Thomas Leigh of Ifell: and another third part of Thomas Blenerhasset of Carlisle.

13. *William Brisko*, son and heir of John, married Jane daughter of William Orfeur of Highclose esquire. He purchased the remaining part of the manor of Orton, except what had been sold before to the tenants by Nicholas Ridley.

14. *John Brisko*, son and heir of William, married Mary daughter of Sir Thomas Brathwaite of Burneshead; and by her had 16 children, viz. 10 sons and 6 daughters. (1) *Thomas*, who died in his infancy. (2) *Thomas*, who also died in his infancy. (3) *William*. (4) *John Brisko* of Wampool, who married Judith daughter of Bewley. (5) *Edward*, a merchant in London, who married a daughter of Tolson of Bridekirk esquire, and died without issue. (6) *Richard*, who died young. (7) *Thomas*, who died in his infancy. (8) *Christopher*, who died in Ireland unmarried. (9) *Francis*, a captain of horse in the civil wars: he died unmarried. (10) *Nazareth*, who died in his

travels beyond the seas unmarried. (11) *Jane*, who died at the age of 18 unmarried. (12) *Dorothy*, married to Sir John Ponsonby of Hale, colonel of a regiment in the civil wars, who went over into Ireland with Oliver Cromwell and settled there, and was ancestor of the earl of Besborough. (13) *Grace*, married to Clement Skelton of Petrel-wrey gentleman. (14) *Mary*, who died young. (15) *Mary*, married to Joseph Nicolson clerk, father (by her) of William Nicolson lord bishop of Carlisle, Joseph Nicolson apothecary and citizen of London, and John Nicolson father of the present Joseph Nicolson of Hawksdale esquire. (16) *Agnes*, married to William Rayson of Dalton.

15. *William Brisco*, third son and heir of John, married to his first wife Susanna daughter of Sir Randal Cranfield, by whom he had issue only one son, who died young. He married to his second wife Susanna daughter of Francis Brown merchant and alderman of London; by whom he had issue, (1) *John*. (2) *William*, a merchant in London, who died without issue. (3) *Thomas*, who married Jane daughter of Lancelot Fletcher of Talentyre esquire and widow of major Crisp, and by her had several children.

16. *John Brisco*, eldest son and heir of William, married Mercy daughter of William Johnson of Kibblesworth in the county of Durham, alderman of Newcastle upon Tyne; and by her had issue, (1) *William*, who died unmarried. (2) *John*. (3) *Thomas*, who died unmarried. (4) *Nathanael*, who also died unmarried. (5) *Richard*. (6) *Henry*. (7) *Margaret*, who married George Langstaff gentleman. (8) *Susanna*, who married David Bell clerk, rector of Orton and Aspatria. (9) *Abigail*, married to Henry Brisco of Backborough in Ireland. (10) *Mary*.

17. *John Brisco* of Crofton, second son of John, married Catherine daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave of Hayton, and by her had issue, (1) *Richard*, who married a daughter of Lamplugh of Lamplugh, and died before his father, without issue. (2) *John*. (3) *William*, rector of Dissington. (4) *Musgrave*, a captain in the army. (5) *James*, collector of the customs at Beaumaris. (6) *Wastel*, in Jamaica; who married the widow Campbell. (7) *Ralph*, who married Dorothy daughter of Jonathan Rowland clerk. (8) *Dorothy*, married to *Richard Lamplugh* of Ribton esquire. (9) *Catharine*, married to John Holme of Carlisle, attorney at law.

18. *John Brisco* of Crofton, D. D. son and heir of John, was rector of Orton and vicar of Aspatria. He married Catharine daughter of John Hylton of Hylton castle esquire, and by her had issue, (1) *John*. (2) *Richard*, a lieutenant in the army, killed in Germany. (3) *Horton*, a colonel in the East India service. (4) *William Musgrave*, an officer in the army. (5) *James*, rector of Orton. (6) *Dorothy*, married to Jacob Morland of Capplethwaite esquire. (7) *Margaret*, who died unmarried.

19. *John Brisco* esquire son and heir of John, the present owner of the family estate, as yet unmarried.

The Arms of Brisco are; Argent, three greyhounds courant sable.

The manor of PARTON adjoins to the west side of *Crofton*, and is divided from the same by a rill called Cattbeck. It lies between the river of Wampool on the south and Powbeck on the north, extended from Cattbeck unto the Karrs mouth where Powbeck falls into Wampool. The first lords thereof after the conquest took their surname of the place and were called *de Parton*. The oldest line of which, together with the inheritance, was by a daughter transferred to one *Richard Mansel*; whose son and heir *John Mansel* sold it to *Robert de Mulcaster*, who granted the same to *Robert de Grinsdale* in Henry the third's time. *Robert de Grinsdale* had issue *Gilbert*; who had issue *Alan* and *Robert*. *Alan* had *Thomas* and *Henry*, who both died without issue; and Parton fell to *Margaret* their sister, who gave it to *Robert de Roose* her second husband, whose nephew and heir *Richard Roose* sold the same to *John Carliel* parson of Kirkland; and his brother's son *Robert*, son of *Robert Carliel*, sold it to *William Denton* son and heir of *John Denton* of Cardew, whose issue male enjoyed the same, till *George Denton* of Cardew sold the premisses to Sir *John Lowther* in 1686.

This manor contains the hamlets of Parton, Michelewaite, Nealhouse, and Cardew lease (which last is within the parish of Dalston). In the year 1672, the aforesaid *George Denton*, for the consideration of 61 years ancient rent (amounting in the whole to 336*l* 2*s* 4*d*), sold off to the tenants all rents, fines, heriots, carriages, boon days, duties, services, and demands whatsoever; reserving only one-penny rent to be paid at Martinmas yearly, and suit of court, royalties, escheats, and all other matters belonging to the feignory: he grants to them also liberty to cut wood for their own use, and to get stones within their own grounds or the wastes for their houses and fences.

The CHURCH of Thoresby is dedicated to St. Andrew, valued in the king's books at 11*l* 10*s* 5*d*; and is of the present yearly value of about 60*l*. It is vicarial, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, having been granted to the priory there by Sir Robert Ogle about the year 1469.

About the year 1175, one *William* parson of Thoresby was witness to a grant of *William* son of Udard lord of Corkeby.

In 1290, *Henry de Burton* was parson of Thoresby.

In 1298, *Richard de Abindon* was presented to the rectory of Thoresby by Sir William de Boyvill knight; which Richard in 1305, having obtained from the said Sir William a grant of the advowson, resigns the rectory, and presents *William de Swyndon*; whereupon a *jus patronatus* was awarded, and the jurors found the said Richard the true patron, and his presentee accordingly was admitted.

In 1316, *Robert de Boyvill* rector of the church of Thoresby had a licence of three years absence from his cure, in the pursuit of his studies. And some years after he was joined in commission with the dean rural of Carlisle to proceed against divers clerks who had neglected to appear at the episcopal synod of Carlisle. And he was constituted one of the bishop's delegates, together with Sir Robert Parvyng rector of Hoton, for the hearing and determining a cause depending between the prior and convent of Lanercost and

and Sir Richard de Caldecotes. In 1336, he was proceeded against by the bishop *ex officio* upon a report of his incontinency with Alice Grete; but after the cause had depended for some time, the bishop gave him a certificate of his discharge†. In 1355 he had a licence of absence for two years, and again a like absence in 1361; and he died in 1364, having been rector nigh 50 years.

After him, Sir *Robert Bix* chaplain was instituted on a presentation by Thomas de Ogle. And in 1366, the king claimed the right of donation, by reason of the custody of the land and heir of Robert de Ogle deceased; and upon an inquisition, his nominee, viz. *Robert Paye* was instituted and inducted.—In 1369, Clement de Crofton gave by his will to the rector a legacy of 3s 4d, specially to pray for his soul; and to the two assistant chaplains of the church he gives 2s on the same account; and bequeaths his body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Andrew of Thoresby.—In 1376, Sir Robert Paye rector of Thoresby had a licence from the bishop of two years absence.—In 1380, he makes his will; and, after a few small legacies, constitutes John de Crofton joint executor with Sir Thomas de Lowther and Sir John de Kirkan-drews chaplains.

In 1465, a licence of non-residence was granted by bishop Scroop to Sir *John Thorysby* rector of Thorysby, and this is the last rector of this church that we have met with. It was soon after given by Sir Robert Ogle, and presently after appropriated to the prior and convent of Carlisle. He gave them also a messuage and tenement there.

In 1563, a caveat was entred by Edward Monk of the city of Carlisle yeoman and others who claimed the next avoidance by virtue of the assignment of a grant made by the dean and chapter of Carlisle to Richard Blenerhasset gentleman: and in 1570, the vicarage becoming vacant by the death of *Richard Walles* alias *Brandling*, *Thomas Monk* was instituted on the same title, being presented by Edward Monk.

In 1600, on the death of Thomas Monk, institution was given to *William Walles* (upon his resignation of Penrith), being presented by Thomas Tallentire gentleman, on a grant from the dean and chapter; although another claim was entred, in a caveat, by John Denton esquire, but what his title was doth not appear.

In 1622, *Christopher Peale*, M. A. was instituted on the death of William Walles, on a presentation by the dean and chapter.

† Johannes, &c Dilecto filio Roberto de Boyvill rectori ecclesiæ de Thoresby, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Cum esses impetrus coram nobis ex officio, super eo quod Aliciam Grete in concubinum tuam per mensem et amplius publice tenuisti, et ex eo in penam constitutionis legati super hoc editi incidisti; quibus tibi judicialiter objecti, et per te negatis, juramento super hoc a te præstito, et factis tibi interrogationibus judicialibus, et auditis responsionibus tuis ad easdem, examinatoque negotio, deliberatione habita cum patrono dictæ ecclesiæ et aliis, observato juris ordine in omnibus in hac parte, quia invenimus te immunem, et innocentiam tuam in præmissis sufficienter purgasse et ostendisse, te ab impetratione præfata absolvimus per decretum, omnem maculam et notam infamiæ (si quam ex hoc incurreris) penitus abolentes, teque famæ tuæ bonæ pristinæ restituentes. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Datum Ebor' 15º Kal. Dec. Anno Domini 1336, et nostræ consecrationis quinto.

In 1662, June 17, *John Hamilton* was instituted on the like presentation.

In 1673, on *John Hamilton's* death, *Richard Savage*, B. A. was instituted.

In 1680, *Thomas Stalker* was instituted; and resigning in the next year, *George Theobalds*, B. A. was presented by the dean and chapter, and instituted thereupon.

In 1685, on the death of *George Theobalds*, *Matthew Preston*, B. A. was instituted.

In 1699, *Joseph White*, clerk.

In 1726, on his death, *John Story*, M. A. was instituted.

In 1731, on the cession of *John Story*, *Robert Wardale*, B. A. was instituted.

In 1763, *Andrew Holliday* clerk, on the cession of *Robert Wardale*.

In 1771, *Thomas Nicolson* clerk was instituted on the cession of *Andrew Holliday*.

In 1774, *Nicholas Robinson*, on the death of *Thomas Nicolson*.

The vicar by prescription is intitled to all the small tithes within the parish, and to the great tithes of Michaelthwaite, Parton, Whinhow, and Nealhouse; but the year that the two first pay the great tithes in kind, the other two pay a prescription, and so alternately (though there are some exceptions). The grounds in this parish that belong to Drumleanny pay tithe in kind every year. The tithe hay of Thursby is held by lease from the dean and chapter to the vicar under the yearly rent of 30s. There are two tenants belonging to the church; *John How* for a messuage and tenement at Nealhouse, who pays 6s yearly rent: and *Esther Twentymen*, for a cottage house and garth at Thursby, 2s 4d. And at the change of tenant a two-penny fine.

Number of families in this parish certified in 1747, eighty-one: And no dissenters of any kind.

PARISH OF ORTON.

THIS name of ORTON, or Overton, is common to the parish, manor, and town: It is so named of the situation and higher standing of the place, in respect of the lower parts towards Carlisle and the river Eden. It is parcel of the manor of Levington, and holden of the same. It gave surname to a family of gentlemen of note called *de Orton*; who gave for arms, Vert, a lion rampant Argent, crowned and armed Gules. The first of the name that we meet was *Simon*, who had issue *Alan de Orton*, to whom king Henry the third granted free warren in Orton. After him succeeded *John* his son (they were all knights) and after him *Gyles*, whose daughter and heir *Joan* was married to *Sir Clement de Skelton*, to whom she had four daughters her coheirs; one named *Agnes* married to *Leigbe* of Ifall, another married to *Bellases*, another to *Ridley*, and the fourth to *Blenerhasset*. They divided the manor into three parts, which *Leigbe*, *Ridley*, and *Blenerhasset* enjoyed respectively, and charged the land with a rent of 8l to *Bellases*, who sold the same to one *Coldall* a merchant in Carlisle, which afterwards came by marriage to a younger branch of

the *Briscoes*. Afterwards *John Brisco* purchased *Leigh's* part of *Wilfrid Lawfon* and *Maud* his wife, and of *Thomas Blenerhasset* another third part. Accordingly in the 30 Eliz. it is found by inquisition that *William Brisco* of *Crofton* (son of the said *John*) died seised of the manor of *Orton*, with 20 messuages, 400 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of common, 100 acres of wood, in *Orton* aforesaid, together with the donation and right of patronage of two parts in three to be divided of the parish church of the aforesaid manor of *Orton*, holden of *Edward Musgrave* gentleman as of his manor of *Levington*, by two parts of one knight's fee: And that the third part of the said manor of *Orton*, late the inheritance of *Nicholas Ridley* esquire deceased, and all and every the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the said third part belonging, were holden of the queen *in capite* by the service of the third part of one knight's fee: And that the said two parts were worth by the year above reprises 5*l* 6*s* 8*d*, and the said third part 2*l* 13*s* 4*d*.

And *Ridley's* part not long after came into the family by purchase. For in the 23 Jac. *John Brisco*, son of the said *William*, claimed the intire patronage; which, being appendant to the manor, was when it was severed and divided into three parts enjoyed alternately by all the three; but ever since that time he and his descendents have enjoyed the whole.

The church is rectorial, valued in the king's books at 9*l*. The present yearly value about 100*l*.

The first incumbent that we meet with was in the year 1303, when one *John* rector of *Orreton* gave a bond of ten marks to bishop *Halton*, to be forfeited whenever it should thereafter appear that he was guilty of incontinency.

In 1337, Sir *John de Orton* knight presents *John de Whytrigg* to the vacant rectory of *Orreton*; and in the same year, upon *Whittrigg's* resignation, the said Sir *John* presents *William de Arthuret*.

In 1376, the said *William de Arthuret's* will was proved at *Rose*; and soon after, Sir *Richard de Langwathby* was presented to the rectory by *Clement de Skelton* and *Joan* his wife.

In 1407, *Thomas de Raughton* appears to have been rector.

In 1578, on the death of Sir *Richard Place* late rector of *Orton*, one caveat was entered, in claim of the patronage, by *Thomas Blenerhasset* gentleman; and another by *Marian* relict of *John Twentyman* late of *Little Orton*, to whom this avoidance had been granted by *Richard Blenerhasset* of the city of *Carlisle* esquire, who had married one of the coheirs of Sir *Giles Orton* knight; and institution was given on this latter claim to Mr. *Leonard Lowther*.

In 1585, Mr. *Lowther* resigned: And the next day *William Mey*, B. A. was ordained deacon, and immediately presented to the vacant rectory by *John Lowther* of *Orton* patron for that turn, and instituted thereupon.

In 1625, *John Brisco* of *Crofton* esquire enters a caveat, claiming the presentation; and two years after, on bishop *White's* coming to the see, he renews the caveat.

In 1643, one Mr. *Burton* was rector, being in that year a contributor towards procuring provisions for the garrison of *Carlisle*.

In 1665, *John Pearson* was presented by *John Brisco* esquire.

In 1693, on the death of *Gawen Noble* rector of Orton, *Rowland Noble* was instituted on a presentation by *William Brisco* esquire.

In 1709, on *Rowland Noble's* death, *David Bell*, M. A. was presented by *John Brisco* esquire.

In 1730, on the death of *David Bell*, *John Brisco*, M. A. was presented by (his father) *John Brisco* esquire.

In 1771, on *John Brisco's* death, *William Taylor* clerk was presented by *Joseph Nicolson* esquire, devisee for this purpose by the will of the late patron and incumbent *Dr. Brisco*. And in 1772, on *William Taylor's* resignation, *James Brisco* son of the said *Dr. Brisco* was instituted on the like presentation.

The number of families in this parish in 1732 was certified to be 81. Of whom Quakers 8. Presbyterians 3.

PARISH OF KIRKBAMPTON.

BAMPTON (villata *Bembæ*, vel *Bombæ*) was anciently divided into *Bampton Magna* and *Parva*; that where the church stands was called *Great Bampton*, the other is still called *Little Bampton*. The whole parish is within the barony of *Burgh*, and seems anciently to have been all one manor. It was the principal seat of *Hildred de Carliell* (a knight) in the time of king *Henry the second*. After whose death his grandchildren *Richard* and *Robert*, the sons of *Odard* son of *Hildred*, parted this manor. And *Eudo de Carliell* tenant of the same gave in the 11 Hen. 3. four carucates in *Uchtredby* and *Little Bampton* to *Walter de Bampton* by fine, which by inquisition taken 23 Ed. 1. was valued to 20 l land, and to be holden of the manor of *Burgh*. Another part dame *Elizabeth Mountacute* countess of *Salisbury* held in the 36 Hen. 3. as of the inheritance of *William Mountacute* earl of *Salisbury*: And in the same year *Sir Brian Stapleton* of *Bedal* in *Yorkshire* held it (by purchase, as it seemeth); whose posterity in king *Henry the eighth's* time sold it to *Thomas Dacre* of *Lanercoft*, whose son *Christopher* sold it into many parts to the inhabitants.

In the 24 Eliz. *Thomas Brisby* gentleman, in consideration of 240 l, conveyed to *John Southaick* esquire and *Richard Tolson* gentleman, their heirs and assigns, all that the manor or lordship of *Little Bampton*, with all those messuages, tenements, or farmholds within the said manor, which were then in the several tenures of *John Twentyman* and 20 other tenants: And their customary rents amounted to 8 l 7 s 10 d, and also 3 s 4 d quit rent issuing out of the lands of *Thomas Smallwood*; with all houses, commons, moors, mosses, and franchises. Four years after, *Southaick* and *Tolson* conveyed the said premisses in fee to *John Dalston* esquire; who sold the same in the year following to the said several respective tenants.

The CHURCH is rectorial, and dedicated to *St. Peter*; valued in the king's books at 14 l 17 s 11 d: the clear yearly value about 60 l. It pays a pension of 3 s 4 d to the bishop of *Carlisle*.

About the 27 Hen. 2. a moiety of the rectory was given by the patron Adam son of Robert to the hospital of St. Nicholas near Carlisle, upon condition of having always two almsmen from this parish. This is now held by Mr. John Liddale of Moorhouse of the dean and chapter of Carlisle by lease of 21 years, under the annual rent of 40s: which said dean and chapter enjoy all the possessions of the said hospital.

In the year 1293, Walter de Bampton, in right of Robert son and heir of Robert de Castlecayroke, presented *John de Culgayth* to a moiety of the rectory of Bampton, vacant by resignation of *Walter de Batyler*; and after inquisition, institution was given thereupon. (The other moiety, as aforesaid, belonged to the hospital.)

In 1341, upon the death of John de Culgayth, R. de Bampton presents John son of Thomas de Bampton: And at the same time, John Grainger was presented to the said moiety by John de Moresby and others. Hereupon a commission *de jure patronatus* was granted, and upon the return *John Grainger* had institution.

In 1343, on resignation of *John de Appleby* rector of a moiety of the church of Bampton, a presentation was given by William de Eglesfield and others to *William de Appleby*: And upon inquisition, the said William de Appleby was instituted.

In 1359, *Thomas de Bampton* was rector of a moiety of this church, having in that year a dispensation of absence granted him by the bishop. This Thomas came in by the presentation of Elizabeth Montacute.

In 1361, Sir Brian de Stapilton knight presents Sir *Robert de Gayton* to a moiety of the church of Bampton, vacant by the resignation of *John de Thornton*.

In 1367, the said Sir Brian de Stapilton presents Sir *William de Cressopp* vicar of Wigton to a moiety of this church, on an exchange with *Richard Damysell* then rector of the said moiety.

In 1561, Sir *John Aketon* clerk was instituted into the rectory of Kirkbampton, on the resignation of *Edward Michell*. (The patron not mentioned.)

In 1586, on the death of John Aketon, three several claims are made to the advowson of this rectory, and caveats thereupon entred, by Cuthbert Musgrave of Crookdayke esquire, William Briscoe of Crofton esquire, and Christopher Dacre of Lanercoft esquire; who seem by consent to have lapsed it into bishop Mey's hands: for he, after the expiration of six months collated Sir *Roland Hauxbie* clerk. (One Thomas Brisby of Penrith gentleman had some years before made the like claim.)

In 1598, Feb. 1. on Roland Hauxbie's death, a caveat was entred on the behalf of Mrs. Jane Briscoe widow and John her son: but on the 12th of November following, bishop Robinson (as his predecessor had done before) collated by lapse *Joseph Lowden*, M. A.

In 1610, on Mr. Lowden's resignation, *Cuthbert Roper* was instituted, being unanimously and jointly presented by Henry Dacre, Cuthbert Musgrave, and John Briscoe esquires.

In 1639, on the death of *Robert Brown* rector of Kirkbampton, institution was given to *Otho Polewheele*, who was presented by William Brisco esquire, notwithstanding that Sir Thomas Dacre had entred his claim by a caveat.

In 1679, on the death of *John Bell* rector of Kirkbampton, *Thomas Story* clerk was presented by Henry Dacre of Lanercost esquire, patron (as he asserts) for that turn.

In 1740, on the death of Thomas Story (who had been incumbent 61 years, and had buried every one of the parishioners that was living at his induction) *Michael Burn* was instituted on the presentation of Henry viscount Lonsdale, notwithstanding that caveats had been entred by John Brisco of Crofton esquire, John Ballentine of Crookdake esquire, and William Robinson of Bothel gentleman, as well as by the said viscount Lonsdale.

There are in this parish about 97 families; of which, Quakers 3, Presbyterians 2.

PARISH OF KIRKBRIDE.

THE church at this place was founded before the conquest, and dedicated to the honour of a religious Irish woman of great sanctity called Brydoch, and corruptly St. Bride, which gave name to the town. It is parcel of the barony of Wigton, and was first granted forth from the same by *Adam* son of *Odard* second baron of Wigton in king John's time, to *Adam* his second son a knight, and brother to *Odard* the second of that name, who was the third baron of Wigton. His posterity, as was usual in those days, took their name from the place, and were styled de Kirkbride. *Adam* son of *Adam* had issue *Richard de Kirkbride*, and *Richard* had issue *Robert*, who dying without issue was succeeded by his brother *Richard* in the 23 Ed. 1. *Richard* had issue *Walter*, who was knight of the shire in the 9 Ed. 2. whose issue male for several descents, all of the name of *Richard*, enjoyed the manor of Kirkbride, until a coheir of *George Kirkbride*, the last of that house, transferred a moiety thereof to the *Dalstons* of Dalstonhall. The other moiety went off with the other coheir, whose posterity sold the same to the lord paramount of Wigton, where it continued till Henry the sixth earl of Northumberland gave it with the rest of his patrimony to king Henry the eighth, who by letters patent in the 35th year of his reign granted the same to *Thomas Dalston* esquire, whereby the *Dalstons* became entire lords of the whole manor. Accordingly it is found by inquisition in that year, that *Thomas Dalston* esquire held of the king *in capite* by knights service the town and manor of Kirkbride with the appurtenances, as of his manor of Wigdon, rendring for the same yearly 13 s 4 d cornage, for puture of the sergeants 22 d, seawake 16 d, and suit of court at Wigdon from 3 weeks to 3 weeks. It continued in the *Dalston* family till about the year 1764, when Sir *George Dalston* baronet, the last of the name at Dalston hall, sold the same to *Joseph Wilson* of Pomfret esquire the present owner.

The tenants of the manor are about 40 in number; 13 of whom purchased their estates to freehold (heriots included) for five fines and an half at the rate of a twenty penny fine, of the said Sir George Dalston about the year

1763. The ancient customary rent of the whole manor was 14*l* 14*s* 0*d*; the remaining rent is 7*l* 10*s* 0*d* upon the tenements not enfranchised, for which they pay a twenty penny fine, and a heriot upon the death of the tenant, and no other duties or services but suit of court.

The CHURCH is rectorial, and valued in the king's books at 5*l*. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 44*l*; and is now worth about 60*l*. There are only about 55 families in the whole parish; of which, Quakers 4, and one Presbyterian.

In the year 1341, on an inquisition *de jure patronatus* it appeared, that Sir John de Weston knight was the true patron of the vacant rectory of Kirkbride. And thereupon a commission was granted to Nicholas de Whytrigg rector of Caldbeck to give institution to the said Sir John's presentee *Robert de Bromfield*; who resigning in the next year, the said Sir John de Weston presents *John de Miferton*, who upon his institution contracts to pay 60 shillings to the bishop, whereof 30 at Martinmas and 30 at Candlemas next following.—On this presentation it was found, that Sir John de Weston was patron in right of the lady Joan de Wigton his wife.

In 1580, on the death of *Cuthbert Fisher* rector of Kirkbride, institution was given to *Robert Allanby* M. A. presented by John Dalston of Dalston gentleman.

In 1586, on Robert Allanby's death, *Gyles Hemmerford* was instituted on a presentation by John Dalston esquire. And the said *Gyles* dying within a year, Sir *Nicholas Dean* clerk was instituted upon the said patron's presentation.

In 1643, one Mr. Hudson was rector.

Sep. 20, 1660, *Thomas Lumley* was instituted on the presentation of Sir William Dalston baronet.

In 1678, *Thomas Lumley* dying, *Henry Hall* was presented by Sir William Dalston of Heath hall in the county of York baronet.

In 1717, on Henry Hall's death, *John Walker*, B. A. was presented by Sir Charles Dalston baronet.

In 1743, on the death of John Walker, *John Cowper*, B. A. was presented by Sir George Dalston baronet.

In 1750, on John Cowper's resignation, *George Gilbanks* clerk was presented by the same patron.

PARISH OF BOWNESS.

BOWNESS, *Bulness*, is the common name of the manor, town, and parish; and is parcel of the barony of Burgh: one of the first barons whereof after the conquest gave it to *Gamel le Brun*, whose posterity enjoyed the same for many generations. Their capital messuage was at Drumbugh, which being near the wild wastes, they were promiscuously called *de la Feritate*. *Richard le Brun*, and after him *Robert le Brun*, enjoyed it in king Edward the first's time; *Richard le Brun*, in the reign of Edward the second; *Robert le Brun* in the reign of Edward the third; and *John Brun* in the reign of Richard the second.

The last of this name and family at Bowness was *Richard le Brun*, who had three daughters coheirs; one, called Hellen, married to the house of Workington; another, to the Harringtons of Harrington; and the third to one Bowet. After whom, this manor in process of time became again united to and consolidated with the barony of Burgh.

The village of Bowness is situate on the south side of the Solway frith, at the western extremity of that memorable Roman work commonly called the *Piſts wall*; extending from hence quite across the island, through this county and Northumberland, unto the German ocean, being of the length of 63 English miles and 3 furlongs.

Mr. Denton as also Mr. Camden think this was the *Blatum Bulgium* of the Romans; but Mr. Horsley seems to prove from the distances, that this *Bulness* was not the *Blatum Bulgium* (which Mr. Camden only conjectured to be so from the similarity of the names), but that this was the station called by the Romans *Tunnocelum*; and that *Blatum Bulgium* was at *Middleby* on the Roman way, on the opposite side of Solway frith.

This work was first a line of forts or *stations* built by Agricola. These stations were generally oblong, comprehending three or four acres of ground, with houses therein or barracks for soldiers, and buildings all about near to the same, in nature of a town: so that a *station* was in effect a small town fortified. These stations at a medium were about four miles distant from each other; but they were closer or nearer together where there was most danger, and where there was less danger they were further off.

Communicating with, and as it were connecting these stations, the emperor Hadrian built a vast wall of turf, sometimes mixed with stone, with a ditch on the north side thereof three yards deep, and near four yards over; a large military way accompanying the wall all along. And behind this wall, on the south side, another wall or rampart with a ditch, about five paces distant from the former.

Within this, on the north side towards the enemy, by way of further and stronger fortification, the emperor Severus built a wall of freestone; and in some places where the foundation was not good, they made use of oaken piles: It was faced with hewn stone, and the inner part (as appears from what remains of it) filled after a remarkable manner; the filling stones are generally pretty large, and mostly broad and thin; these are always set edgeways, and usually not erect, but somewhat obliquely; upon these the running mortar or cement has been poured, and by this contrivance (together with the great strength of their cement in most places) the whole wall hath been bound as firm as a rock*. This wall of Severus was about four yards high, and from seven feet four inches to nine feet thick; and his ditch (on the north side) wider and deeper than that of Hadrian; with a paved military way on the south side thereof about seventeen foot broad. Between the *stations*, there were *castles* (*castella*) erected along this wall, generally about 66 foot square, and between six and seven furlongs distant from each other. And between these

* Horsley's Brit. Rom. 123.

again, there were *turrets*, about four yards square at the bottom, at the distance one from another of about 308 yards, wherein were centinels placed within call of each other, without having recourse to the fiction of a sounding trumpet or pipes under ground †.

At this station of *Bulness* or *Tunnocelum* the *Cohors Ælia Classica* were in garrison; which, from the signification of the word *classica* and the vicinity of that place to the sea, seem to have been marines. Bishop Gibson says, there have frequently been found here Roman coins and inscriptions, and that there was lately dug up a small brazen figure of a Mercury, or a victory, which came into the possession of John Aglionby esquire ‡. Mr. Horsley says, that he could not see nor hear of any inscriptions remaining there. That which is at Appleby school in Westmorland seems (he says) to have come from Bulness, but is no original: However, it is an argument that some Roman inscriptions, as well as other antiquities, have formerly been found there; for Mr. Bainbrigg (the schoolmaster) had an humour of cutting out or copying upon stones any Roman inscriptions which came in his way; of which sort this manifestly appears to be, because in his usual manner he hath annexed what he took to be the Roman name of Bulness, namely, *Blatum Bulgium*. The whole is as follows:

IMP. M. AVRE
TRIVMPHAI
PERSAR
MARC. AVREL:
PHILO
BLATI BULGII.

The three first lines, *Imperator Marco Aurelio triumphatori Persarum*, have been evidently a copy of some Roman inscription found at Bulness; the last three, *Marco Aurelio Philosopho Blati Bulgii*, seem to be Mr. Bainbrigg's own comment upon it, with a design to shew, that this monument was found at Bulness (which he believed to be *Blatum Bulgium*), and that the emperor Marcus Aurelius, called the philosopher, was intended in the inscription*.

At *Drumbugh* (the *Gabrosentum* of the Romans) is a fort about five chains square, whose ramparts are large, and the ditch very deep. Out of this fort abundance of stones have been taken. It is very probable, that the house and garden walls have been built with the stones of the wall and station, and that it has the name of *castle* from the old Roman fort; for the seat is not built in the form of a castle ‖.

The name *Drumbugh* (Drumbogh) is derived from that fenny mire or bog frequented with bitterns, which are here called mire-drums; so that the word *Drumbug* signifies the bittern's fen.

The CHURCH also hath probably been built out of the ruins of the station. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and the advowson is and hath been all along appendent to the manor. It is rectorial, and valued in the king's books at

† Horsley's Brit. Rom. 120.

‡ Camd. 1017.

* Horsley 267.

‖ Ibid. 157.

21 l 3 s 11 d ; and is now worth about 130 l . There are in the parish about 155 families; of whom, 2 Presbyterians, and 2 Quakers.

In the year 1300, *Roald de Richmond* an infant was presented to the rectory of Bowness by the lady Ada de Feritate; whereupon the bishop commits the care and custody of the said rector and his church to Mr. John de Bowet till the infant should come of age.

In 1307, Sir Richard le Brun knight presented *Reginald de Northburgh* to the said rectory.

In 1322, the claim of the advowson was ascertained to Robert le Brun.

In 1342, Richard Brun lord of Drumbugh presented *William* son of *Walter de Kirkbythore*; and upon an inquisition it was found, that one *Walter* was predecessor to this William, and that Sir Robert Brun father of Richard the present patron had presented last.

In 1354, on the resignation of William rector of Bowness, Robert Brun lord of Drumbugh presents *William del Hall*.

In 1369, Robert Broyne (as they now writ their name) makes his will dated at Bothill, and bequeaths his body to be buried at the parish church of Bonnes, with a mortuary according to the custom of the country, and as his ancestors had done, and constitutes the said William del Hall one of his executors.

In 1381, William del Hall having agreed to exchange his rectory with *Thomas de Barton* rector of Caldbeck, the said Thomas was presented to the rectory of Bowness by John Broyne lord of Drumbugh, and William is collated to Caldbeck by the bishop.

In 1399, *William de Bowness* was rector; being in that year one of the commissioners appointed by bishop Appleby to hear and determine a cause concerning the repair of the chancel of Bromfield.

In 1565, on the death of Sir *John Robinson* alias *Kendal*, rector of Bowness, Mr. *William Talentyre* was presented by Sir Thomas Dacre knight lord Dacre of Graystock and Gilsland.

In 1572, on Mr. Talentyre's resigning, Mr. *Arthur Caye* was instituted on a presentation from queen Elizabeth.

In 1580, on the resignation of *James Taylor* rector of Bowness, bishop Mey collates Mr. *Leonard Lowther*, by virtue of a grant to him from Philip earl of Arundel and the lord William Howard.

In 1597, Mr. Lowther resigning, *Richard Sibson*, S. T. B. was instituted, but upon whose presentation is not mentioned in the register.

In 1617, on the death of Mr. Sibson, a caveat was entered by Henry Hudson vicar of Brigham, who claimed the right of presentation, and although he lived in the diocese of Chester, he allowed himself on any occasion of controversy hereupon to be cited in the parish church of Plumland. But in the same year *William Orbell* was instituted, on a presentation by Henry Spiller of Latham in the county of Middlesex, purchaser from Anne countess of Arundel.

In 1629, on William Orbell's death, *Thomas Warwick*, A. M. was presented by Mr. Thomas West of Stoake in the county of Surrey, a like purchaser, and instituted by Lancelot Daws, D. D. the bishop's commissioner.

In 1643, one Mr. Watwick was rector.

In

In 1660, *George Troutbeck* was rector; who dying in 1691, *Henry Aglionby*, M. A. was presented by John Aglionby esquire.

In 1697, on the death of Mr. Aglionby, *Gerard Lowther*, M. A. was presented by John viscount Lonsdale.

In 1731, Gerard Lowther resigning, *Henry Lowther*, A. M. was presented by Henry viscount Lonsdale.

In 1753, on the resignation of the said Henry Lowther, *Hugh Robinson*, A. M. was presented by Sir James Lowther of Lowther baronet, by the consent and advice of his mother and guardian Mrs. Katherine Lowther.

In 1763, on the death of the said Hugh Robinson, *James Watson*, M. A. was instituted on the presentation of the said Sir James Lowther baronet.

PARISH OF BURGH UPON SANDS.

THE large barony of BURGH lies upon the north side of the river Wathim-pool, which towards the north-west is washed by the sea flowing up into the foot of the river Eden, and by the said river towards the north-east to a place called Boonby gill; from thence it adjoins upon the manor of Dalston to Neel-house bars; then to Jack dyke, and down Jack dyke to the river of Wampool aforesaid. In this barony are divers manors holden of Burgh; and some within this boundary, yet no part of the barony (as Orton and Crofton) nor holden of the same.

This barony was given by the earl *Ranulph de Meschiens* to *Robert de Estrivers* or *Trevers* who married a sister of the said *Ranulph*. He gave also to the said *Robert* the chief forester's office in the forest of Englewood; which office, with great and many liberties belonging to the same, all the lords of Burgh enjoyed successively, until Thomas de Multon of Gillsland forfeited the same by treason against king Henry the third in the insurrection made by Simon de Montfort earl of Leicester.

This *Robert de Trevers* had a daughter and heir *Ibria Trevers* married to *Ranulph Engayn* lord of Ifell. Which *Ibria* and *Ranulph* her husband gave *Henrickby*, otherwise *Herriby*, near Carlisle to the priory there, which gift *Hugh Morvil* confirmed.

The said *Ranulph Engayn* had issue *William Engayn*; who had issue a daughter and heir *Ada Engayn*, who by marriage transferred this barony of Burgh to the *Morvils*. She was married to *Simon de Morvill*, son of *Hugh de Morvill* who in the third year of king Stephen was one of the witnesses to the charter of the protection then made by David king of Scots to the monks of Tinemouth.

This *Simon de Morvill* in the 3 Hen. 2. gave fifty marks for livery of the Engayn's lands. He had issue by his said wife two sons, *Roger* and *Richard*. Which *Richard* in the 16 Hen. 2. gave two hundred marks to the king for livery of those lands which he claimed with the daughter of William de Lancaster, and left issue *Helene* his daughter and heir married to *Rowland de Galweie*.

Roger

Roger de Morvill, elder son of *Simon*, had issue a son and heir *Hugh de Morvill*, who was one of those four knights who in the 17 Hen. 2. murdered *Thomas a Becket* archbishop of Canterbury: which done, they entered the archbishop's stables, and taking away his horses rode to *Knareburgh* in *Yorkshire* (a town belonging to this *Hugh*) where they staid till all the inhabitants were weary of them. *Mr. Denton* says, the sword that killed *Becket* was in his father's time at *Ifell*, which place belonged to the *Morvils* as heirs of *Engain*; after that, the said sword remained with the house of *Arundel*.—The said *Hugh* took to wife *Helewise de Stutevill*, with whom he had the manors of *Kirkoswald* and *Lasingby*; and in the second year of king *John* he obtained licence to inclose his woods in *Kirkoswald*, as likewise to fortify his manor house and to have a fair there once every year with a market every week. Moreover he gave unto the king 15 marks and 3 good palfreys to enjoy his court, with the liberties of toll, theam, infangthief, fire and water ordeal, and all other such privileges as belonged to the crown, during the continuance of *Helewise* his wife in a regular habit.—He had also considerable possessions in *Westmorland*.

He had issue only two daughters, *Ada* and *Joan*. *Ada* was married in his life-time to *Richard* son of *Reginald de Lucy* of *Egremont*, and afterwards was married to *Thomas de Multon*. *Joan* the younger daughter was married, after her father's death, to *Richard Gernun*. Whereupon in the 6 Joh. upon partition of the lands of this *Hugh* betwixt these his daughters and coheirs, *Richard de Lucy* gave a fine to the king of 900 marks and five palfreys for the purparty of *Ada* his wife and forestership of *Cumberland*, as fully as he the said *Hugh* enjoyed the same: And *Richard Gernun* gave 600 marks for liberty to marry *Joan*, with the purparty belonging to her of those lands whereof her father died seised.

Ada to her first husband *Richard de Lucy* had only two daughters *Amabil* and *Alice*. To her second husband *Thomas de Multon* she had a son *Thomas de Multon*, heir to her purparty of the *Morvil's* lands. Which *Thomas* the son, in the 25 Hen. 3. paying 40*l* for a fine, had livery of his lands; and being forester of *Cumberland* by descent from *Ada* his mother, paid a fine of 400 marks the next year to the king for trespassing in that forest, and to enjoy all those liberties which his ancestors had used in that office, excepting the pleas of vert.—And in the next ensuing year he obtained to himself and *Maud* his wife daughter and heir to *Hubert de Vaux* baron of *Gilsland* a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands, in *Cumberland*, *Yorkshire*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, and that they and their heirs after the decease of *Maud de Vaux* her mother (then the wife of *William Everard*) should have free warren in all the demesne lands they held in the counties of *Somerset* and *Devon*, being of the dowry of her the said *Maud* the mother, and of the inheritance of *Maud* the daughter.—In the 42 Hen. 3. he received summons to prepare himself with horse and arms, and to march with the rest of the northern barons into *Scotland* for rescuing the king of *Scots* then in minority and in restraint by his own subjects: So likewise to be at *Chester* on Monday next before the feast of *St. John Baptist* to restrain the incursions of the *Welsh*.—He died in the 53 Hen. 3. leaving

Thomas de Multon his son and heir; who, doing his homage had livery of his lands.

Which *Thomas de Multon*, upon the death of Helwife de Levington (56 Hen. 3.) widow of Eustace de Baliol, was found her heir as to the whole manor of Aketon and the other moiety of Burgh upon Sands, Kirkoswald and Layfingby; all which Eustace de Baliol (having had issue by her which lived for some time) held of her inheritance as tenant by the curtesy of England till his death, which happened in the 2 Ed. 1. at which time this *Thomas* had livery, and died in the 21 Ed. 1.

Thomas de Multon, son and heir of the last *Thomas*, was 26 years of age at his father's death, and doing his homage in the same year had livery, and died in the 23 Ed. 1. being then seised of the manor of Denham in the county of Norfolk, as also of the manor of Burgh upon Sands and Kirkoswald, also of the barony of Gilliland, and divers lands in Santon, Irton, Bolton, and Gofford; leaving *Thomas* his son and heir 13 years of age, and Isabel his wife surviving, who had for her dowry an assignation of the manor of Denham.

Which said last *Thomas de Multon*, paying 100*l* for his relief, was in the 31 Ed. 1. in the Scots wars; so likewise in the 34 Ed. 1.—And in the 1 Ed. 2. he received command to fit himself with horse and arms (together with John de Lancafter and Ingelram de Gysnes) for resisting the incursions of Robert de Brus of Scotland and his accomplices. In the 3 Ed. 2. he was again in those wars of Scotland; so likewise in the 4 Ed. 2. And in the 10 Ed. 2. he obtained for himself and Margaret his wife a special charter from the king for a market on the Wednesday every week, and two fairs yearly, one on the eve, day, and morrow after the festival of our lady, the other on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of Simon and Jude at Ayshall in the county of Somerset; as also free warren in all his demesne lands at Seven Hampton in the said county of Somerset, and Pynho in the county of Devon. Moreover he was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of this realm from the 25 Ed. 1. till the 7 Ed. 2. inclusive; and died soon after, leaving issue *Margaret* married to *Ranulph de Dacre*, which *Ranulph* performing his fealty to king Edward the second, she the said *Margaret* then making proof of her age had livery of her lands. But this *Thomas de Multon* had a brother called *William*, who being his heir male held the manor of Layfingby in the county of Cumberland during his life; which *William* died in the 15 Ed. 3. leaving the said *Margaret* then wife of *Ranulph de Dacre* his next heir 36 years of age.

And thus this great inheritance was transferred by a female heir to the *Dacres* of Dacre-castle in Cumberland; which family received further a large addition of fortune by marriage of the heiress of Graystock. The eldest branch of Dacre ended in a daughter, to whom the original estate at Dacre (with some others) did descend: The rest, *viz.* Graystock, Gilliland, Burgh, and others, were settled upon a younger branch of the *Dacres* of the male line, which continued in that name for four descents further, and then that branch ended in coheirs; for *George* lord *Dacre*, in the 11th year of queen Elizabeth, dying without issue, was succeeded by his three sisters; one of whom dying unmarried,

ried, the estate came to the other two sisters, *Anne* the elder married to *Philip* earl of *Arundel*, and *Elizabeth* the younger married to the lord *William Howard*, both of them sons of *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*. The barony of *Burgh*, in the partition, was allotted to the lady *Anne*, whose descendent in the fourth generation, *Henry Howard* duke of *Norfolk*, sold the same about the year 1689 to Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, ancestor of the present owner Sir *James Lowther* baronet.

The *customs* of the *manor* of *Burgh* were ascertained by agreement between the lord and tenants, and confirmed by a decree in chancery about the year 1674; whereby the tenants subjected themselves to pay a twenty-penny fine or two years improved value, at the option of the lord, upon every general fine or change of tenant by death; and a thirty-penny fine or three years improved value, upon every change of tenant by sale or alienation, at the like option.

In the year 1685, *Henry Howard* duke of *Norfolk* erected a monument on *Burgh* marsh, in memory of king *Edward* the first, who died there, with this inscription;

Memoriæ æternæ
Edwardi I. regis Angliæ longe
clarissimi: Qui in belli apparatu
contra Scotos occupatus, hic
in castris obiit, 7 Julii
A. D. 1307.

The church of *Burgh* is dedicated to *St. Michael*. It was given by Sir *Hugh de Morvil* to the abbey of *Holm Cultram*, for the finding of lights, wine, and other necessities for the ornament of the church of *Holm Cultram*, and the service of the altar there*. Whose grant was confirmed by *Richard de Lucy* former husband of his daughter *Ada*†; and afterwards by *Thomas de Multon* her second husband, who granted further to the abbot and convent common of pasture in the vill of *Burgh* after the hay and corn should be carried off, and two acres of arable land in *Burgh* marsh, lying next unto the lands of *Joan de Morvil* there, and a fishery in *Eden* with two nets for every carucate of land which they had in *Burgh*‡. Also *Joan de Morvil*, second daughter of Sir *Hugh*, confirmed the said grant, for the health of her soul and of the soul of her husband *Richard de Gernon*, of her father *Hugh de Morville*, and all her ancestors and successors||. The same was likewise confirmed by pope *Innocent* the third, who granted to them liberty to apply the

* Univerſis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis Hugo de Morevilla ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me conceſſiſſe, dediſſe, et hac præſenti charta mea confirmavi Deo et eccleſiæ ſanctæ Mariæ de Holm Coltram, et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, pro ſalute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ, et pro animabus patris mei et matris meæ, et animabus omnium antecęſſorum et ſucceſſorum meorum, in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemoſynam, eccleſiam de Burgo ad primam vacationem, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis et libertatibus, ad inveniendâ luminaria, vinum, et omnia quæ neceſſaria ſunt ad ornatum eccleſiæ de Holm Coltram et miniſterium altaris et ſacramentorum Chriſti. Hiis teſtibus, Thoma filio Coſpatrickii, Thoma de Brunfeld, &c. *Regiſtr. Holm.*

† *Regiſtr. Holm.*

‡ *Ibid.*

|| *Ibid.*

revenues of the said church to the use of their own house, for hospitality and maintenance of the poor: reserving a competent portion for a chaplain to officiate there*.

In the year 1234, one *Peter* a chaplain was instituted to the vicarage by *Walter Maucclerk* bishop of Carlisle, who made a taxation for the vicar's maintenance, to wit, the obventions, the whole altarage, with the tithes of hay and all other vicarial tithes except of wool and lamb and salt: the vicar to bear all ordinary charges †. And the abbot and convent grant specially to the said *Peter* three marks yearly out of the altarage with divers obventions particularly by name ‡.

In 1337, the abbot and convent of *Holm Cultram* present *Hugh de Hayton* to the vicarage; and the bishop recommends the inquiry, as in like cases, to *Mr. Robert de Suthayke* his official.

In 1368, *John de Kerby* vicar of *Burgh* and *Eudo de Ravenstandale* vicar of *Edenhall* procure the consents and presentations of their respective patrons (the abbot and convent of *Holm* and the prior and convent of *Carlisle*) in order to an exchange of their livings. And in the next ensuing year *Eudo de Ravenstandale* dying, the abbot and convent present *John Lakeson* who is instituted accordingly.

In 1381, upon the resignation of *John de Kane* vicar of *Burgh*, *Richard Garth* is presented and instituted.

In 1473, *William Nicholson* occurs as vicar.

In 1535, *Thomas Langton* was vicar; in whose time the valuation was made of all ecclesiastical benefices and promotions throughout the kingdom, and the values recorded in what are called the king's books: the particulars in relation to this vicarage are as follows;

The vicarage of Burgh.

Thomas Langton clerk, vicar of the church of *Burgh* nigh the *Sands*, whose rectory is appropriated to the religious men the abbot and convent of the monastery of *Holme Cultrayme* in the diocese of *Carlisle*, hath a manse and glebe appertaining to the said vicarage, worth *per annum*

<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
0	12	0

The same *Thomas* hath the tithe of hay, flax, and hemp of the said parish, worth *communibus annis*

2	13	4
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Carried forward	3	5	4
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* Registr. Holm.

† Ibid.

‡ *Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Fr. W. abbas et conventus de Holm Coltram salutem. Ad universitatis vestræ notitiam volumus pervenire, nos divini amoris intuitu concessisse Petro capellano, nomine perpetuæ vicariæ in ecclesia nostra de Burg, tres marcas argenti singulis annis per manum cellerarii nostri, de obventionibus altaragii prædictæ ecclesiæ nostræ percipiendas. Ad hoc etiam ei charitative concedimus secundam divisam morientium, et manuportum altaris, exceptis quibuslibet decimis et oblationibus; et de singulis missis, si evenerint, singulos denarios, præter dominicales denarios cum pane benedicto provenientes, cum omnibus aliis rationabilibus acquisitionibus suis, juxta canonum statuta recipiendis. Hiis testibus, Johanne priore de Lannercoft, magistro A. decano de Salopesb', magistro Ada de Kirkeby, Alexandro de Daker tunc officiali, Adamo decano de Allerdale, et multis aliis.*

The

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Brought forward	3	5	4
The same Thomas hath the white tithe, worth <i>communibus annis</i>	1	0	0
The same Thomas hath the oblations, altarage, with the other profits of the Easter book, worth <i>communibus annis</i> - -	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
Sum total of the value	5	5	4
Paid to the bishop of Carlisle for Synodals yearly 2 <i>s</i> 8 <i>d</i> . And procurations of visitations from three years to three years 2 <i>s</i> 8 <i>d</i> ; and so yearly 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d</i> —The sum deducted - - -	0	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>		
There remaineth	5	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>		

The said vicarage was certified to the commissioners of queen Anne's bounty at 13*l* 8*s* 0*d*. It was augmented in 1756 by the governors of the said bounty jointly with Mr. Joseph Liddel merchant in Newcastle upon Tyne, with the sum of 400*l*, which was laid out in lands in the parish of Kirkclinton, of the present yearly value of about 16*l*.

In 1581, after the dissolution of the monasteries, institution was given by bishop Meye to Sir *William Blane* clerk, on a presentation by two yeomen of the neighbourhood, proving their title from the grantees of the abbot and convent before the dissolution.

In 1681, *Thomas Story* was presented by king Charles the second.

And on *Thomas Story's* death in 1739, *Thomas Ismay* was instituted on a presentation under the great seal.

In 1747, there were in this parish 191 families; of which, 28 dissenters, all Quakers.

The *rectory* of this church, belonging to the monastery of Holm Cultram as aforesaid, was after the dissolution of that religious house granted by king James the first in the 6th year of his reign unto Henry Fanshaw knight, John Osburn, and Francis Goston, to be holden of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage and not *in capite*; under the yearly rent of 17*l* 12*s* 0*d*: Saving only to the king, his heirs and successors, the donation and advowson of the vicarage. These grantees, in the year following sold the premisses unto John Dyx *alias* Ramsay and Owen Shepherd esquires. And they again in the year 1612, for the sum of 660*l*, sold the same to Henry Curwen and Michael Hodgson in trust for themselves and their fellow partners (then lessees and farmers of the said rectory), whose heirs and assigns are still the impropriators.

Mr. Richard Hodgson late of Westend left 100*l*, the interest thereof to be applied yearly for the relief of poor householders, and teaching poor children, in equal portions.

There is also a sum of 11*s* 2*d* paid yearly out of some lands, which with the interest of 12*l* in stock, is applied to repairs and other public uses.

The

The very name of *Burgh* (which was the *Axelodunum* of the Romans) leads one to look for a station here. And this appears to have been a little eastward from the church, near what is called the Old Castle, where there are manifest remains of its ramparts. On the west side of the station these remains are most distinct, being about six chains in length. And Severus's wall seems to have formed the north rampart of the station. Stones have been often plowed up here, and lime with the stones. Urns have also frequently been dug up here. Mr. Horsley says, he saw, besides an imperfect inscription, two Roman altars lying at a door in the town, but neither sculptures nor inscriptions visible upon them†. But the late Dr. Lyttelton bishop of Carlisle found upon an altar dug up in the vicar's garden here, the following inscription,

DEO
BELA
TVCA

The latter word certainly stands for *Belatucadro*, and he says it is the fifth inscription which has been discovered in Britain, addressed to this local deity*. About a quarter of a mile west from the town there seems to have been a *castellum*, for at this place there hath been dug up a larger quantity of stones, than the bare thickness of the wall could well have afforded. They call the field the Watch-hill, and a remarkable tree in it is called the Watch-tree, and the tradition runs that upon this spot there was anciently a watch-tower‡.

PARISH OF ROCLIFFE.

ROCLIFFE, the next parish in this ward, lies on the north side of the river Eden, abuts on Cargoe on the east, on Levington on the north, and is bounded by the river Eden on the south and west.

This manor was anciently the inheritance of *Radulph de Bray*, who gave the same to *William* son of *John de Roccliffe* in the sixth year of king John. And in the fifth year of king John, one *Adam de Bray* gave the rectory to John prior of St. Mary's in Carlisle, who did appropriate the same to their church of Carlisle. In the 33 Hen. 3. *William de Hardrigill* and *Maud* his wife (who seems to have been a daughter of the *Brays*) granted the manor to *John Ladbroke* and *Joan* his wife, to be holden of the said *William* and *Maud* and their heirs under the yearly rent of 5l. In the same year *John Francis* redeemed it of the said John Ladbroke and Joan. The land was then holden as a fee of Burgh, under the yearly payment of 2s or one sparrowhawk. In the 54 Hen. 3. *Gilbert Francis* held the same by the same services, and died in the 6 Ed. 1. and his son *Richard Francis* being then under age, *Michael de Harcla* took him and married him to his daughter; wherefore the king seized Michael's lands, and fined him. The said king, in the 22d year of his reign, gave the manor

† Horsley, 156.

* Transactions of the Antiquarian Society, v. i. p. 308.

‡ Horsley, *ibid.*
of

of Roccliffe to *Richard Gernon* for life, and to remain after him to *Richard* his son and to his wife *Eleanor* daughter of *Gyles Eyennes*, and the heirs of their two bodies, which manor the king had of *Richard Gernon* the father's gift. In the 23 Ed. 3. *Thomas Daniel* died seised of Roccliffe, whose daughter and heir *Margaret* was married to *John Radcliffe* and intailed all her inheritance upon the Radcliffs and their heirs male, whose posterity finally sold the same to the *Dacres*, whereby this manor of Roccliffe became united to the barony of Burgh. But the demesne lands and the castle were sold by *Henry Howard* duke of *Norfolk* in the year 1682 to *Charles Usher* clerk, for the sum of 15,000*l*; whose grandson lawyer *Usher* left the same to *Hannah* his sister, who devised the same to Mr. *Strong* a kinsman of the family, who now (1770) enjoys the same and lives at Peterborough.

The rectory being given to the church of Carlisle as aforesaid, and totally appropriated thereto, was granted by king Hen. 8. to the dean and chapter there, who nominate a perpetual curate, and oblige their lessee of the rectory to pay him 20*l* a year. There is neither house nor glebe belonging to the curate. In the year 1753 an allotment of 200*l* of Queen Anne's bounty fell to this church, which still remains in the hands of the governors undisposed of.

About the year 1234, an award was made by Walter bishop of Carlisle, between the prior and convent of Carlisle, and the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram, concerning their respective tithes of fish caught in Eden; whereby the prior and convent were to have the tithes of such as were landed within the parish of Roccliffe as rectors of the said parish, paying to the abbot and convent 2*s* yearly for ever†.

In 1745, John Grearson lessee of the corn tithes of Ricardby bequeathed 26*s* yearly to be paid out of the same, to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of this parish, to purchase six penny loaves to be given to six poor persons weekly on Sunday after divine service in the forenoon.

In 1730, there were in this parish 122 families; of which, Quakers 4, Presbyterians, 4.

PARISH OF BEAUMONT.

BEAUMONT is the next parish in this ward, but on the south side of the river Eden. The town stands upon a fair hill, from whence lieth every way a good prospect, which gave occasion to the name. It was anciently a manor belonging to the *Bruns* lords of Bowness, who were also patrons of the church; but before the year 1380 it was come into the hands of the *Dacres* lords of

† Registr. Holm.

the barony of Burgh, and from thence forward went along with the said barony, and therefore nothing further need to be said concerning it in this place.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, valued in the king's books at 8*l* 1*s* 8*d*. The clear yearly value, as certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty, 18*l* 1*s* 6*d*. In 1772, it received an augmentation of 200*l* from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, in conjunction with 200*l* given by the countess dowager Gower; wherewith lands were purchased in the parish of Sedbergh, of the present yearly value of 14*l*. About the year 1692, this small rectory was presented to jointly with Kirk Andrews upon Eden, and hath ever since been so held. And Kirk Andrews having had an augmentation by lot, the income of the two together may be about 60*l* *per annum*.

In 1747, it was certified that in this parish there were 34 families; of which, one quaker, and one presbyterian. [Note, the presbyterian families in this and all other like places in the borders, are chiefly farmers that come out of Scotland; who resort, as to their place of worship, to a presbyterian meeting-house at Carlisle, or else go over on Sundays into their native country of Scotland.]

Here is a small church at Beaumont, which serves both this parish and Kirk Andrews; for there is no church at Kirk Andrews. But the rector lives at Kirk Andrews, where there is an house and a small glebe, and none at Beaumont; which house was built by the present rector the reverend George Bowness, for which use the bishop permitted him to take the stones that were the ruins of the old church there.

About the year 1680, when the commons in Burgh barony were allotted, divided, and inclosed by agreement with the lord of the manor, a portion of land called Priest-hill, containing about 30 acres, was assigned to Mr. Wilson then rector, and to his heirs for ten years after his death, in consideration of the present charge it was like to bring upon him. The said Mr. Wilson, when he died, was indebted 20*l* to Mr. Reed, who entered upon the premises for his security. Afterwards Mr. George Hume, Mr. Wilson's immediate successor, gave bond for the said 20*l*, and had thereupon possession of the said Priest-hill. And Mr. Hume's widow keeping possession of the land as her husband's inheritance, it hath never yet been recovered back to the church.

In the year 1296, Robert de la Feritate [the same that at Bowness is called Robert le Brun] presented Sir *Elias de Thirkwall*, chaplain, to the vacant rectory of Beaumont; and dates his presentation *apud Bellum Montem*.

In 1306, *Walter de Artburet* was presented by Sir Richard le Brun knight, who is also in the register said to have presented *Adam* the last incumbent lately dead.

In 1339, on the death of *William Broune* late rector of Beaumont, Matilda Brune lady of Beaumont, presents *Richard Broune* to the rectory.

In 1365, *Thomas de Sourby* was rector of Beaumont; who in that year made

made his will, and bequeathed 20s to find lights in the church of St. Mary of Beaumont.

In 1366, on the death of *Adam de Caldbeck* rector of Beaumont, *Walter de Ormesheved* was presented by William Beauchamp rector of Kirk Oswald, Thomas de Tughale vicar of Torpenhow, and Robert Paye chaplain [trustees, as it seemeth, upon a settlement].

In 1380, on the death of *Walter de Ormesheved*, Sir Hugh de Dacre lord of Gilliland presents *Robert Croft*, who was instituted by William rector of Bowness the bishop's vicar general.

In 1490, *Robert Chapman* rector of Beaumont was witness to an indenture of Thomas lord Dacre.

In 1562, on the deprivation of *John Thompson* for obstinately refusing the oath of supremacy, *Henry Haselhead* was instituted on the presentation of Sir William Dacre knight, lord Dacre of Graystock and Gilliland.

In 1581, on the death of the said Henry Haselhead, institution was given to Sir *Lancelot Wilson* clerk, presented by Philip earl of Arundel.

In 1611, on the resignation of *Edward Johnston*, *Thomas Thompson* was instituted on the presentation of Anne countess dowager of Arundel.

In 1615, Sir *John Wilson* was presented by the said countess dowager.

And in 1616, *Thomas Robinson* was instituted on the same title.

In 1625, on the death of Thomas Robinson, a citizen of London (patron for that turn) presents *Thomas Warwick*, who was instituted thereupon.

In 1634, *Andrew Smith* was presented by Thomas earl of Arundel and Surry, earl marshal of England.

In 1663, on Andrew Smith's death, *Patricius Hume* was presented by the counts of Arundel and Surry.

In 1692, on the death of *Richard Wilson* rector of Beaumont, *George Hume* was presented by Sir John Lowther baronet.

In 1703, *Gabriel Trant* was instituted both to this rectory and to that of Kirk Andrews upon Eden, vacant by the death of George Hume, on the presentation of Richard viscount Lonsdale.

In 1705, on Mr. Trant's death, *Thomas Lewthwaite* was presented by the same patron.

In 1762, on the death of Thomas Lewthwaite, *George Bowness* clerk was instituted to this rectory and that of Kirk Andrews upon Eden jointly, upon the presentation of Sir James Lowther baronet.

PARISH OF KIRK ANDREWS UPON EDEN.

THE parish of KIRK ANDREWS UPON EDEN is parcel of the barony of Burgh, and there is nothing in the civil state thereof to distinguish it from the rest of that barony.

The CHURCH of this place, as the name imports, was dedicated to St. Andrew, though there is now no church remaining. The parishioners have long

attended divine service at Beaumont, but they still continue to bury in the churchyard here. There are only about 26 families in this whole parish.

In pope Nicholas's Valor in the year 1291 this church is not rated, because it did not exceed four marks, and the rector had no other benefice. Also in Edward the second's Valor it is not rated. In Henry the eighth's taxation it is rated at 3*l* 11*s* 5½*d*†. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 9*l* 9*s* 8*d*, and having since had an augmentation by lot, it may now be worth (together with Beaumont, as is aforesaid) about 60*l* a year.

In the year 1361, on the resignation of Sir *John Palmer* rector of this church, the prioress and convent of Marrig or Maryke in the county of York present Sir *John de Bempton*, who was thereupon instituted by bishop Welton. And the former of these rectors had a certificate from the bishop of his voluntary resignation and fair demeanor in the diocese of Carlisle, and the latter a dispensation for one year's absence.—And this is all that occurs in the bishops registers concerning this church before the reformation.

In 1576, on the death of *Thomas Watson* rector of Kirkanders, *Christopher Lowther* was instituted on a presentation by queen Elizabeth.

In 1587, on Christopher Lowther's death, bishop Meye collates *William Witton* by lapse.

In 1611, on William Witton's death, *George Millikin* was presented by one George Rumney.

In 1692, on the death of *Richard Wilson* rector of Kirk Andrews and of Beaumont, *George Hume* was instituted to the said rectories on a presentation by Sir John Lowther baronet.

And since that time both the said rectories jointly have been presented to by the house of Lowther.

PARISH OF GRINSDALE.

GRINSDALE, *Greensdale*, lies next; being a parish, town, and manor, within Burgh barony, and holden of the same. It gave surname to a family of gentlemen, the eldest of whom that Mr. Denton had met with was *Odard de Grinsdale*, and after him *Asketill* son of *Robert de Grinsdale*. They lived in the time of Henry the first, Stephen, and Henry the second. The eldest line failed about king John's time, when the inheritance fell to two daughters, whereof one was married to the lord Newton in Allerdale, and *Thomas de Newton* held by that right a moiety of Grinsdale of Thomas Multon lord of Burgh in Henry the third's time. And the other moiety was then so holden by one *William de la Sore*, whose ancestor had married the other coparcener.

A second brother of *Asketill*, named *Robert*, was a citizen of Carlisle, and became an inheritor of lands at Grinsdale and in Parton, which descended to *Gilbert* son of *Robert*, which *Gilbert* had a son *Robert de Grinsdale* who in the 23 Ed. 1. and again in the 33 Ed. 1. represented the city of Carlisle in parlia-

† For an account of these different Valors, see the Appendix, N^o 42.

ment. The said *Robert* had a son *Alan de Grinsdale*, who was burgefs for the said city in the 33 and 34 Ed. 1. and one of the representatives for the county in the 6 Ed. 2. After him was *Robert de Grinsdale*, who represented the said city several times in the reigns of Ed. 2. and Ed. 3. The last of the name was *Henry de Grinsdale*, who had two daughters coheirs, *Marriott* and *Margaret*, whose heirs sold their inheritance to the *Dentons* of Cardew in Henry the fourth's time, the last of which name was *George Denton* esquire, who sold his estate to Sir *John Lowther* about the year 1686.

Newton's moiety of Grinsdale fell by marriage to *Martindale*; the last of which name, *James Martindale*, had 5 daughters coheirs: two of which daughters were married to *Richard Dacre* and *Humphrey Dacre*, who joining with their kinsman *Leonard Dacre* in his rebellion in the reign of queen Elizabeth, were attainted, and their estate here seized by the crown; which was afterwards granted to *Whitmore* esquire, and by him or his representative to *Joseph Dacre* of Kirklington esquire, in whose name and family it still continues.

The *Studdholmes* also had a portion here, which they purchased of the lord of Kirk Andrews, son and heir of John de Parton and Kirk Andrews about the year 1336, and continued in that family for 10 or 12 descents, and after that was sold out into several freeholds.

The church of Grinsdale is dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern. It was given by Hugh de Morvil the first of that name lord of Burgh, and Eustachia his wife, to the prior and convent of Lanercost, who shortly after got it totally appropriated to that house, and supplied the same with one of their own members, without any endowment of a vicarage. It is not mentioned in king Henry the eighth's valuation, nor is there any presentation or other account of it in the bishops registers.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, king Edward the sixth by letters patent bearing date June 6, in the sixth year of his reign, granted to Sir Thomas Dacre senior knight (amongst other possessions of the priory of Lanercost) the whole rectory of Greensdale, with the advowson of the church there. And his descendents have ever since enjoyed the same, and nominated a curate, with a stipend of 40s a year. At which sum it was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty; and having been augmented by lot with 200l in 1737, and again in 1757, and again in 1771, the whole revenue now amounts to about 30l a year.

The church for many years laid totally in ruins, until Joseph Dacre esquire the impropiator about the year 1743 rebuilt it at his own expence.

In 1747 it was certified, that there were in this parish 22 families; of which, 1 Quaker, and 1 Presbyterian.

CARLISLE.

WE come next to the ancient and famous city of CARLISLE, called by the Romans *Luguvallium*, standing in the north west corner of the forest of Englewood, environed with the rivers of Eden on the north east side, Petterel on the south east, and Caldew on the south west. It is situate along Severus's wall, and from the colony there placed received its denomination. For *Llu gyda gwal*, in the ancient British, signifies an *army by the wall*; from whence the Romans framed their *Luguvallium*. The Saxons afterwards, by contraction, called it *Luell* and *Lu wall*; and the last British inhabitants there, prefixing to it the word *caer*, which is the general appellation of a *city*, called it *Caer Luell*, or *Caer Leyll*; and the common people pronounce it according to the said orthography to this day.

Upon the recess of the Romans, this place was utterly ruined by the incursions of the Caledonians, and other barbarous northern nations; until Egfrid king of Northumberland, in the 7th century, rebuilt it and encompassed it with a wall of stone; and placing here a college of secular priests, gave it to the famous St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne (from whence the see was afterwards transferred to Durham), in these words: "I have likewise bestowed upon him the city called Luguballia, with the lands fifteen miles about it." The citizens (says Bede) carried Cuthbert to see the walls of the city, and a well of admirable workmanship built in it by the Romans.

On the coming in of William the conqueror, in the year 1066, he issued out his writ to the inhabitants of Carlisle and Cumberland, commanding them to be subject to the bishop of Durham as their diocesan, from whose predecessors they had received Christianity†. And in the year 1082, in a charter of William de Karilepho bishop of Durham reckoning up the contents of his diocese, and in several other following instruments to that purpose, Carlisle with all the circumjacent country is mentioned as part of the diocese of Durham‡.

But the city at that time having been most grievously shattered by the Danes, had lain buried in its ruins for near 200 years, until it began to flourish again by the favour and assistance of William Rufus, who built it and added a new wall with a castle, and placed a garrison in it, first of Flemings, whom upon better consideration he quickly removed into North Wales and the Isle of Anglesey; and then of southern English, who, as the Saxon Chronicle intimates, were to cultivate those parts. To this colony it is that all the records ascribe the first tillage that was known thereabouts. It is certain the whole forest of Englewood lay uncultivated for many years after. At that time (as Malmesbury has it) was to be seen a Roman *triclinium* or dining room of stone, arched over, which neither the violence of weather, nor fire could destroy. On the front of it was this inscription *Marii Victoriae*; some will have this Marius to

† Leland, Vol. 3. p. 200.

‡ 1 Dugd. Mon. 43.

be Arviragus the Briton; others, the Marius who was saluted emperor in opposition to Gallienus. Yet it is said that some copies have it, not *Marii Victoriæ*, but *Marti Victori*; which latter may probably be favoured by some, as seeming to come nearer the truth.

Leland says, that the wall is near a mile in compass; that it is right fair and strong, and built of redish square stones: That in it there are three gates, Bocher, Caldew, and Richard gate; otherwise known by the name of South, West, and North gates; and likewise called English, Irish, and Scotch gates †.

After the death of William Rufus, king Henry the first, in the second year of his reign, founded here a college or priory of secular priests, and made Athelwold his confessor or chaplain (prior of St. Oswald's at Nostell in Yorkshire) the first prior of Carlisle, dedicating the church to the honour of the blessed virgin Mary; but being hindred by the tumults and troubles of his time, he could not perfect all things before the 33d year of his reign, and then by the counsel of the prior Athelwald he erected a bishop's see at Carlisle, and made the said Athelwald first bishop there, whom the archbishop of York (named Thurstan) did consecrate in that year. And in his stead another chaplain of the said king Henry, named Walter, was made the second prior of that house; who a little before his election had taken upon him by the king's licence the habit of a regular canon there, which order of canons the king and bishop Athelwold had placed in that house, banishing the secular priests immediately upon his consecration. The said Walter gave to the church of Carlisle in pure alms for ever his lands in Lynstock, Richardby, Crosby, Little Crosby, Walby, Brunskeugh, Carleton, and the wood, and the churches and rectories of St. Cuthbert in Carlisle, and Stainwiggs, which the king had given him. And the same gift was confirmed both by the king and bishop Athelwald ‡.

This city, from its situation as a frontier against Scotland, hath been subject to various vicissitudes. In the reign of king Henry the second a great part of it was burned by the Scots, in which fire their charters and other records perished. And king Henry the third having renewed their charter of privileges, his charter also perished by fire, as king Ed. 1. recites in his charter of renewal granted to them in the 21st year of his reign: But this latter fire was not occasioned by the enemy, but accidental; in which a great part of the city was laid in ashes; which happened on Sunday within the octaves of Ascension day in that year.

In the 32 Ed. 1. it appears from an entry in the register book of the abbey of St. Mary's York, that on the 4th of the Calends of June in the same year, one half of this city was burned down, as far as the gate of Rickardby*.

The 35th year of the said king will be ever memorable in the annals of this city, for the parliament then held at Carlisle. The king having resided here and in the neighbouring parts for several years, being intent upon his expedition into Scotland, summoned a parliament to meet at Carlisle on the 20th

† Leland, v. 7. p. 48.

‡ Denton.

* Leland's Collections, vol. 1. p. 24.

of January in this year; which met accordingly, and continued till Palm Sunday following. And what great things they did in that time, in opposing the papal extortions, furthering the expedition against Scotland, concluding prince Edward's marriage with a daughter of France, and other public transactions, our histories abundantly inform us. The king continued at Carlisle till the 28th of June; and then setting forward towards Scotland, he was seized with a flux, and died at Burgh upon Sands on the 7th of July following.

In the 9 Ed. 2. Robert de Brus, king of Scotland, came with his whole force, and besieged Carlisle for ten days, laying waste the whole country as far as Allerdale, Coupland, and Westmorland. They made many attacks and erected several warlike engines, but at last raised the siege in so great an hurry, that they left all the said engines behind them, and were followed by the English, who took John de Moravia and Sir Robert Bardolf prisoners, and brought them to the castle at Carlisle, for whom a large ransom was paid.

In the 15 Ed. 2. Andrew de Harcla, having vanquished the earl of Lancaster, with his adherents the lords John de Moubray and Roger de Clifford, at Burrough-bridge in Yorkshire, was for this his great service made earl of Carlisle. In the next year, king Edward prepared a large army against Scotland; which king Robert de Brus being informed of, he entered England near Carlisle, and burnt Rose and the country of Allerdale, and plundered the abbey of Holm Cultram (though his father was buried there), and proceeded through Copeland as far as Preston, burning and destroying all the way he went: And returning with great spoil, he lay in the neighbourhood of Carlisle for five days, still continuing the devastation. Whereupon Andrew de Harcla, concluding that king Edward neither knew how to govern nor defend his kingdom, and fearing that he would in the end lose it, did on the third of January privately repair to king Robert at Lochmaben, and there they mutually agreed to assist and succour each other with all their might. And it was further agreed, that if the king of England should within one year approve thereof, that then king Robert should cause one monastery to be built in Scotland and endowed with 500 marks of yearly revenue for ever, to pray for the souls of all those that had perished in the wars between England and Scotland; and should pay 4000 marks of silver to the king of England within ten years: and that the king of England should have the prince of Scotland and marry him to a relation. The earl returning to Carlisle summoned all the chief of the county, as well clergy as laity; and there, more out of fear than love, they all swore that they would keep and defend the said convention with their whole power. And all the common people were much pleased therewith, hoping they might now live peaceably at home. But an account of all these proceedings being carried to king Edward, he was greatly surpris'd and troubled at it; and publicly proclaiming the earl a traitor, sent to Anthony lord Lucy to apprehend him, promising that he and his assistants should be well rewarded. Whereupon the lord Lucy, having his squires and other men properly dispersed here and there upon various pretended causes, on the morrow of St. Matthias the apostle, he and they entered the castle of Carlisle where the earl was, as upon common business. With
lord

lord Lucy were three stout and daring knights, Sir Hugh de Louthur, Sir Richard de Denton, and Sir Hugh de Moriceby, with four squires, all well armed. And as they entered the castle, they carefully left a guard at every gate. Then lord Lucy with his three knights went through the great hall to the place where the earl was sitting, and thus accosted him; Sir, you must either surrender or defend yourself instantly. Upon which, he submitted. Then some of his servants calling out treason, the keeper of the inner gate would have shut it upon the knights that had entered, but Sir Richard Denton killed him with his own hand, and this was the only person that was slain in the whole affair. But all that were in the castle surrendered themselves and it to the lord Lucy. But some of the family repaired with all speed to High-head castle, to acquaint his brother John therewith, who immediately fled into Scotland, and with him Sir William Blount and many others. A special messenger being dispatched to king Edward at York to acquaint him with all that was done and to know his pleasure, the earl in the mean time, apprehending what would be the consequence, confessed himself to several monks, who gave him absolution, and assured him of eternal happiness. On the feast of St. Cedde, six days after the seizing of the said earl, an armed force with Sir Jeffrey de Scroop chief justiciar arrived at Carlisle; who the next day tried and sentenced the said earl to be degraded, hanged, and quartered. After the pronouncing of which sentence, the earl said, You have disposed of my body at your pleasure, but my soul I give to God. And then with an unchangeable countenance, and uplifted hands and eyes he was carried to the gallows and executed, having first fully explained the intention of the treaty.

In the 11 Ed. 3. the Scots besieged the city of Carlisle, but being not able to take it, they burned the hospital of St. Nicholas, and all the places adjacent.

In the 6 Ric. 2. the Scots made an inroad into the forest of Englewood, whence they drove home 40,000 head of cattle†, sacked Penrith in the fair time, but attempted nothing against Carlisle, being at that time too strongly guarded.

In the civil wars between the two houses of York and Lancaster, in the reigns of Hen. 4, 5, and 6, this city was miserably harassed, the suburbs burned, and all the adjacent parts destroyed even to the gates of the city. In consideration whereof, and of their impoverishment thereby, king Edward the fourth remitted to them one half of their ancient fee farm rent of 80*l*.

In the 29 Hen. 8. in the insurrection during Aske's rebellion, Nicholas Musgrave, Thomas Tilby, and others, favourers of that cause, besieged Carlisle with 8000 men, but were repulsed by the city, and in their return encountered by the duke of Norfolk, who caused all the captains (save Musgrave who escaped) and about 70 other persons by law martial to be hanged on Carlisle walls‡.

It is said that king Henry the eighth built the citadel of Carlisle. However, be that as it may, it is certain both that and the rest of the fortifications

† Hollingsh. 428.

‡ Herbert's life of Hen. 8. p. 490.

were greatly gone to decay in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as appears by the following return to a commission of inquiry for that purpose, viz.

“ Certificate of the decays of the castle, town, and citadel of Carlisle, by Walter Strykland, Richard Lowther, John Lamplugh, Anthony Barwick, Alan Bellingham, and Thomas Denton esquires, appointed commissioners for the same, 12 June, 1563.

Decays within Carlisle castle :

First the dungeon tower of the castle, which should be principal part and defence thereof and of the town also, on three sides is in decay, that is to say, on the east and west sides in length 66 foot, and on the south side 66 foot, in decay ; and every of the same places so in decay, do contain in thickness 12 foot, and in height 50 foot : So as the same dungeon tower is not only unserviceable, but also in daily danger to fall, and to overthrow the rest of the said tower.

Item, there is a breach in the wall in the outer ward, which fell the 12th of March 1557, containing in length 69 foot and an half, in thickness 9 foot, and in height with the battlement 18 foot ; through which breach men may easily pass and repass.

Item, the captain's tower and other principal defence wanteth a platform and the vawmer, about 44 foot, in breadth 40 foot, and in thickness 8 foot.

Item, three parts of the walls of the inner ward is not vawmer, containing in length 344 foot, and in thickness 12 foot, and in height 3 foot, with one half round.

Item, the castle gates are in decay, and needful to be made new.

Item, there is not in the said castle any storehouse meet for the ordnance and munition ; so as the same lieth in the town very dangerously for any sudden enterprize.

Item, there is decayed the glass of two great windows ; the one in the great chamber, and the other in the hall of the said castle.

Decays within Carlisle town :

First, there is a breach in the town wall, betwixt the castle and Rickardgate, containing in length 40 foot, and in height with the battlement 18 foot, fallen down in such decay, that men may easily pass and repass through the same ; and at either end of the said breach, 40 foot of the same wall is in danger of falling, and very needful to be repaired from the foundation.

Item, on the east part of the city is 120 foot of the vawmer in decay.

Item, there is a part of the vawmer of the new wall unfinished, containing in length 400 foot, and in height 6 foot.

Item, there is in the same wall, near unto Caldergate, 36 foot in decay, and very needful to be repaired.

Item, one half round tower, called Springold tower, being chief and principal piece and defence of two parts of the city, and helping to the castle, unserviceable and very needful to be repaired.

Item, the vawmering of Calder tower is in decay ; and it is very needful to have a platform thereon.

Item, It is needful that Ricardgate have a new roof, and be covered with lead, and thereupon a platform, being a meet place for service.

Item, The gates of the city, being of wood, are in decay, and one broken; which are to be repaired with celerity.

Decays within the citadel:

First, The great round tower, at the east end of the fort of the citadel, being paved with stone and sand upon the lead roof, was thereby so overcharged, as that a great part thereof is fallen to the ground, and is very needful to be repaired, for that it is the principal of that fort, and standeth upon the most danger of the town.

Item, There be two houses within the said fort, called the buttery and boulting house, standing within the rampire wall, the roofs and timber whereof are fallen to the ground, by means of the like being overcharged with earth, so as the same are both unserviceable.

Item, It is needful to have a platform upon the old gatehouse tower, being a requisite place of service.

Item, Another platform were needful upon the half round tower towards the town.

Item, There is the glafs of a great window in the hall of the said fort utterly decayed, by means of a great thunder and hailstones.

Ordnance, artillery, and munition:

In the castle: Sagars 2, fawcons 4; all dismounted. Fawconets 2, whereof one not good. One little potgun of brafs. Demibomberders 2. Basses double and single 12, lacking furniture. Half staggs 39, not serviceable. Bows of ewe, none. Arrows, fixscore sheafs; in decay. Morispiques 30, not good. Sagar shot of iron 58. Sagar shot of lead 70.

In the City: Fawcons of brafs 5, all dismounted. One small potgun of brafs. Fawconets of brafs 4, dismounted; fawcons of iron 2, dismounted also; to serve the warden in the field. Fowlers 2, small serpentines 2, basses 2; all lacking their furniture. Hagbuts 13, whereof 12 unserviceable. Harquebusses 30, decayed and past service. Bows of ewe 12, Bows of elm 70, not serviceable. Sheafs of arrows 18, in decay. Serpentine powder one last and an half, both for the city and the castle; being all placed in the city, because there is no ordnance house in the castle. Corned powder one demibarrel and an half. Hacks and picks 52, worn and decayed with work. Shovels and spades 10 dozen. Quarrel picks 12. Cart furniture for 30 horse draught. Hemp rope, two coil; small. Sagar shot of iron 50. Fawcon shot of iron 50. One quarrel mall. Wallers hammers 40. Setting chissels 9. Hand baskets 10 dozen. Gavellocks 5. Iron 12 stone. Lantirons 20, in decay.

In the Citadel: Sagars 2, fawcons 4, of brafs; dismounted. Double basses 3. Single basses 8. Small serpentines 2, fowlers 2, murderers 2; all unfurnished. Harquebuses 9, not serviceable. Half haggs 14, decayed and past service. Morispiques 40, not good. Corned powder two demi-barrels; whereof four

of the grained fort. Bows of ewe 20, not good. Arrows, 26 sheafs; in decay. Sagar shot of iron 50 †."

In pursuance of this report, the queen caused many and considerable repairs to be made, and supplies to be furnished of artillery and ammunition.

In the 40 and 41 Eliz. the plague raged exceedingly at Carlisle and other parts of the country, infomuch that there died of it at Carlisle alone 1196 persons, which was about one third part of the whole number. During which time collections were made as set forth in the following report :

" A brief note to posterity of all such sums as did accrue for the relief of the diseased of the plague, which began in this city at Michaelmas in the year of God 1597, and continued until Michaelmas 1598; with a remembrance of the benevolence of the country there, and the particular gifts of certain well affected gentlemen, with the assessments of the citizens themselves, and the charge taken forth of the common chest ;

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Imprimis, From the justices of the peace of this county, received and brought in by Mr. Richard Bell then mayor — —	20	0	0
Item, More sent by Mr. Lawfon then high sheriff of the county about the 10th of June — — — —	10	0	0
Item, From the dean and chapter at several times, which came to the sum of — — — —	5	7	0
Item, From the bishop of Carlisle, then being (Dr. Meye) —	6	13	4
Item, From the bishop of Carlisle that now is, upon his entry (Dr. Robinson) — — — —	2	0	0
Item, From John Dalston esquire of Dalston — —	1	10	0
Item, From Mr. Dethick chancellor — — — —	1	0	0
Item, From Mr. Francis Highmore of Harby-brow — —	0	18	0
Item, From Mr. Warwick of Warwick hall — — — —	0	10	0
Item, From Mr. Pearson Warwick of Marpitt — — — —	0	10	0
Item, Taken out of our common chest at several times, for relief of the said sick persons — — — —	85	2	0
Item, The whole remainder of the revenue upon chamberlain Pattinson's account the year before, being the sum of —	61	14	8
Item, The several collections of the citizens themselves	14	4	10
	<hr/>		
The total sum	209	9	10
	<hr/>		

IN October, 20 Cha. 1. (1644) siege was laid to the city of Carlisle by the parliament forces commanded by lieutenant general David Lesley, and continued till June following; during which time, notwithstanding the provisions

† From the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum.

that had been voluntarily sent in by the country *, and otherwise provided by the governor, upon the apprehension of a siege, the city was so reduced that horse flesh

* Provisions sent unto the garrison at Carlisle in the years 1643 and 1644, to the amount as follows :

					<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Sir Philip Musgrave baronet	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
Sir Patricius Curwan baronet	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
Sir Richard Graham knight and baronet	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
Sir William Dalston baronet and Sir George Dalston	—	—	—	—	15	0	0
Sir Henry Fletcher baronet	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
Sir John Lowther baronet	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
Sir Edward Musgrave baronet	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Sir Edward Radcliffe baronet	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Sir Francis Howard knight	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Sir Charles Howard knight	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Sir Richard Sandford knight	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Sir Christopher Lowther baronet, his son and heir	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Sir William Musgrave knight	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Sir Timothy Fetherston knight	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Sir Thomas Dacre knight	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
William Pennington esquire	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Symon Musgrave esquire	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
William Carleton esquire	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
Leonard Dykes esquire	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
The earl of Anandale's estate	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
The lord Wharton's estate	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Mr. Howard of Naward	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
John Dalston of Uldale esquire	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
William Lawson of Isell esquire	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Mr. Salkeld of Whitehall	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Mr. Lamplugh of Fells	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
Mr. Senhouse of Netherhall	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Senhouse of Seascales	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Barwise of Hildkirk	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Salkeld of Brayton	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Skelton of Arma:hwate	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Mr. Lamplugh of Dovenby	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Blencoe of B'encoe	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Fletcher of Moreby	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Mr. Whelpdale of Penrith	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Mr. Pennington of Seaton	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
Mr. Laton of Dailmain	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Kirkbride of Ellerton	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Fleming of Skerwith	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Standley of Delegarth	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mrs. Hutton of Penrith	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Patrickson of Paiswellhow	—	—	—	—	3	0	0
Mr. Richmond of Hight	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Briscoe of Crofton	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Denton of Cardew	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Graham of Nunnery	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Curwen of Camerton	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Lady Curwen of Rottington	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
Mr. Warwick of Warwick brig	—	—	—	—	2	0	0

H h 2

Mr.

CUMBERLAND WARD (CARLISLE.)

flesh without bread or salt, hempseed, dogs, and rats were eaten; and in the end was surrendered upon honourable terms; viz.

"ARTICLES

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Mr. Tolson of Bridekirk	2	0	0
Mr. Fletcher of Tallentyre	2	0	0
Mr. Skelton of Branthwaite	2	0	0
Mr. Highmore of Armathwaite	2	0	0
Mr. Huddleston and his son of Hutton John	2	0	0
Mr. Irtou of Irtou	2	0	0
Mr. Latus of Millum	2	0	0
Mr. Harrington of Woolakes	4	0	0
Mrs. Fletcher of Calder Abbey	4	0	0
Mr. Dalton of Thwaites	2	0	0
Mr. Irtou of Threlkeld	2	0	0
Mr. Swinburn of Lewthwaite and mother	2	0	0
Mr. Dalton of Brigham	3	0	0
Mr. Blennerhasset of Flemby	2	0	0
Mr. Joseph Porter	2	0	0
Mr. John Aglionby	2	0	0
Mr. Orfeur of Highclofe	4	0	0
Mr. Brougham	2	0	0
Mr. Denton of Warnell	2	0	0
Mr. Dudley	2	0	0
Peter Winden of Lorton	1	0	0
Mr. Robert Fisher	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Benson	1	0	0
Mr. Osmotherly of Langrigg	1	0	0
Mr. Chambers of Raby Coat	1	0	0
Mr. Salkeld of Threapland	1	0	0
Mr. Richard Eglesfield	1	0	0
Mr. Denton of Bothel	1	0	0
Mr. Dalton of Murkeholme	1	0	0
Mr. Anthony Bouch	2	0	0
Mr. Lathes	1	0	0
Mr. Ewan Christian of Unerigg	1	0	0
Mr. Wivell of Johnby	1	0	0
Mrs. Buckle of Lamonby	1	0	0
Mr. Henry Baxter	1	0	0
Mr. Miles Halton	1	0	0
Mr. Fielding	2	0	0
Mr. Threlkeld of Melmerby junior	1	0	0
Mr. John Pildrem	1	0	0
Mr. Lamplugh of Ribton	1	0	0
Edward Walker of Lafonby	1	0	0
Dr. Sybson for temporalities	1	0	0
Mr. William James	1	0	0
Mr. Barrow of Skelton	1	0	0
Mr. Clement Skelton	1	0	0

Clergymen:

The dean and chapter of Carlisle, viz. the dean 4*l*, and every prebend 3*s*

Mr. Usher of Kirk Andrews	10	0	0
Mr. Constable of Arthuret	3	0	0
Mr. Welchman of Stanwix	1	0	0

Mr.

"ARTICLES agreed upon between the right honourable David Lesley lieutenant general of the Scottish cavalry, on the one part; and the right honourable Sir Thomas Glenham knight, commissioner in chief in the four northern counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, Bishoprick, and Northumberland, and Sir Henry Stradling knight, governor of the castle, city, and citadel of Carlisle for his majesty on the other part; touching the delivery of the said city, castle, and citadel of Carlisle, with the forts, towers, cannons, ammunition, and furniture belonging thereto, to the said lieutenant general, for the use of the king and parliament, on Saturday next ensuing at ten of the clock in the forenoon or thereabouts.

1. That Sir Thomas Glenham knight, commander of those four northern counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, Bishoprick, and Northumberland, and Sir Henry Stradling governor of the city, castle, and citadel of Carlisle, with such as do unto them belong, and likewise all officers and soldiers belonging to the train, shall march out of the castle, city, and citadel, with their arms, flying colours, drums beating, matches lighted at both ends, bullets in their mouths, with all their bag and baggage, and twelve charges of powder a piece; and that all such as are willing to march shall have the liberty of this article.

2. That to every member of the foundation of this cathedral now resident, shall be allowed a livelihood out of the churches revenues, until the parliament determine it.

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Mr. Head of Aikton	3	0	0
Mr. Warwick for Bowness and Brampton	2	0	0
Mr. Burton of Orton	1	0	0
Mr. Priestman for Kirklington	2	0	0
Dr. Sibson for Bewcastle or the sequestrators	2	0	0
Mr. Gibson for Castle Carrick	1	0	0
Mr. Morland for Graystock	5	0	0
Mr. West for Addingham	1	0	0
The sequestrators of Great Salkeld parsonage	1	0	0
Mr. Goodwin of Lasenby	1	0	0
Mr. Sharples of Croglin	1	0	0
Mr. Milburne for Skelton and Ouseby	2	0	0
Mr. Langbaine for Kefwick	2	0	0
Mr. Tunstall for Caldbeck	2	0	0
Mr. Hudson for Uldale and Kirkbride	2	0	0
Mr. Robinson for Torpenhow	2	0	0
Mr. Fairfax for Bolton	2	0	0
Mr. Fletcher of Plumland	2	0	0
Mr. Wilkinson of Gilcrux	1	0	0
Mr. Beck of Brumfield	1	10	0
Mr. Cookson of Brigham	1	0	0
Mr. Fletcher of Dean	2	0	0
Mr. Lowther of Workington	2	0	0
Mr. Antrobus of Egremont	1	10	0
Mr. Fletcher of Distington	1	10	0
Mr. Hudton of Harrington	2	0	0
Mr. Tubman of Whitcham	1	0	0
Mr. Braithwaite of Lampugh	1	0	0

The sum total 463 10 0

3. That

3. That no church be defaced.
4. That no oath shall by any officer belonging to the Scottish army, be imposed upon any person now resident within the garrison; and in case such an oath be imposed by authority from the parliament or the army, that then every person to whom the benefit of this capitulation belongeth, who shall refuse to take the said oath, shall have free liberty at any time within a month after his refusal, to depart with his goods and family, if he pleaseth, with a pass of conduct, unto what place he or they shall think fitting; and shall enjoy the full profit of their estates as formerly, during the time of their absence, and according to the laws of this land.
5. That no officer or soldier be required or enforced to march further than with convenience they may; and that they shall accommodate themselves with free quarters during their march, and a sufficient convoy, to what place the king or either of the king's armies shall happen to be, or to any of the king's garrisons, or which Sir Thomas Glenham shall please to nominate, to maintain them in their quarters and upon their march free from all injuries and uncivilities that shall any ways be offered unto them; and likewise that the privileges of this article be offered unto all persons which shall march along with the garrison; and that there be horses to the number of 150, and carriages to the number of 20, provided for the accommodation of the officers, themselves, and their bag and baggage.
6. That all troopers as have not by accident lost their horses, may march out with their horses and arms.
7. That no officer, soldier, or any other person, shall in their march, rendezvous, or quarters, be stopped or plundered upon any pretence whatsoever.
8. That two officers shall be appointed by the lieutenant general Lesley, the one for accommodating free quarter for officers and soldiers, and the other for providing of horses and carriages for officers and baggage.
9. That no man whatsoever shall entice away any officer or soldier upon their march, on any promise or other ground of preferment.
10. That all such officers, soldiers, and others, who are sick and hurt and cannot now march out of the town, shall have liberty to stay until they be recovered; and they may have liberty to go whither they please, either to any of the king's armies, or to any of his majesty's garrisons wheresoever they be, or to their own houses or estates where they may rest quietly; and that in the interim, they being sick or hurt, the general lieutenant would receive them and take care of them.
11. That officers and soldiers wives, children, and families, and servants, and all other now in town, may have liberty to go along with their husbands, or to them, if they please to return into their own country, houses, or estates, to enjoy them under such contribution as the rest of the country pays: That they have liberty to carry their goods with them, or any time within a month, and have carriages allowed them for that purpose, paying reasonable rates.
12. That the earl of Niddale, the lord Harris, with their families and followers, shall have free liberty to march out to any of the king's armies, or otherwise

otherwise to their own houses, or places of abode, at their pleasures; and to take with them, at any time within a month, all such goods as are belonging to them in the castle, citadel, or city of Carlisle.

13. That gentlemen, clergymen, citizens, and soldiers, and every other person within the city, shall at any time when they please have free liberty to remove themselves, their goods and families, and dispose thereof at their pleasure, according to the ancient laws of the land, either to live at their own houses or elsewhere, and to enjoy their goods and estates without molestation, and to have protection for that purpose, so that they may rest quietly at their abodes, and may travel freely and safely about their occasions, having letters of safe-conduct, and be furnished with horses and carriages at reasonable rates.

14. That the citizens and inhabitants may enjoy all their privileges as formerly before the beginning of these troubles; and that they may have freedom of trade both by sea and land, paying such duties and customs as all other towns under the obedience of king and parliament. And no free quarter shall be put upon any within this city, without his free consent. Likewise, that there shall no oath be imposed upon any of them, or any other now within this garrison, but they shall freely and voluntarily take it according to the 4th article.

15. That in all charges, the citizens, residents, and inhabitants shall bear only such part with the country at large, as hath been formerly used in all assessments.

16. That all persons whose dwellings are within this city (although they be now absent) may have the benefit of these articles as if they were present.

17. That all gentlemen and others that have goods within this city, and are absent themselves, may have free liberty within a month to carry away and dispose of those goods.

18. That there be no plundering or taking away any man's person, or any part of his estate; and that justice according to the law shall be administered within this city in all causes by the magistrates, and that they be assisted therein (if need require) by the garrison."

During this siege, 35 pieces were coined out of the citizens plate; which are now become a great curiosity, and some of them have been lately sold for above twenty times the original currency.

In 1745, this city was surrendered to the rebels in their march southwards, being garrisoned only by an undisciplined new-raised militia, who were not in number sufficient to defend so large an extent of wall; and the castle likewise surrendered, being guarded only by the governor and about 70 or 80 invalids, and of these one half at least not fit for service. In their retreat into Scotland, the rebels left a small garrison here, who after a few days siege surrendered, on the 30th of December in that year, to William duke of Cumberland, on the sole condition of not being presently put to the sword, but reserved to his majesty's pleasure: Prisoners taken therein were; of the Manchester regiment, colonel Townley, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 adjutant, and 93 non-commission

commission officers and private men. Of the Scotch, John Hamilton governor, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 surgeon, and 256 non-commission officers and private men. Of French, 3 commission officers, 1 serjeant, and 4 private men.

THIS city hath had great and ample privileges granted to it, by the CHARTERS of several princes of this realm. The first charter whereof we have any account was in the reign of king Hen. 2. which was burned by the Scots; which charter king Hen. 3. by his charter bearing date Oct. 26, in the 35th year of his reign, recites and confirms; whereby was granted to the citizens freedom from toll, passage, pontage, and all customs belonging to the king, with privilege of dead wood for fuel, and timber for their houses in divers places within the forest of Carlisle, by the assignment of the king's serjeants and foresters, with a free guild for trade and merchandize*.

King Ed. 1. by his charter dated 23 June in the 21st year of his reign, setting forth that Hen. 3d's charter was also burned, recites the tenor thereof from the inrollment in chancery, and confirms the same verbatim.

King Edward the third, by his charter bearing date 7 Feb. in the 26th year of his reign of England and 13th of France, setting forth, that it having been found upon inquisition taken by his trusty and well beloved Richard de Denton and John de Harrington, and returned into the chancery, that the citizens of the city of Carlisle had for time immemorial enjoyed the following privileges, grants and confirms the same to them accordingly; viz. return of writs; a market on the Wednesday and Saturday every week, and a fair yearly on the feast of the Assumption of the blessed virgin Mary and 15 days after; a free guild, and election of mayor, bailiffs, and two coroners; assize of bread, beer, and wine; trial of felonies, infangthief, and all pleas of the crown which belong to the office of sheriff and coroner; goods of felons and fugitives; freedom from all fines, amerciaments, and suits to the county court and wapentake; common of pasture for all their beasts at all times of the year upon the king's moor, and liberty to get turf there; with freedom throughout the whole realm of England from toll, pontage, passage, lastage, wharfage, carriage, murage, and stallage; and that they shall have the place called Battail-holme, for their markets and fairs; and shall have power to divide, and devise their tenements; and shall have the city mill, and the king's fishery in the water of Eden†.

King *Richard* the second, May 6, in the 5th year of his reign, by his charter recites and confirms all the same.

King *Ed.* 4. Dec. 19. in the first year of his reign, on the petition and representation of the citizens, that the city had suffered greatly in the late civil wars, when besieged by the said king's enemies Margaret late queen of England, Edward late prince of Wales, and Henry duke of Exeter, by burning the suburbs, and even the very gates of the city, and the mill, and other devastations, remits unto them 40*l* yearly of their fee farm rent of 80*l*, and fur-

* Appendix, N^o 20.

† Appendix, N^o 21.

ther grants unto them the keeping of the king's fisheries of Carlisle, otherwise called the sheriffs net, otherwise called the fishery of frithnet in the water of Eden †.

King *Henry* the seventh, 11 Feb. in the third year of his reign, recites and confirms their former charters.

The like by king *Hen.* 8. Feb. 27. in the first year of his reign.

The like by king *Edward* the sixth, Feb. 11, in the 5th year of his reign.

The like by queen *Elizabeth*.

The like by king *James* the first, in the second year of his reign of England and thirty-seventh of Scotland.

Finally, king *Charles* the first, July 21, in the 13th year of his reign, by *Inspeximus* recites and confirms all the aforesaid grants, except the free election of mayor, bailiffs, and coroners; and further grants, that in all time coming the mayor and citizens shall be one body corporate and politic, by the name of *mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and citizens of the city of Carlisle*, and shall have a common seal: That one of the aldermen shall be *mayor*: That there shall be besides the mayor eleven other *aldermen*, two *bailiffs* and two *coroners*: That there shall be within the said city 24 other men who shall be *capital citizens*, to be of the common council and assistance to the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs.

The mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and 24 capital citizens, or the major part of them in Guildhall assembled, on the Monday next after Michaelmas day, shall have power to chuse annually one of the aldermen to be *mayor*; and in case of an equality the mayor to have the casting vote: and the mayor so chosen shall be sworn into his office by the last mayor (if he be living), otherwise by the aldermen or major part of them, and shall continue therein until another shall be chosen and sworn.

In like manner the two *bailiffs* and two *coroners* annually shall be chosen and sworn.

On the *death* of an *alderman*, the mayor and surviving aldermen, or the major part of them, in Guildhall assembled, shall chuse another; who shall be sworn by the mayor, and to continue during life.

Capital citizen dying, or for just cause removed, the mayor and aldermen or the major part of them shall chuse and swear another; who shall continue during life, unless by the mayor and aldermen or the greater part of them for just cause amoved.

Mayor chosen and refusing to act shall be fined not exceeding 20*l*; any of the 24 capital citizens chosen for alderman and refusing to act shall be fined not exceeding 10*l*; bailiff, 5*l*; capital citizen, 5*l*.

The *recorder* shall be chosen by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and capital citizens; to continue during their pleasure.

Town clerk to be chosen by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and capital citizens.

And there shall be one *swordbearer*, and three *serjeants at mace* for the execution of process: the swordbearer and one of the serjeants to be chosen yearly on

† Custod' piscar' nostrarum Karliol', alias dioc' rethis vicecom', alias dioc' piscar' de frithnet in aqua de Eden.

the Monday after Michaelmas day by the newly elected mayor; the other two serjeants, by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and 24 capital citizens; to continue during pleasure.

And the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and capital citizens, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor shall be one, upon public summons by the mayor, shall have power in the guildhall to assemble and make *by-laws* (not contrariant to the laws of the land), and enforce them by penalties corporal or pecuniary, or both.

And the mayor, recorder, and two senior aldermen shall be *justices of the peace*; the mayor to take the justice's oath of office before the aldermen and recorder, and the two senior aldermen and recorder before the mayor and the rest of the aldermen.

And the mayor shall be *clerk of the market*, and shall exercise that office by himself or his sufficient deputy.

And, finally, the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and citizens shall have such and the like courtleet and view of frankpledge, and other courts, issues, fines, ransoms, penalties, forfeitures, amerciaments, waifs, estrays, deodands, goods of felons and fugitives, felons de se, and persons put in exigent and outlawed, and other emoluments, as former mayors, aldermen, bailiffs, and citizens have enjoyed, by whatever name of incorporation they were called or known.

This charter, comprehending all the rest, was surrendered Aug. 7, 1684, to the lord chief justice Jeffreys, judge of assize, for the use of his Majesty*. Which surrender being not inrolled, was therefore a void surrender; and this charter, like as many others, was restored and declared valid and effectual by proclamation of king James the second a little before his abdication, viz. Oct. 17, 1688 †.

THIS city sends two members to PARLIAMENT, who are chosen by the freemen of the city, resident or non-resident; who are now about 700.

On a dispute in the house of commons, Feb. 11, 1711, it was declared, that the sons of burgesses born after their father's freedom, and persons serving seven years apprenticeship within the city, have a right to be made free ‡.

THE ASSIZES for the county are held at this city by a special act of Parliament, 14 Hen. 6. c. 3. which enacts as follows: "Whereas by a statute made in the time of king Richard the second, it was ordained, that the justices assigned or to be assigned to take assizes and deliver gaols shall hold their sessions in the principal and chief town of every county, that is to say, where the shire courts of the counties heretofore were and hereafter shall be holden; our lord the king, willing the same statute to be observed and kept in the county of Cumberland, considering that the city of Carlisle is the principal and chief city and town of the said county, and in which the shire court of the same county hath been holden before this time, hath granted and ordained by the

* Flem.

† Appendix, N° 29.

‡ For a list of the burgesses, see the Appendix, N° 36.

authority of the same parliament, that the session of the justices to take assizes and to deliver gaols in the county of Cumberland, be holden in time of peace and truce in the said city of Carlisle, and in none other place within the same county, as it hath been used and accustomed of old time."

THE BISHOPRICK of Carlisle was founded by king Henry the first (as is aforesaid) in the 33d year of his reign; as the PRIORY had been before by the said king soon after his accession to the throne. And many grants have been made by the said king and his successors and others, to both the episcopal see and to the priory.

The said king *Henry* the first, before the foundation of the bishoprick, granted to the priory the churches of Newcastle upon Tyne and Newburne*, and the churches which Richard de Auriville his chaplain then held, after they should become vacant by the death of the said Richard de Auriville, which churches were those of Wertheord, Colebruge, Witingham, and Rodebery†.

The same king *Henry* the first granted to them also a fishery in Eden, and a mill upon the bridge there; as appears by a charter of confirmation by king Henry the second‡.

The same king *Henry* the second confirms to them likewise the several grants following:

By the gift of the king of *Scotland*, a carucate of land with the appurtenances in *Hatbetwisel*.

By the gift of *Waldieve* son of *Gospatric*, the church of *Espatric*, with a carucate of land there; a mansion house nigh the church of *St. Cuthbert* in Carlisle; also the church of *Crosseby* with a carucate of land there, and all the tithes and other things to the said church belonging as far as the water of *Alne*; and the chapel of *St. Nicholas* upon the sea, with the land adjoining thereunto.

By the gift of *Alan* son of *Waldieve*, *Little Crosseby* nigh *Scaddebothes*; and the church of *Treby*, with a sixth part of the town of *Treby*.

By the gift of *Waldeve* son of *Alan*, *Great Crosseby* with the appurtenances.

By the gift of *Radulph de Lindesey*, all the said *Radulph's* lands in *Artbureth* and *Lorton*, with the mill, and all appurtenances to the said lands.

By the gift of *Gospatric* son of *Orme*, the church of *Caldebeck*, with the hospital there; and the lands which *Anulph* held of him nigh *Flemingby*.

By the gift of *Radulph Engaine* and his heirs, all *Henrickby*, with the mill, and other things pertaining to the said village.

By the gift of *William Engaine*, four saltworks between *Burgh* and *Drumbogh*, a moiety of his land in *Scadbothes*, and an house in *Carlisse*.

By the gift of *Hugh de Morvil*, two bovates of land in *Mebrune*, viz. 32 acres in the field there, with the meadow at the head of his corn land, and common of pasture for the goods of their tenants there, with the crofts which they had in the time of *Waldeve*.

* Appendix, N^o 22.

† Appendix, N^o 23.

‡ *Henricus, &c. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti charta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Mariæ Karleol' et canonicis ibidem Deo servantibus, donationem quam Henricus avus meus eis fecit de piscaria una et molendino uno faciendo super ponte Hedene ubi voluerint in competente loco super terram suam, ita ut exclusa ab alia parte sit super terram meam.*

By the gift of *John Morvil* and his heirs, half a carucate of land in *Crekeftot*, and four acres at *Tympaurin*.

By the gift of *Uchired* and *Adam* his heir, *Fithvenni*, that is, the land which was in debate between *Boolton* and *Colleby*.

By the gift of *Ranulph* son of *Walter*, a carucate of land in *Stainton*; and two dwelling houses given by *Ivo* son of *Forn* and *Agnes* his wife and *Walter* her father.

By the gift of *Theobald de Dacre*, lands in *Tympaurin*.

By the gift of *Gilbert Aclugh* and his heir, lands in *Tympaurin* and *Carlisle*.

By the gift of *Halb le Malchael* and *Eva* his wife, lands in *Crakenthorp*.

By the gift of *Humphrey Malchael*, one third part of the church of *Lowther*.

By the gift of *Adam Aculph*, the lands in *Tympaurin* which the canons possess by the donation of *Theobald* his grandfather and *Gilbert* his father and his mother *Gunild*.

By the gift of *Robert de Vaulx*, a carucate of land of his demesne in *Hottone*, and common of pasture for the same, and also the church of *Hottone*.

By the gift of *William Dean* of *Carlisle*, three acres of land without the walls of *Carlisle*, and an house within the walls.

By the gift of *Adam* son of *Uchtred*, two bovates of land in *Tallentyre*.

Afterwards, king *Henry* the third granted to God and the church of *St. Mary* of *Carlisle*, and the reverend father *Walter* bishop of *Carlisle*, the manor of *Dalston*, with the advowson of the church there, and that the said manor of *Dalston* shall be disafforested, and held separate from the king's forest of *Englewood* *.

And by his charter bearing date 15 July, in the 15th year of his reign, the same king *Henry* the third grants to God and the church of *St. Mary* of *Carlisle*, and to the reverend father *Walter* bishop of *Carlisle* and his successors, and the prior and canons of the church of *Carlisle* serving God there, that they shall have, throughout all their lands and tenements, thol and theam, and infangthief and outfangthief, and that they and all their men shall be free against the king and his officers from passage, pontage, lestage, stallage, cariage, works of castles, houses, walls, ditches, bridges, pavements, ponds, inclosures of parks, and all other works; and from suits of shires, wapentacks, hundreds, trithings, aids of sheriffs, view of frankpledge, fines, amerciements, juries, and assizes: And that they shall have the goods of felons and fugitives, amerciements and forfeitures within their fees †.

And by another charter bearing date Oct. 18, in the same year, the said king grants to them, that their woods adjoining to their manors of *Carleton* and *Briscailhe*, shall be free from wastes, and regards, and assarts; and that they shall be free from escapes of beasts in the forest, and from chiminage, and particularly that chiminage which is called forestage; and that they shall have liberty to chase the deer or game out of the forest of *Dalston* into the king's forest, and take them there, and return without the hindrance of the foresters ‡.

* Appendix, N° 24.

† Appendix, N° 25.

‡ Appendix, N° 26.

King *Edward* the first, by his charter bearing date 5 Dec. in the 22d year of his reign, reciting his having recovered before the justices itinerant, against the bishop and prior and the parson of Thursby, the tithes of certain assart lands within the forest of Englewood, as not being within the limits of any parish, grants for the good of his soul and of the soul of his wife Eleanor of famous memory sometime queen consort, and the souls of all his ancestors and successors, to God and the church of St. Mary of Carlisle and the prior and canons serving God there, as well all tithes issuing out of the assart lands aforesaid, as all other tithes of all lands and places within the said forest being without the limits of any parish in time coming to be assarted *.

The same king Edward the first, in the 32d year of his reign, in consideration of the manifold grievances and oppressions which the prior and convent had sustained by the burning of their houses and churches and divers depredations by the Scots, grants unto them the church of Adingham with the chapel of Salkeld to the same annexed †, and also the church of Sourby ‡, to be appropriated to their own use.

This priory was surrendered to the crown in the 31 Hen. 8. which king, by his charter on the 8th of May in that year, in the place thereof, erected and incorporated the dean and chapter, by the name of The Dean and Chapter of the holy and undivided Trinity of Carlisle. And by his charter bearing date the sixth day of May, in the 33d year of his reign, the said king grants unto them all those the manors of Newbiggin, Newlaithes, Ellerton, Catcottys, Botchergate, Hospital of St. Nicholas, Henderbye, Sebergham, Lorton, Ifakeby alias Prior hall, Newbiggin in Allerdale, Crosby in Allerdale alias Crosby Canonby, Allerthwait, and Little Salkeld, in the county of Cumberland; and the manor of Corbridge in the county of Northumberland; together with possessions in 126 other different places by name: All late belonging to the priory of Carlisle. Also he grants to them (late belonging to the said priory) the rectories and advowsons of the churches of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's in Carlisle, Sowreby, Adyngham, Kirkland, Thureby, Beghokirke, Sebergham, Ireby, Canaby, Camerton, Hutton, Castle Carrock, Cumwhitton, Cumrew, Edenhall, Roccliffe, a moiety of the rectory of Stanwix, and the rectories and churches of Whyttingham and Corbridge, and a moiety of the rectory of Newcastle upon Tyne: Also pensions out of the following churches; Hakemonby 2s 6d. Hutton in the Forest 2s. Uilerby 6s 8d. Castlecarrack 2s. Aketon 40s. Thursby 13s 4d. Bewcastle 6s 8d. Whittingham 8l. Lowther 26s 8d. Also the advowsons and donations of all the chantries of St. Catherine, St. Cross, and St. Roch in the cathedral church of Carlisle, and St. Alban in the city of Carlisle, and of St. Mary of Skelton. He grants to them also all the revenues of the priory of Wetheral. Paying to the crown for the whole 82l 11s 9¼d yearly by way of tenths; and reserving to be paid by them, 3s *per annum* to the chantry of the hospital of St. Catherine in Castlegate, 46s 8d to the chaplain of the hospital of St. Nicholas, and 5l 17s to three poor bedesmen there, 2s 4d a subsidy to the bishop, 6l to the curate of St. Mary's Carlisle, 6s 8d to two priests to hear

* Appendix, No 27.

† Vid. Adingham.

‡ Vid. Sourby.

confessions in the same church, 4*l* to the chaplain of the chapel of St. Mary of Hascott, 20*s* for a composition to the vicar of Layzonby, 5*l* 6*s* 8*d* to the curate of St. Cuthbert's Carlisle, 2*s* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d* to the bishop for a subsidy of the churches of Sowreby and Adyngham, 4*s* to the bishop for synodals, 13*s* 4*d* to the vicar of Adyngham, 6*s* 8*d* to the vicar of Kirkland by composition, 53*s* 4*d* to the vicar of Edenhall, 8*l* to the bishop of Durham out of the moiety of the rectory of Newcastle, 8*l* out of the rectory of Whittingham, and 12*l* to the bishop of Durham out of the rectory of Corbridge, and except the fee of 3*l* to the collector of the rents of the late priory or cell of Wetheral.

King Philip and queen Mary, by their charter bearing date 7th March in the 4th and 5th years of their reign, granted to the bishop the advowson and collation of all the four prebends.

The same queen, by the advice of cardinal Pole, intended to give the advowsons that then remained in the crown which had belonged to the religious houses, to the several bishops within their respective dioceses; and accordingly there is a grant by Philip and Mary to the bishop of Carlisle of the several advowsons of Bampton, Crosby, and Overton in the county of Westmorland, and Burgh, Kirkoswald, and Dacre in Cumberland (together with divers others in Cumberland, which, by mistake, are set forth to be in the diocese of Carlisle, but are in reality in the diocese of Chester). But the queen seems to have died before this grant was carried into full execution. It bears date 14 Nov. 5 and 6 P. and M. and she died three days after, *viz.* on the 17th of the same month.

In this city there are two *parish churches*. The first and more ancient is that of St. CUTHBERT, founded in honour of that holy man, who was made bishop of Durham in 685; in whose diocese Carlisle then was. When the steeple of this church was rebuilt in the time of queen Elizabeth, there was found a large parcel of small silver coins to the quantity of near a Winchester bushel, called St. Cuthbert's pence; such as that bishop and some of his successors bishops of Durham had a privilege to coin; and which were supposed to have been oblations at the building.

This parish consists of Botchardgate within the city; and without the city, of the several divisions of Botchardgate, Carleton, Brisco, Uprightby, Harraby, and Bleckhill. It consists of 364 families: And hath received divers augmentations from queen Anne's bounty both by lot and in conjunction with the subscriptions of the parishioners and others, wherewith lands have been purchased in the neighbourhood, to the value of about 40*l* a year.

All the said divisions without the city (except Bleckhill) are parts and parcels of the manor of Botchardgate or Prior lordship (as it is called) belonging to the dean and chapter; only the house of Crofton have several tenants at Brisco and thereabouts, and during the time of the usurpation they were lords of the whole, and the customs were settled during that period.

Blackbill, at the time of the Norman conquest, was barren ground, and so received the name of *Blackbill*. King Hen. 1. gave it to Odard de Logis, baron of Wigton and citizen of Carlisle; who held part of it in demesne, and granted

granted the rest in services. It descended in his issue male until the time of Ed. 3. when Margaret de Wigton sole daughter and heir of John de Wigton knight (last issue male of that house) to defend her birthright was glad to give away this manor, together with Melmerby and Stainton, to Robert Parving then the king's serjeant at law, against Sir Richard Kirkbride the heir male. It continued in the Parvings for some few descents, and then came to heirs female; by whom it was sold to William Stapleton and Matilda his wife, of whom the lord Dacre purchased.

Sir Richard Fienes, chamberlain to king. Ed. 4. having married Joan daughter and sole heir of Thomas lord Dacre of the north, and being accepted and declared lord Dacre of the south and baron of the realm in the 37 Hen. 6. became proprietor not only of this manor, but likewise of Kirk Oswald, Baron-wood, Dacre, Martindale forest, and other places; all which were sold in the year 1716, for the sum of 15,000*l*, to Sir Christopher Musgrave baronet father of Sir Philip Musgrave the present owner, by the ladies Barbara and Anne daughters and coheirs of Thomas earl of Suffex son of Francis lord Dacre.

In the year 1698, Thomas earl of Suffex, in consideration of 36 years ancient finable rent, granted to the tenants (48 in number) a discharge from fines and dry multure, with the wood upon their tenements, but reserving the ancient rent, suit of court, moor farm and greenhue; with liberty to alienate their tenements without licence of the lord, giving notice thereof within 40 days; paying only a penny fine on death or alienation, and to the steward for an alienation 4*d*, and for surrender and copy thereof 6*d*, and inrollment 4*d*, and 2*d* to the bailiff upon every descent or alienation.—And about the same time the common was divided and granted in fee to the tenants without any rent reserved, the lord having 150 acres for his share in land, which is now called Blackhill park, and is the inheritance of Mrs. Wardale of Carlisle.

The parish of ST. MARY's consists of the several divisions within the city of Scotchgate, Fishergate, Castlegate, and Abbey gate; and without the city, of the several divisions of Caldewgate, Cumberland, Richardgate, and Wreay; and contains in the whole about 193 families.

Scotchgate division is within that which is called the manor of the socage of Carlisle; which manor, by virtue of a commission under the seal of the exchequer, bearing date Nov. 21, 1610, and directed to the commissioners Sir William Hutton and Sir Christopher Pickering knights, Aaron Rathborne and Lancelot Skelton esquires, Andrew Oglethorpe and Henry Baines gentlemen, was described and certified as follows: "Beginning on the south side of the river Eden over against Etterby, and there leaving the same river it extendeth southwards by Weariholme unto Dowbeck sike, the lands on the right hand being the inheritance of Mr. Briscove; from thence it extendeth eastward against Bishops lands to the river of Caldew at Caldew bridge; where crossing over the same bridge against Caldewgate, it extendeth up the river against the abbey lands and Denton Holme, until it cometh to a parcel of Denton Holme lying on the west side of Caldew containing about nine

acres of land, where it leaveth the river and incloseth the same parcel of land on the west side thereof on the river side against the south west corner of Walk miln closes; and so crossing over the river, and leaving the same, it extendeth southwards towards Curreck by the west side of the fields of Blacall, Curreck, and Uprightby; and so about the same fields to a cross way at the west end of Uprightby town; and so southwards by the highway to Cruny beck which falleth into the river of Pettrell; and there leaving the same way, it extendeth down the same beck to Pettrell; and from it turneth northwards down the same river to the south east corner of Paradise, where crossing the river and leaving it, it goeth down a small miln water on the south side of Paradise, and incloseth the same at Gallows bridge; from whence crossing over the highway, it incloseth part of the Spittle Crook lying on the south-east side of Pettrell; and so extendeth still down Pettrell to the foot thereof, where the same falleth into Eden; from thence up, over the said river of Eden, to the foot of a beck falling thereinto against Kinnyholme, and so up the same beck on the west side of Richardby to the north-east corner of Stanwix grounds; then leaving the same beck, it extendeth northwestwards to the highway leading from Carlisle to Tirraby; and so crossing over the same way, it passeth on the north side of Horsemanfield to the north-west corner thereof, and from thence extendeth southwards to a highway dividing Horsemanfield and the west part of Stanwix; and so crossing the same way, it extendeth on the west side of Stanwix to the river of Eden, and from thence down the same river to Etterby where it first began."

The body of St. Mary's church, which is the cathedral, was before the civil wars in 1641 a spacious building, comprehending all the western part of the church from the great tower, and extending in length 135 feet. But this being deemed superfluous by the fanatical reformers, was in a great measure demolished, as the cloisters and chapter house were afterwards, and the materials applied to build a guard house at every gate, erecting two batteries in the castle, and a main guard-house in the market place.

The eastern part of the cathedral or quire is said to have been built by contributions in the reign of king Edward the third. And there are about that time in the bishop's registers many letters patent or orders granted by the bishops, recommending to the clergy of the several parishes such proctors as the chapter thought fit to appoint from time to time, with a command to publish an indulgence of forty days penance to such of the laity as should generously contribute towards the charge of the said building. The door with the work about it near the bishop's throne was the work of prior Haythwaite about the year 1480, his name having been on the backside of it. And the opposite door with the workmanship about it seems to have been erected by prior Senhouse about the year 1500, his known adage having been upon it of *Vulnera quinq̃ue Dei, sint medicina mei*. The whole dimensions of this fabrick, before part of it was destroyed as aforesaid, were as follows: The quire, on the east of the cross isle, in length 137 feet; the cross isle 28 feet; on the west of the cross isle 43 feet; which when the intire western part was standing, before the civil wars when 92 feet were destroyed, made the whole fabrick 300

feet in length. The breadth of the choir and isles is 71 feet, and of the great north isle from north to south 124 feet. The height of the choir to the center of the ceiling is 75 feet, and of the tower 127 feet, which had a spire of lead upon it of 13 or 14 feet, before the same was taken down to the square tower soon after the restoration, it having for want of care in the preceding times of confusion become ruinous. The western part is a Norman-Saxon structure. But the choir is a noble and exact piece of Gothic architecture. It has a stately east window of 48 feet in height, and 30 in breadth, and is adorned with pillars of most curious workmanship. The roof was elegantly vaulted with wood, and embellished with the coats of arms of all the founders and contributors. But this failing by length of time, together with the lead roof, the dean and chapter some few years ago new laid the roof; and the ceiling being totally ruined and destroyed, they in the year 1764 contracted for a stucco groined ceiling, and for cleaning and whitening the whole church. And finding the new lead much torn and broken by wind, for want of a ceiling underneath, the upper tire of that was done again, and a coping added to the rigging. And thus proceeding from one repair to another, the whole expence hath amounted to upwards of 1300*l*; towards which, dean Bolton contributed 50*l*, bishop Lyttelton 100*l*, and the countess dowager Gower 200*l*. The rest was made up by the dean and chapter from sales of wood and from their own revenues.

Within this church of St. Mary's, was a *chapel* dedicated to St. Catherine, founded by John de Capella citizen of Carlisle, and endowed by him with certain rents, lands, and burgage houses; some of which being detained and concealed, bishop Appleby in the year 1366 required the chaplains of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's to give public notice that restitution be made within ten days, and at the end of the said ten days to excommunicate with bell, book, and candle all such unjust detainers.—In this chapel bishop Barrow was buried, which was at the south side of the cathedral.

Bishop *Whelpdale*, who died in 1423, gave by his will 200*l*, for founding and endowing a *chantry* in this cathedral for praying for the souls of Sir Thomas Skelton knight and Mr. John Glaston both of this diocese.—This perhaps might be what was called the chantry of *St. Roch*, endowed with several burgage houses in the city of Carlisle.

Within this city of Carlisle was also a *free chapel* dedicated to *St. Alban*; concerning which there is an entry in bishop Welton's register in the year 1356, that the bishop being informed that divine service was frequently had in the chapel of St. Alban's, and the dead buried in the yard of the said chapel, he therefore issues a commission to the prior of St. Mary's and others, to inquire by men of credit as well clerks as laymen, whether both or either of these had ever been consecrated. And it appearing that they were not, the chaplains of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's are commanded to give public notice that none hereafter presume to read or hear divine service in the said

chapel, on pain of suspension in the reader, and excommunication in the hearers.—After the dissolution of the chantries and free chapels, king Ed. 6. by letters patent bearing date the 30th of January in the 3d year of his reign, grants to Thomas Dalfon esquire and William Denton gentleman, the chantry of St. Alban in the city of Carlisle, and all those messuages, tenements, burgage houses, buildings, shops, curtilages, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of John Thompson, Robert Monke, Robert Patten, Robert Pattenfon, Anthony Rumpnay, Henry Mawfon, John Slayter, John Dunken, Cuthbert Pattenfon, Elizabeth Young, John Cardall, Elizabeth Barnefadere, Alice Stephenson, and Nicholas Studdard, in the city of Carlisle, to the said chantry of St. Alban belonging.

There was also a chantry of *St. Cross*; as appears by a grant of king Ed. 6. bearing date March 28, in the third year of his reign, whereby (amongst other particulars) he grants to Henry Tanner and Thomas Bucher, their heirs and assigns, the chantry of *St. Cross* in the cathedral church of Carlisle, with all messuages, lands, tenements, profits, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the city of Carlisle and in Kirkclinton to the said chantry belonging.

Without the gates of the city, was the hospital of *St. Nicholas*: which was of royal foundation (but by which of the kings we have not found) for thirteen lepers, men and women.

In the time of bishop Bernard, about the year 1180, a moiety of the tithes of Little Bampton was given to this hospital by Adam son of Robert, on condition to have always two almshouses from the parish of Bampton.

In the year 1336, Thomas de Goldyngton, then master of the hospital, brought a prohibition against the bishop who was about to visit this house, on a suggestion that it was a royal foundation, and therefore only visitable by the king's chancellor or commissioners: And in 1341, the said bishop, with Robert Eglesfeld rector of Burgh and others, was commissioned by the king to visit this hospital.

In 1371, on complaint made by the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital of St. Nicholas, that the house was defrauded of a great part of their necessary sustenance, the bishop issues out a monition to all rectors and vicars in the neighbouring parts, requiring them to give notice to their parishioners, that all such detainers of threaves of corn or other goods belonging to the said hospital, shall make full payment or restitution within the space of ten days, on pain of the greater excommunication.

In the year 1477, 17 Ed. 4. this hospital and the revenues thereof were given to the prior and convent of St. Mary's Carlisle, which priory was afterwards given to the dean and chapter. The site of the hospital is now holden of the dean and chapter by Mr. John Stordy on a lease for 21 years; and Mr. John Lyddel, on a like lease, holds the moiety of the tithes of Little Bampton.

The chapel of *Wrea*, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, is as ancient, at least, as the reign of king Edward the second; for in the year 1319 bishop Halton allowed

allowed a chaplain to it, to attend divine offices, on condition that he constantly resided upon the place. The chapelry consists of the villages of *Wrea* of 20 families, and *Newbiggin* (a grange belonging to the dean and chapter) of 6 or 7 families, with some other scattered houses. The late Dr. Bolton dean of Carlisle, having procured some money for augmentations, gave 200*l* to this chapel, and the governors of queen Anne's bounty gave other 200*l*, wherewith an estate was purchased; and bishop Fleming consecrated the chapel, in the year 1739. The revenue or salary is now about 20*l* per annum, and the curate hath a good house at Petrel Crooks, being part of the purchased estate. In the act of consecration, the nomination of the curate is reserved to the dean and chapter; nevertheless the curates, as appears from the bishop's archives, have been appointed by the 12 men or select vestry; as,

1728. Philip Robinson.

1731. David Graham.

1733. John Parker.

1738. Joseph Parker, the present curate.

History of the Bishops of Carlisle.

THAT which is now the diocese of Carlisle, was heretofore part of the diocese of *Lindisfarne*, from whence the see was removed to *Chester on the Street*, and afterwards to *Durham*; and by reason of the distance of Carlisle from the episcopal see, king Henry the first, in the year 1133, founded this bishoprick of *Carlisle*, and bestowed it upon *Atbelwald* (or *Adelulph*) then prior of Carlisle, who was also prior of St. Oswald's in Yorkshire, the king's confessor.

1. ADELULPH, first bishop of Carlisle, appears as a witness to a charter of king Stephen, in 1136. He was one of the electors of Henry Murdac abbot of Fountains to the archbishoprick of York, and notwithstanding king Stephen's denunciation of wrath against all that primate's adherents, received him as his metropolitan when he came to visit David king of Scots then residing at Carlisle†.

Though some learned persons have affirmed, that before the statute of mortmain 7 Ed. 1. impropriations were very rare in England; yet this bishop *Adelulph*, or *Atbelwald* (as he is now called), who died above 100 years before the enacting of that law, confirmed the churches of Wetheral and Warwick, St. Michael and St. Laurence Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, Ormeshead, Morland, Clibburn, Bromfield, Croglyn, and the hermitage of St. Andrew in the parish of Kirkland, to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's York, with this single proviso, that the said abbot and convent should allow such a portion to the officiating minister, as thereby he may be decently maintained, and be able to pay his synodals‡.

This bishop died in 1155.

† Pryn. v. 1. p. 521.

‡ Registr. Wetheral.

2. BERNARD.—The church of St. Mary Magdalen of Lanercost, was dedicated by bishop Bernard in the year 1169, being the 12th of his pontificate†; and he died in 1186. After whose death, it was a long time before the fee was regularly supplied. King Hen. 2. being then at Carlisle, offered the vacant bishoprick to one Paulinus de Leedes, who refused it, notwithstanding that the king promised, upon his acceptance of it, to augment the revenues by an accession of 300 marks rent out of the churches of Bambrough and Scarborough, with the chapel of Tickhill, together with two of his own manors which lay near that city‡.

In 1188, the temporalities continuing in the king's hand, the following particulars amongst others were brought into account at the treasury: For oil for the sacrament at Easter two terms and carrying the same from London to Carlisle 14*l*. In work of the greater altar and pavement in the church of St. Mary Carlisle 27*s* 9*d*. In work of the dormitory of the canons 22*l* 19*s* 2*d*.

In 1200, king John granted this bishoprick to the archbishop of Slavonia, to support him for the present.

In 1203, the same king confirms a grant from the pope of the vacant bishoprick of Carlisle to the archbishop of Ragusa, who was forced to abandon his own see; and had not wherewithal to support himself.

In the first year of king Henry the third, the canons of Carlisle (says Prynne) contemning both the pope's and his legate's authority and censures, contumaciously celebrating divine service and sacraments, notwithstanding their interdicts; adhering, submitting, and swearing fealty to the king of Scots, king Henry's and the pope's declared enemy; yea electing an interdicted and excommunicated clerk for their bishop against the king's and the legate's will; and dividing the ancient revenues of the bishoprick amongst themselves: the young king's council thereupon sent this epistle to the pope Honorius the third in the king's name, totally to remove these schismatical canons, and place prebends in their rooms, to augment the bishop's revenues (being so small, that no able and loyal person would accept thereof), and to displace the obtruded bishop: "Reverendo domino ac patri in Christo charissimo Honorio Dei gratia summo pontifici, Henricus eadem gratia rex Angliæ, &c. salutem et debitam cum omni honore et subiectione reverentiam. Noverit sancta paternitas vestra, quod canonici Carleolensis ecclesiæ, faventes et adhærentes regi Scotiæ et aliis adversariis et inimicis vestris et nostris; procurantes quantum in ipsis est exhæredationem nostram, sprete penitus auctoritate vestra et sedis apostolicæ legati; in locis interdictis et excommunicatis, irreverenter et impudenter et contumaciter divina celebrare non verentes; prædicto etiam regi Scotiæ, inimico Romanæ ecclesiæ et nostro, interdicto et excommunicato, urbem Carliolensem hostiliter occupanti, seipsos subdiderunt, et ipsum in patronum et dominum receperunt, et fidelitatem ei fecerunt. Ita etiam quod in præjudicium juris nostri ac ecclesiæ Eboracensis, ad instantiam dicti regis Scotiæ inimici nostri, quendam clericum suum interdictum et

† 2 Dugd. Mon. 130.

‡ Registr. Wetheral.

excommunicatum elegerunt sibi in episcopum et pastorem. Cum etiam prædicta ecclesia Carliolensis sita sit in confinio regni Scotiæ, maxime expediret tranquillitati et paci nostræ et regni nostri, quod tale ibi constitueretur caput, et talia membra, per quos nobis et regno nostro utiliter et efficaciter provideri, et adversariis nostris facultas nocendi possit recludi; paternitati vestræ devote supplicamus, quatenus consulentes nobis et regno nostro statum ecclesiæ prædictæ in melius commutare velitis, amoveatis (si placet) funditus ab eadem prædictos schismaticos et excommunicatos. Cum enim ipsi in multis abundant, episcopus ita hæctenus egestate afflictus est et inopia, quod vix habet ubi caput suum reclinet, et non invenitur aliquis qui in aliquo nobis utilis esse poterit aut necessarius, qui episcopatum illum recipere voluerit. Scientes pro certo, quod non poterit nobis melius provideri in partibus illis, prout de consilio fidelium et magnatum nostrorum evidenter intelleximus, quam si prædicti schismatici et excommunicati penitus amoveantur, et loco eorum qui dicuntur regulares (cum sint prorsus irregulares et ecclesiæ Romanæ inimici et inobedientes) constituentur præbendarii, qui Romanæ ecclesiæ obedientes, et nobis et concilio sint prudentes et in auxilio efficaces; ut eorum pœna a consimili delicto alios deterreat: Et super hiis voluntatem vestram charissimo amico nostro domino legato significare velitis. Et quia nondum habuimus sigillum, has literas sigillo comitis Willielmi Marecalli rectoris nostri et regni nostri sigillavimus. Teste eodem comite apud Wynton 26 die Aprilis.”—Upon which letter, the pope ordered Gualo his legate, by the king’s royal assent, to constitute Hugh abbot of Belieu bishop of Carlisle†.

The chapter in the mean time were but in a sorry situation, which the Chronicle of Lanercost thus describes:—The canons of Carlisle were banished by Gualo the legate, because through fear of death they had performed divine service to the excommunicated king of Scotland.

3. HUGH. By two records in 1218, transcribed by Mr. Prynne, it appears that this bishop Hugh was abbot of Belieu, and promoted to this see by cardinal Gualo the pope’s legate; yet king Hen. 3. acknowledges him to be *fidelis noster, cui multo tenemur debito; ac sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ devotissimus*: and hereupon begs the pope’s assistance in getting the rectories of Penrith, Newcastle, Rothbury, Corbridge, and Whittingham restored to him. The former of these is a letter to the pope dated Feb. 17; and the other a letter to the cardinal dated the 24th of January following‡.

In some of this bishop’s grants made to the abbot and convent of St. Mary’s York, in or about the year 1220, he styles himself Hugo Dei gratia Karleolensis ecclesiæ vocatus sacerdos †.

In the same year, he granted the impropriations of the churches of Kirkby Stephen and Morland; the former to the uses of the abbot and convent of St. Mary’s York, and the latter to the monks of Wetheral‡. And about the same time he ordered the prior and convent of Lanercost to quit a reserved

† 1 Rymer, 219.

‡ Pryn. v. 2. p. 375.

‡ Registr. Wetheral.

rent out of the church of Burgh by Sands, as not having been canonically obtained†.

This bishop was one of the sureties of king Hen. 3. for the performance of that memorable accord now made with Alexander the second, king of Scotland, who was to marry one or other of the king's sisters‡.

The author of the Chronicle of Lanercost seems to have been no friend to this bishop. He says, Hugh bishop of Carlisle, who alienated the possessions of the see, and made a fraudulent division thereof, returning from the Roman court, by the just judgment of God perished miserably, at the abbey of *la Perte* in the parts of Burgundy.

4. WALTER MALCLERK, (so called from his deficiency in learning,) was about Ascension day in 1223 consecrated bishop of Carlisle, by Walter Grey archbishop of York and lord chancellor; and on the 26th of October following the king confirmed the election, and restored to him the temporalities‡.

A year or two before this, the order of Dominicans (or Friars predicants) came first into England; and this bishop was one of their most early and most generous benefactors, giving them a considerable plot of ground in the Old Jewry, and two mills without the south gate at Oxford*.

Before his promotion to the see of Carlisle, king John (whose great favourite he was) had employed him as his ambassador at Rome, on the contest with his barons§.

In 1230, king Hen. 3. granted to this bishop and his successors the manor of Dalton, in a more full and ample form than was usual in that age||.

In 1232, king Hen. 3. in the 6th year of his reign, by his charter granted the treasury of his exchequer of England to Walter Mauclerk bishop of Carlisle, to hold during his life; with all the liberties and appurtenances to the said treasury belonging: so that he should have and keep the said treasury at the king's exchequer in his own person, or by a discreet and sufficient deputy, which deputy should be sworn to serve faithfully in his office; and if such deputy should die, or become professed of religion, or for reasonable cause should be removed by the king or the treasurer, or should himself be unwilling to serve any longer, then the said treasurer should substitute some other discreet and fit person to serve in the room of such deputy; and the person so substituted was to be likewise sworn to serve faithfully. The next year the king, at the instigation of Peter bishop of Winchester his chief justiciar, and to make way for strangers of Poitiers, removed most of his court officers, and among the rest turned this bishop out of his office of high treasurer in a disgraceful manner, fining him 100*l*, and cancelling several grants which he had made to him for life, and by patent committed the treasury of his exchequer with the appurtenances to Peter de Rivall, to hold during the king's pleasure. And Walter was commanded to deliver by view and testimony of

† Registr. Holm.
Antiq. Oxon. b. 1. p. 63.

‡ 1 Rymer, 240.
§ Pryn. v. 3. p. 29.

† Matt. Paris, 317.
|| Appendix, N^o. 24.

* Hist. and

true men the keys of the treasury and all things belonging to it by inventory to Peter de Rivall or to Robert Passelowe his attorney nominated by him for that purpose before the king. Afterwards the king commanded S. de Segrave his justiciar to give possession of the treasury to the said Peter or Robert his attorney, in case the bishop of Carlisle refused to deliver it†.

The late treasurer seems to have intended to go to Rome for redress, and got as far as Dover, where he put himself on board a ship; but presently some of the king's officers brought both him and his effects on shore again, requiring him not to depart the kingdom, without the king's special licence in that behalf first obtained. The bishop of London happening to arrive there from Rome at that instant, and being an eye-witness to the outrages done to his brother prelate, immediately excommunicated all the assailants; and posting thence to the king at Hereford, renewed his sentence, and was there seconded by all the bishops then present at court‡.

In 1234, the king again received bishop Walter into favour‡.

And in the next year, at the instance of the said bishop, king Henry was affianced to the earl of Winchester's fair daughter; but the match was broken off for certain reasons of state. She was afterwards married to Alphonfus king of Castile§.

In 1236, he was one of the witnesses to the king's ratification of the great charter, the king being then arrived to the age of 21 years*; and to the duke of Brabant's engagement to conduct the princess Isabella (the king's sister) to her husband the emperor§.

In 1239, he was appointed catechist to prince Edward.

In 1243, king Henry being beyond the seas, constituted the archbishop of York, the bishop of Carlisle, and William de Cantilupe, lords justices of the realm in his absence, to whom he gave several authentic instructions for the preventing of innovations and incroachments upon the ancient laws of the land. In one of these they are particularly directed to restrain the prior and convent of Canterbury from the exercise of archiepiscopal authority (*sede vacante*) over the suffragan bishops of that province, and this upon solemn complaint of the said bishops themselves, alledging that such an usurpation was not only a great injury to themselves, but in manifest prejudice of the royal dignity†*.

In 1244, he had the wardship of Walter son of Odard de Wigton (a child of two months) granted to him by the king; and with him the manors of Wigton, Melmerby, Stainton on Eden, Blackhill, and Warwick.

In 1245, that this bishop might make his will, and therein dispose of his goods and chattels, he procured the following royal dispensation, according to the custom of those times: "Rex omnibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod testamentum, quod W. Karliolensis episcopus condidit, vel conditurus est, quocunque tempore et quocunque loco, tam de bladis in terra, quam de wardis et firmis, et omnibus suis mobilibus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris gratum

† Madox Exch. 563..

‡ Matt Paris. 417.
400.

‡ Matt. Paris. 384. 387.

* 3 Prynne, 94.

† Chron. Lanerc.

§ 1 Rymer, 351.

†* 1 Rymer,

habemus et acceptum, et illud concedimus et confirmamus; prohibentes ne aliquis ballivus noster vel hæredum nostrorum quæ idem episcopus reliquerit ad executionem testamenti sui faciendam manum mittat, vel in aliquo se inde intromittat, vel aliquo modo testamentum illud impediat; quia tam testamentum suum, quam executores testamenti sui cepimus in protectionem et defensionem nostram et hæredum nostrorum. In cujus rei, &c. Teste rege apud Wind' 5 Julii **.

In this same year, the pope granted to the bishops of Scotland (jealous of falling under the archbishop of York's jurisdiction) that none of his delegates should call any of their causes farther than the cities and dioceses of Durham or Carlisle ††.

The annals of Waverley give this farther account of him: In the year of our lord 1246, Walter bishop of Carlisle, divinely inspired (as it is believed), resigning his bishoprick, betook himself to the order of friers predicant at Oxford; and having done many memorable things in buildings and other matters, he died at Oxford on the 28th of October 1248.

5. SYLVESTER DE EVERDON, archdeacon of Chester, was confirmed bishop of Carlisle on the ninth of November 1246, and had restitution of the temporalities on the 8th of December following.

In 1247, this bishop, by an instrument sealed at London, confirms the grants of his predecessors of the churches of St Michael and St. Laurence in Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, and Morland, to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's York *. And in the next year, the said abbot and convent made a grant to the bishop and his successors of the perpetual advowson of the vicarage of St. Michael's, taxed at 20 marks †.

In the fine rolls, 32 H. 3 are the following pleas: Between Silvester bishop of Carlisle and William Huntecomb for 20*l* land and rent in Tynton, Maringes, and Horncastle; and between the same bishop and John de Leweby, for 20*l* land and rent in Enderby, Wilhiby, and Caningeby, and the advowson of the church of Morelby; as the right of his fee and church of Carlisle. And he granted to the said William and John the homage and services of Ivo son of Odo in Tymleby for the eighth part of one knight's fee: and their freemen were to do suit of court to the bishop and his successors at Horncastle at two law days after the feast of St. Michael and Easter, and at other times upon reasonable summons when judgment is to be given on a plea moved by the king's writ, or a felon is to be tried in the same court.

In 1253, this bishop, with the archbishop of Canterbury and others, opposed the king's incroachments upon the liberties of the church; particularly in the freedom of electing bishops. The sharp return which the king made to this bishop is very remarkable, "Et te, Silvester Carleolensis, qui diu laments cancellariam clericorum meorum clericulus extitisti, qualiter postpositis multis theologis et personis reverendis te in episcopatum sublegavi ‡."

** Pryn. v. 2. p. 636.

†† 1 Rymer, 438.

* Registr. Wetheral.

† Ibid.

‡ Pryn. v. 2. p. 795.

Bishop Silvester's suit with one of the great barons (Michael de Harcla, as it seemeth) and his procurement thereupon of the king's protection, is advantageously reported by Matthew Paris ||.

About this time the bishop of Rochester petitioned the pope for an enlargement of his revenues, setting forth that his bishoprick was of all the bishopricks in England the poorest, and was exceeded even by that of Carlisle §.

Silvester Karleolenis is one of the bishops that, at the request and in the presence of king Henry the third, solemnly excommunicated and cursed with bell, book, and candle, the infringers of the liberties of England †.

In 1255 this bishop died by a fall from his horse. It is said, that the seal which he made use of in all publick instruments had on one side a bishop clothed in his pontificals, and on the reverse the figure of the blessed virgin with our Saviour in her arms, with this motto around, according to the barbarous latin of those times, "Te rogo, virgo Dei, Sis vigil erga mei."

6. THOMAS VIPONT, or *de Veteriponte*, of the illustrious family of the then lords of Westmorland. On the 5th of November 1255 the king confirms the election of the bishop, and on the 24th of December following, restores the temporalities, requiring Robert de Dacre (custos of the vacant see) to resign up his charge. This bishop died in October following. When the bishop of Durham sequestering all the benefices of the said deceased prelate within his diocese, and the guardian of the vacant bishoprick of Carlisle (Walter de Rudham) endeavouring to sue out an inhibition for the removal of the said sequestration, the king issued his royal writ to the guardian, commanding him to let all things continue in the state they then were, till the day he had appointed to hear and determine the matter. Afterwards the bishop of Durham had a day assigned him in the king's court, to shew what right he had or pretended to have to the sequestration of the benefices belonging to the bishoprick of Carlisle during the vacancy in the king's hand. At length it seems the king was satisfied of the justness of the said bishop's claim; and therefore he commanded not only the present profits, but those also of a former vacancy to be delivered to him. This writ was in the following form: "Rex abbati de Novo Monasterio [Newminster near Morpeth], salutem. Quia de consilio magnatum qui sunt de concilio nostro recognovimus et redidimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris Deo et beato Cuthberto et venerabili patri Waltero Dunelmensi episcopo et successoribus suis et ecclesiæ suæ Dunelmensi, ut jus dictorum episcopi et ecclesiæ suæ, sequestrum ecclesiarum quas episcopus Karliolensis et ecclesia sua habent usibus suis propriis in episcopatu Dunelmensi assignatum. De quo quidem sequestro totam pecuniam proveniente de duabus vacationibus episcopatus Karleolenis proxime præteritis, de consilio prædictorum magnatum per manus vicecomitis Northumbriæ et Johannis de Estlington ex parte nostri et per alios duos ex parte prædicti episcopi colligi præcepimus, et in abbazia vestra sub sigillis prædictorum quatuor reservari, donec inter nos et ipsum discuteretur

|| M. Paris, 784.

§ Pryn. v. 2. p. 766.

† Ann. Burt. p. 223.

ad quem nostrum pertinere deberet sequestrum prædictum; vobis mandamus, quatenus totam prædictam pecuniam de sequestro prædicto proveniente et in abbacia vestra depositam prædicto episcopo vel ejus certo nuncio sine dilatione deliberari faciatis. In cujus, &c. Teste rege apud Westm' *."

Another sort of claim was also set up by the bishop of Glasgow. For we are told by the author of the Chronicle of Lanercost, that in the year 1258, John de Glenham succeeded in the church of Glasgow, being collated thereto by the pope, and consecrated at Rome; an Englishman born, but no friend to the English. For in the latter part of his days, his covetousness increasing with his years, he pretended an ancient right in the parts of Cumberland and Westmorland, saying that his diocese extended as far as Rericrofs upon Stanemore. And hastening upon that occasion to the court of Rome, he died in his journey:

7. ROBERT CHAUSE. This bishop's surname is variously written, occasioned probably from the difficulty of reading it in old records, and the surname of a bishop being seldom mentioned. Bishop Nicolson says, his name in the record is *Robert de Chaury*. Bishop Goodwin, as also Isaacson in his chronological account of the bishops, call him *Robert Chause*. In the list of sheriffs for the county of Cumberland (of which county this bishop was sheriff in the 56 Hen. 3. and 1 Ed. 1.) his name is written *Chauncey*. He was archdeacon of Bath; his election to this see was confirmed on the 12th of February 1258, and his temporalities restored on the 19th of September following.

In 1266, at Bewley, this bishop released the guardianship of the cell of Wetherhall (being then vacant of a prior) in consideration of the remission of two marks annual pension out of the rectory of Denton.

In the first year of Ed. 1. the then lord chancellor was informed by Richard de Crepping sheriff of the county of Cumberland, that the bishop of Carlisle had forbidden his tenants to take the oath of fealty to the king; whereupon that prelate certified the lord chancellor that the information was false and groundless; for that he had by message requested the said sheriff (then residing at Appleby in Westmorland) that he would either by himself or his deputy administer to them the said oath. He therefore humbly requests, that the chancellor would either command the sheriff to receive that fealty which they were thus ready to pay, or to appoint some other person to do it; professing (for himself and his dependents) that they were ever ready to give all imaginable assurances of their just duty and fidelity to his majesty.

This complaint seems to have occasioned the bishop's excommunicating the said sheriff, upon application of the abbot of Holm Cultram, on whom the sheriff had made some distresses for debts owing to the crown. And this occasioned a writ of prohibition, requiring the bishop to revoke his ecclesiastical censure.

Mr. Prynne takes notice of a record after the death of this bishop, to the following purport: The prior and convent of Carlisle were attached to an-

* Pryn. v. 2. p. 912. 942. 970.

swer our lord the king, why after the death of Robert bishop of Carlisle, when they had requested and obtained (according to custom) leave to chuse another bishop, and they had chosen William dean of York, whose election was solemnly notified and published; yet they, on the said William's refusal to accept the office, had proceeded to chuse another bishop, without any leave requested or obtained; to the prejudice of the king and his crown, and his damage of sixty thousand pounds;—and why, after they had received an inhibition from the king's justiciars John de Vallibus and Thomas de Satrington, they yet proceeded to chuse another bishop, in contempt of the king and to his damage of forty thousand pounds. The prior returneth answer and faith, that he and his convent did not understand that they had done any contempt or prejudice to the king; for that having obtained leave to elect, and the person elected disagreeing to the election, they thought it was *res integra*, and they might proceed to chuse again; but if it was a contempt, they submit themselves to the king's pleasure †.

Which matter is set in a fuller light by a bull of pope Nicholas the third, dated 5 Id. Apr. A. D. 1280, and directed to the aforesaid king Edward the first. His holiness therein informs his dear son, that the prior and convent of Carlisle, upon the death of their late bishop Robert, had proceeded to the election of a new bishop by way of compromise among themselves, according to the accustomed rule which then generally obtained in chusing of bishops; and that in such their election they had chosen one master William dean of York, who refused to accept of the charge, and sent back an authentic disclaimer of all the right which could accrue to him by virtue of the said choice. Hereupon they proceeded to a new election, but according to their old form. No new application upon this was made to the king, though there had been upon the other vacancy. But a certain day was appointed, and notice given to the chapter to convene. Being met, their first work (in observance of the methods of a capitular compromise on such occasions) was to devolve the whole power of their body upon five of their members, who were, the prior Robert de Everdon, the precentor, the cellararius, and the subsacrist. These five elect Ralph prior of Gisburne, and the whole chapter present him to Walter archbishop of York, who happened to die before he could confirm the election. Upon this the chapter of York is presently applied to for the said confirmation.—But such delays were made by them, that the electors were necessitated to appeal to Rome. The pope, to make a short end of a vexatious cause, forthwith appoints three commissioners, who find (and make their report accordingly) that the election is null; forasmuch as it was not, according to the usage and canons of the Roman see, pronounced by one of the electors singly, notwithstanding it did not appear but that they had all unanimously concurred in it. However, the pope resolves, through the plenitude of his own power, to remedy this irregularity; and therefore, being well satisfied of the good learning and other extraordinary qualifications of the man, confers the vacant bishoprick upon Ralph by way of provision, declaring all

† Pryn. v. 3. p. 1230.

his title to be once more void and null, if claimed upon any other foundation †.

Mr. Prynne takes notice, that the parliament to which the prior and convent were summoned to shew cause as aforesaid, was held soon after Easter, whilst the bishop elect was soliciting his cause at Rome in person; the chapter, uncertain what would be the issue, thought fit (in case judgment should be given against them here at home) to throw themselves into the king's mercy. And the pope, cautiously declining the giving countenance (barefaced) to an election thus independent on the king's authority, discovers another sort of nullity in the proceedings, which makes way for the exercise of his provisionary power, in making this prelate a creature of his own. And we quickly see king Edward as tamely submits to the Roman pontiff, as the prior and convent had done before to their liege sovereign.

8. RALPH IRTON, being of the family of Irton in Cumberland, and then prior of Gisburne, was elected by the prior and convent of Carlisle as aforesaid, and appointed thereto by the pope by way of provision; which king Ed. 1. submitting to, restored him the temporalities on the 10th of July 1280.

This bishop held a convocation of his clergy at Carlisle in October in the same year; when they granted the tenth of all their ecclesiastical livings according to their real value for two years.

In 1281, he recovered the manor and church of Dalston against Sir Michael de Harcla.

In 1290, he was one of the plenipotentiaries of king Edward the first in the treaty with the commissioners of Scotland, for a marriage to be had and solemnized between prince Edward and Margaret daughter of Eric king of Norway, hereditary prince and queen of Scotland. Which treaty, with concessions of privileges to the Scottish nation, was fully concluded, and was also immediately ratified by the king himself*.

The same year commenced a remarkable suit between the king, the bishop, the prior and convent, and the parson of Thursby, severally claiming right of tithes in some new improved lands within the forest of Englewood. “ Radulphus episcopus Karleolensis petit versus priorem ecclesiæ Karleolensis decimas duarum placearum terræ de novo assartarum in foresta de Englewood, quarum una vocatur Lynthwait et alia Kyrthewayte, quæ sunt infra limites parochiæ suæ de Aspatric. Et super hoc similiter venit magister Henricus de Burton persona de Thoresby, et eisdem decimas clamat ut pertinentes ad ecclesiam suam. Et prior venit et dicit, quod Henricus rex vetus concessit Deo et ecclesiæ suæ beatæ Mariæ Karliolensi omnes decimas de omnibus terris quas in culturam redigerent infra forestam, et inde eos feoffavit *per quoddam cornu eburneum* quod dedit ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ. Et Willielmus Inge qui sequitur pro rege dicit, quod decimæ prædictæ pertinent ad regem et non ad alium, quia sunt infra bundas forestæ de Englewood; et quod in foresta sua prædicta potest villas ædificare, ecclesias construere, terras assartare, et ec-

† Rymer, v. 2. p. 147.

* Pryn. v. 3. p. 395. Rymer, v. 2. p. 48.

“ clesias

“ clesias illas cum decimis terrarum illarum pro voluntate sua cuicunque vo-
 “ luerit conferre. Et quia dominus rex super præmissis vult certiorari, ut
 “ unicuique tribuatur quod suum, assignetur, &c. Et certificent regem
 “ ad proximum parlamentum †.”—The right was finally adjudged to the
 king; and he granted the same afterwards to the prior and convent ‡.

The *cornu eburneum* they have yet in the cathedral of Carlisle, a symbol (very probably) of some of king Henry the first's grants to the priory; but in none of those grants, of which any copy is now extant, do those tithes appear. The ceremony of investiture with a horn or other like symbol is very ancient, and was in use before there were any written charters. We read of Ulf, a Danish prince, who gave all his lands to the church of York: And the form of the endowment was this; he brought the horn, out of which he usually drank, filled with wine, and before the high altar kneeling devoutly, drank the wine, and by that ceremony enfeoffed the church with all his lands and revenues.

King Canute, another Dane, gave lands at Pusey in Berkshire to the family of that name there, with a horn solemnly delivered as a confirmation of the grant; which horn, it is said, is still there to be seen.

So king Edward the confessor granted to Nigel the huntsman an hide of land called Dere Hide, and a wood called Hulewood, with the custody of the forest of Bernwood, to hold of the king to him and his heirs by one horn, which is the charter of the said forest.

So that not the Danes only, but the English Saxons also, were acquainted with this ancient custom. Thus Ingulphus abbot of Crowland, who lived in the time of William the Conqueror, acquaints us that it continued down to his time. He tells us, that many estates were granted by word only, without writing; as by delivery of a sword, an helmet, a horn, or cup, and such like: but this mode, he says, in after times was changed.

Ulf's horn at York, when the reformation began in king Edward the sixth's time, was swept away amongst many other costly ornaments, and sold to a goldsmith, who took away from it the tippings of gold wherewith it was adorned, and the gold chain which was affixed to it. After which time, the horn itself, cut in ivory, of an octagon form, came into the hands of general Fairfax; who being a lover of antiquities, preserved it during the confusions of the civil wars; whose memory is deservedly honoured for other generous actions of this nature, such as allowing Mr. Dodsworth the antiquarian a yearly salary to preserve the inscriptions in churches, the giving his valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford, and his preserving the public library there, as he did the cathedral at York from being spoiled and defaced after the surrender of the city. And he dying in 1671, this horn came into the possession of his next kinsman Henry lord Fairfax, who ornamented it anew, and restored it to its ancient repository, where it now remains a noble monument of modern as well as ancient piety*.

† Coke's 4 Inst. 307.

‡ Appendix, N^o 27.

* Tracts of the Antiquarian Society, p. 168.

In the same year 1290, the king granted to this bishop the advowson of the church of Rothbury, which he had recovered from his predecessor Robert Chause: as also free warren in his manors of Dalston and Linstock.

In 1291, a protection was granted under the king's great seal of Scotland, bearing date Aug. 14, to Ralph bishop of Carlisle and A. bishop of Cathness, for their joint collection of the tenths of that kingdom †.

In this same year, June 5, the said bishop was one of king Edward's commissioners for adjusting the right claim to the crown of Scotland; and was there present at the debates on the 13th of the same month, as likewise on the 14th of August following ‡.

He is also one of the witnesses to king Edward's claim of right to the kingdom of Scotland, upon the death of the forementioned queen Margaret, dated at Norham 12 May 1291 §.

On the first of March following he died at Linstock. For being fatigued (says the Chronicle of Lanercost) with a tedious journey in deep snow in returning from the parliament at London, and refreshing himself very plentifully, he had a mind to go to rest; and a vein bursting in his sleep he was found suffocated with blood.

9. JOHN HALTON. He was some time canon regular at Carlisle; and was on the 9th of May 1292 elected bishop. Which the king approving, he sent his mandate to John de Crancumb the archbishop of York's vicar general (the archbishop himself being then in foreign parts) to do his duty herein; who confirming the election, the king restored the temporalities by a writ to his escheator. Dated at Berwick upon Tweed, July 18 §.

It seems that this bishop was presently admitted into his predecessor's place in king Edward's commission for hearing the plea of the several pretenders to the crown and realm of Scotland; since we find him present in November 1292, when sentence was given against Robert Bruce, and when John Baliol did homage for the whole kingdom of Scotland with the appurtenances to his sovereign lord the king of England †.

About this time, this bishop entertained the archbishop of York John Romanus at his castle of Linstock, going to view his manor of Extildes, with three hundred attendants *.

In 1294, being commanded by Edward the first to go on some special errand to (his vassal) John Baliol king of Scots, he had letters of safe conduct for himself and family from that feudatory prince, dated at Edinburgh *.

And at this time, as well as a good while before and after, he was authorised by the pope for the collecting of the tenths in the several dioceses of Scotland, which gave him a great deal of trouble in sending minatory letters and sometimes bulls of excommunication, against the bishops, abbots, and others *.

† Pryn. v. 3. p. 450.

§ Pryn. v. 3. p. 473.

‡ Pryn. v. 3. p. 504. 508. 512.

† Rymer, v. 2. p. 588. 593.

|| Rymer, v. 2. p. 543.

* Registr. Halton.

The king about this time lodged at the bishop's house at Rose; for from thence (on the 25th and 26th of September) are some of his letters dated *.

In 1302, this bishop was governor of the king's castle at Carlisle, and had therein the keeping and care of all the Scotch hostages and prisoners of note that lay there; many of whom, as appears from his accounts, died in durance. He also took care of all repairs there in timber, stone, and other materials. The whole of one year's receipt from the crown amounts to 270*l* 2*s* 0*d*, and his disbursements to 275*l* 14*s* 7*d* †.

In 1305, pope Clement the fifth, in the first year of his pontificate, at the request of king Edward, gave a commission to the archbishop of York and bishop of Carlisle, to excommunicate by bell, book, and candle, Robert de Brus earl of Carrick and all his adherents, for the murder of John Comyn in the church of Dumfries; which was executed accordingly ‡.

In the year following, the said bishop of Carlisle (together with the abbots of York, St. Albans, and Waltham) had another commission from the same pope, to absolve all such prelates, clergy, and other English subjects, as had or might think themselves to have incurred the sentence of irregularity or excommunication, by slaying any of king Edward's enemies, wounding the clergy, or defacing churches, in his late wars in Scotland §.

On the 8th of September 1305, he petitioned the pope to canonize St. Thomas de Cantelupe late bishop of Hereford §.

In 1307, in the parliament holden at Carlisle this year, he petitioned the king for a piece of ground within the precincts of the castle towards Caldew, but within the city walls, for building an house for himself and successors; whereupon an inquisition *ad quod damnum* was directed, but the return is not mentioned †.

In 1308, bishop Halton was summoned (*pro forma*) to attend the coronation of king Edward the second ‡‡.

In 1314, this bishop was with the neighbouring gentlemen in Carlisle, when the town was blocked up by Edward Bruce. And from thence he dates a proxy to two clergymen of his own diocese, the rectors of Levington and Burgh under Stanemore, to appear for him in the parliament at Westminster, excusing his personal attendance on account of these Scotch troubles **.

In 1318, in recompence of the many and great services and sufferings of the (now aged) bishop of Carlisle, king Edward the second addressed the pope for the appropriation of the church of Horncastle in the diocese of Lincoln (being in the patronage of the said bishop) to his own use, and to annex the same for ever to the bishoprick of Carlisle; that he and his successors, during the ravages of the neighbouring enemy, may have a place of refuge, and out of the profits of the church may be able to support themselves ††. Some years before this, the king had granted his own royal licence, insignificant (as it seems) without a confirmation from Rome, for the said appropriation. And

* Rymer, v. 2. p. 865, 867. † Registr. Halton. ‡ Pryn. v. 3. p. 1122. § Ibid. 1186.

§ Reg. Halton. † Ryley, 328. ‡‡ Rymer, v. 3. p. 52. ** Reg. Halton.

†† Rymer, v. 3. p. 741.

in this same year, the bishop himself desires one of the cardinals to make the like intercession to the pope; as also for a remission of a pension paid to the papal see out of the rectory*.

In 1320, William archbishop of York, John bishop of Carlisle, Robert de Baldock archdeacon of Middlesex, and Jeoffrey le Scrop, were appointed the king's plenipotentiaries in a treaty of peace with Robert de Brus and his accomplices; to whom afterwards some other commissioners were added †.

About the beginning of November in the year 1324 bishop Halton died; and in January following the chapter elected William de Ermyng canon of York, who was confirmed by the king on the 17th of the same January. But the pope thought fit to take the disposal of the bishopric into his own hand, and accordingly gave it to John de Ros.

10. JOHN ROSS, some time before Midsummer 1325, brought his credentials from Rome; and had thereupon restitution of the temporalities.

In 1330, he petitions the pope for some preferment for his two kinsmen John and Henry de Ros (brothers, born in the diocese of Hereford) bachelors of the civil law.

The same year he was cited to appear before the prior of Durham delegate of the court of Rome, on a complaint made against him by the prior and convent of Carlisle, for debarring them of the peaceable enjoyment of their appropriated churches of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert within the walls of Carlisle, Routhcliffe, Hayton, Ireby, Crosby, Camberton, and Beghokirk; as likewise for the arbitrary seizing and disposal of their rents and other goods.—Afterwards, the prior neglecting to pay some tithes that were in his hands, the bishop excommunicated him.

In 1331, this bishop resided at Horncastle, and there confirmed a grant made by some of his tenants to the abbot and convent of Kyrksted.

In 1332, he died at Rose; and was carried into the South to be buried ‡.

11. JOHN KIRKBY, prior of this cathedral, was elected bishop, and confirmed by the king, May 8, 1332, and had the temporalities restored to him on the 9th of July following. Soon after, follows this demand of a provision for one of the king's clerks:—*Edwardus Dei gratia, &c. Venerabili in Christo patro Johanni eadem gratia episcopo Karliolensi, salutem. Cum vos ratione novæ creationis vestræ teneamini unum de clericis nostris, quem vobis nominaverimus, in quadam annua pensione sustinere, donec eidem clerico nostro de beneficio ecclesiastico per vos fuerit provisum; ac nos, promotionem dilecti clerici nostri Philippi de la Mare de Weston, suis meritis exigentibus, affectantes, ipsum ad hoc vobis duximus nominandum: Vobis mandamus rogando, quatenus eidem clerico nostro talem pensionem a vobis annuatim recipendam quæ dantem deceat et recipientem fortius obligari debeat, concedere velitis; literas vestras patentes, sigillo vestro signatas, eidem Philippo inde habere facientes. Et quod inde ad hunc rogatum nostrum duxeritis faciendum,*

* Reg. Halton.

† Rymer, v. 3. p. 851. 861. 866.

‡ Chron. Lanercost.

nobis per latorem præsentium rescribatis. Teste meipso apud Westminster 12 die Sept. anno regni nostri sexto *.

It doth not appear what return was made to this writ nor any other of the like nature either before or after in this diocese. Yet such claim seems to be well founded. For notwithstanding the statute of the 1 Ed. 3. ft. 2. c. 10. whereby "the king granteth that from henceforth he will no more such things desire, but where he ought;" yet by the common law, the king as founder of archbishopricks, bishopricks, and many religious houses, had a corody or pension in the several foundations; a corody for his vadelets who attended him, and a pension for a chaplain, such as he should specially recommend, till the respective possessor should promote him to a competent benefice †.

In October 1337, the Scots burned Rose, and wasted the country all around ‡.

In the foregoing spring, the bishop was set upon in his passage through Penrith, and several of his retinue wounded by a band of unknown ruffians; who were denounced excommunicate, by bell, book, and candle ||.

In the same year, he certifies the barons of the exchequer, that it is impossible to levy the tenths, most of the clergy being fled from the Scots ||.

In 1341, a privy seal is directed to the king's receiver of the funds for the carrying on the war against the Scots, requiring him to pay 200*l* to the bishop of Carlisle, in part of an arrear of 529*l* 4*s* 0*d* for the wages of him and the men abiding with him for the safe keeping of the marches against Scotland. And with this advance, the bishop promises immediately to engage again in the same service †.

In 1342, the chapter of York (the see being vacant, and the dean living in remote parts) fell hard upon the bishop upon an appeal from the parishioners of St. Mary's in Carlisle, to whom the chapter there (too much countenanced by the bishop) had refused an established vicar §.

The same bishop also, after suspension, was excommunicated, for non-payment of 60*l* 5*s* 8½*d* tenths in Lincolnshire to the pope §.

In 1343, Richard bishop of Durham, and John bishop of Carlisle, with some great men of the laity, were appointed commissioners to treat with others from Scotland, touching the settling and preserving of peace and commerce, in all places except in castles and walled towns upon the borders **.

But in the next year, both these bishops, as likewise the archbishop of York, are required to be aiding and assisting to Edward Baliol king of Scots, whom our king Edward constitutes his captain general of all his northern forces, and to pay the same regard to his orders and commands, as they would do to those of their sovereign himself ††.

In 1348, the bishop of Carlisle being appointed to convey the princess Joan (affianced to Alphonsus king of Castile, and bearing the title of queen of Spain) to her husband, notwithstanding the unfortunate issue of that journey, had on his return a warrant to the lord treasurer, barons, and chamberlains of the

* Registr. Kirkby.

† Gibson's Codex, p. 16.

‡ Chron. Lanercost:

|| Reg. Kirkby.

† Rymer, v. 5. p. 281.

§ Registr. Kirkby.

** Rymer, v. 5. p. 379.

†† Ibid. 425.

king's exchequer of such daily allowance of board wages (*viz.* 5 marks) as he had prudently contracted for before his setting out *.

This bishop seems to have had a very uneasy time; being constantly alarmed and inveterately persecuted by the Scots in his own diocese. And for that reason he was frequently abroad, holding many of his ordinations at or near Horncastle and Melborn, and sometimes at London, Durham, and Corbridge. He was also engaged in abundance of suits with his chapter, archdeacon, and others, in the courts of Rome, Westminster, and York.

He died in 1352; and thereupon the chapter of Carlisle, with the king's leave, once more made choice of their own prior John de Horncastle to be their bishop; who was confirmed, and had restitution of the temporalities: But the pope thought proper to appoint another, *viz.*

12. GILBERT WELTON, who being consecrated by the pope or his order, the king in humble obedience to the pope's plenitude of power revoked the writ for restitution of the temporalities to John de Horncastle, and granted the same to Gilbert de Welton.

One of the first things in this bishop's register is, a commission to convene the clergy of the diocese of Carlisle for granting a subsidy to the bishop. How much was given is not said. But that the synod had done graciously, was acknowledged in another commission for the collecting of the bounty in March following. And in his fourth year they gave him 200 marks.

Edward the third being in a manner oppressed with the multitude of his Scotch prisoners taken at the battle of Durham, and being inclinable to set at liberty on reasonable terms the king of Scotland David de Brus his captive brother-in-law, constituted the bishops of Durham and Carlisle his commissioners in a treaty of peace, and granted to them and others the ample powers following:—*Rex universis ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos, de circumspectione et fidelitate dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum venerabilium patrum Thomæ Dunelmensis et Gilberti Karleolensis episcoporum, nec non Willielmi de Bohun comitis Northamptoniæ consanguinei nostri charissimi, Henrici de Percy, Radulphi de Nevil, Thomæ de Lucy, Willielmi baronis de Graystock, et Henrici le Scrop, plenius confidentes, ad tractandum, concordandum, et conveniendum cum David de Brus, et cum prælatis, comitibus, et aliis nobilibus, cæterisque hominibus de Scotia apud villam Novi Castri super Tinam, super deliberatione ejusdem David, ac finali pace et concordia, ac treugis vel sufferentia belli inter nos et homines de Scotia ineundis, et ad salvum et securum conductum prædictis prælatis, nobilibus, et aliis de Scotia et cuilibet eorundem (cujuscunque status seu conditionis fuerit) ad veniendum ad dictam villam Novi Castri super Tinam, ibidem morando ex exinde in Scotiam redeundo, ad certum tempus (ad hoc limitandum) concedendum, Et ad ea quæ sic tractata, concordata, conventa, et concessa fuerint, quacunque securitate nomine nostro vallandum, Et ad securitatem quæ nobis in hac parte fieri debeat, a parte adversa*

* Rymer, v. 5 p. 648.

stipulandum et recipiendum; Et ad omnia alia et singula quæ circa præmissa necessaria fuerint vel opportuna, et quæ nos ipsi faceremus si præsentesset, nomine nostro faciendum, eisdem episcopis, comiti, Henrico, Radulpho, Thomæ, Willielmo, et Henrico, vel tribus eorum (quorum præfatum episcopum Dunelmensem, vel comitem Northamptoniæ, aut Radulphum de Nevil, unum esse volumus) plenam tenore præsentium concedimus potestatem; ratum habituri et gratum quicquid per eos nomine nostro factum fuerit in premissis et quolibet præmissorum. In cujus, &c. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium 15 die Octobris. Per ipsum regem *. The same powers were granted to the same persons, and in the same words, on the 18th of June following. And thereupon it was agreed with the commissioners of Scotland, that the said David should be released, paying a ransom of 90,000 marks sterling in nine years. But the bishop of Carlisle is not mentioned as present at this treaty, though all the rest (as likewise Gilbert de Umfrevill earl of Angus, who was added to the second commission) are said to have been there; but his name is inserted in all the king's instruments of ratification thereupon.—Another commission was again granted in 1356, to the bishops of Durham and Carlisle, with their forementioned fellows; in pursuance whereof it was agreed, that David should be delivered up to his friends at Berwick the year following: And to this purpose other powers were given to the commissioners; unto whom were now added the archbishop of York and Thomas de Musgrave †.

In 1359, July 8, the king constitutes the bishop of Carlisle and Thomas de Lucy, jointly and severally, wardens of the western marches ‡.

In 1360, king Edward the third having accepted the surrender of the kingdom of Scotland (in exchange for a pension of 2000*l* sterling) from Edward Baliol, and sent back Edward de Brus to his friends in that country, began now to think of perfecting a design which he had long been forming; which was, the entering into a firm bond of peace and amity with his aforesaid brother-in-law David, and formally acknowledging him king of Scots; and for that end grants a commission to the archbishop of York, the bishops of Durham and Carlisle, and others §. And in 1362, the bishop of Carlisle was again joined with the same commissioners, with new powers to the like effect §.

Bishop Welton dying in the latter end of this year, the king (Jan. 18.) granted his Conge d'Eslire to the chapter, upon their humble petition to elect a new bishop.

In this bishop's register are many letters and commissions for the raising of charitable contributions towards the repair of the public bridges at Carlisle, Salkeld, Kirkby Thore, as likewise for the support of his own and other cathedrals.

13. THOMAS APPLEBY. The prior and convent of Carlisle, by virtue of the king's Conge d'Eslire aforesaid, made choice of him (being one of their

* Rymer, v. 5. p. 761. † Ibid. v. 5. p. 763—847. v. 6. p. 31—68. ‡ Registr. Welton.

§ Rymer, v. 6. p. 207. § Ibid. p. 375.

own canons) to succeed in the pastoral charge. But the pope thought fit to vacate the election, but appointed the same person by provision to be their bishop. He was consecrated at Avignon on the 18th of June 1363, and had restitution of the temporalities on the 10th of August following.

In 1364, the bishop of Carlisle is enumerated amongst those prelates, who took an oath in the king's presence, in his palace at Westminster, to observe inviolably all the articles of peace lately concluded and agreed upon by his majesty and the French king †.

In 1366, a commission for wardens of the western marches was granted to Thomas bishop of Carlisle, Roger de Clifford, Anthony de Lucy, and Ralph de Dacre.

In 1369, the dean rural of Cumberland is required by the bishop, in obedience to the king's writ, to summon all abbots, priors, and other religious and ecclesiastical persons, to array all the fencible men between the ages of 16 and sixty, upon apprehension of a descent from France. And in the same year, a commission for wardens of the west marches is granted to the bishop of Carlisle, Roger de Clifford, Thomas de Musgrave, and divers others ‡.

In 1372, the king being alarmed with the new league, offensive and defensive, made between the French king and Robert king of Scots, and the great provisions made thereupon by the French king for the invasion of England, issues out his proclamation for the speedy arming of all his liege people, clergy and laity, between the ages of 16 and 60, throughout the whole realm of England. And because he was most especially apprehensive of the Scottish king's breaking in at the same time upon the borders, his first care was to write a circular letter to the bishops of Durham and Carlisle, Gilbert de Umfranvil earl of Angus, Henry Percy, Roger Clifford, and Ralph lord Dacre, requiring them forthwith to repair to their estates and interests in the north, there to keep their constant residence, and to put themselves into the best condition they can, with the whole power of their respective retinues and followers, to oppose any sudden incursion or attempt that should happen from their neighbouring enemies. And to encourage them the better herein, he assures them that the county troops and others, under the power of general array within all the northern counties, together with the hobelarii (or light horsemen) and archers in those parts should join them and be under their command, as intirely as their own domestics §.

In 1373, a commission was issued to Thomas bishop of Durham, Thomas bishop of Carlisle, Edward Mortimer earl of March, Roger de Clifford, Ralph de Dacre, Richard de Stafford, Henry le Scrop, Thomas de Musgrave, and master John de Appleby (probably the bishop's brother) dean of St. Paul's, or any six of them, to hear and determine all complaints and causes of action upon the borders, on occasion of the breach of the articles of truce agreed on in any late convention there; requiring them to see satisfaction made for injuries done by any of the king's subjects §.

† Rymer, v. 6. p. 436.

‡ Registr. Appleby.

§ Rymer, v. 7. p. 9.

In 1374, great differences having arisen between Henry lord Percy and William earl of Douglas, touching the forest of Jedburgh; the bishop of Carlisle and others are made arbitrators †.

In 1384, king Richard the second appoints John bishop of Durham, Thomas bishop of Carlisle, Henry de Percy earl of Northumberland, John de Nevil baron of Raby, and master John de Waltham subdean of York, special commissioners and ambassadors, empowering them or any two of them to treat with his adversary of Scotland, for the renewal of a truce and cessation of arms between the two kingdoms, and adjusting all differences amongst the borderers ‡.

In 1392, the bishops of Durham and Carlisle, together with the earl of Northumberland and others, are appointed commissioners to put in due execution that part of a late treaty of peace, concluded with the French king, which relates to the kingdom of Scotland*.

On the 3d of May in the same year, bishop Appleby confirms a grant at his manor of Rose, of certain lands given by some tenants of his at Horncastle to the prioress and convent of Greenfeld.

In 1393, John bishop of St. David's lord treasurer, and Thomas bishop of Carlisle, together with the earl of Northumberland, the lord Nevil, and others, are commissioned to treat with the commissioners of the king's adversary of Scotland, either for a perpetual or temporary peace †.

And the same commissioners for England are the next year commanded to proclaim on the borders the articles of a truce concluded with France and Scotland §.

In 1395, on the death of bishop Appleby, the chapter obtained a Conge d'Esire for a new election, which was signed by the king at Chiltern Langley on the 13th of December; whereupon they chose William Stirkland: But the pope refused to consecrate him, and sent them the bishop of Lismore, Robert Reed.

14. ROBERT REED was made bishop by the papal authority in 1396; and on the 26th of March following obtained the king's warrant for all the mesne profits of the see from the time of the death of Thomas the late bishop. He was translated to Chichester before the end of the year, and nothing further memorable is recorded of him at Carlisle.

Mr. Bowchier archdeacon of Lewes, in a letter to bishop Nicolson dated Aug. 9. 1704, says that he could find but little of this bishop at Chichester, whither he was quickly removed from Carlisle; and nothing as to his country, education, monastery, benefactions, or place of burial. His register is one of the few preserved in that church, but there is nothing in it worth taking notice of, save that he was forced by the archbishop to wear the habit of his order, which he had some years thrown off after he was made bishop. Godwin says little of him, and one thing very false, that he built the cross in the

† Rymer, v. 7. p. 45.

‡ Ibid. p. 432.

* Ibid. p. 725.

† Ibid. p. 754.

§ Ibid. p. 781.

market place at Chichester, which was the work of good bishop Story. Reed gave Yapton and Binsted to the church of Chichester. And his register there begins Feb. 10, 1396, and ends Apr. 13, 1414.

15. THOMAS MERKS, one of the monks of Westminster, and master of divinity, had restitution of the temporalities of this see from king Richard the second, on a provision made to him by the pope, in the year 1397.

In 1399, in the will of king Richard the second, which bears date the 16th of April in this year, Thomas bishop of Carlisle is one of the five prelates whom that unhappy prince thought fit to join with his nephew the duke of Surry and others of his royal relations in the executorship, to each of whom he bequeathed a gold ring of 20*l* value †. And he is the only bishop, who took letters of protection, about the 20th of the same month, from that prince; obliging himself thereby to a personal attendance on his majesty towards the coast of Ireland ‡.

Henry the fourth came to the crown Sept. 30, in that year: and in his first parliament in the very next month, where it may well be thought that Richard had not many friends in the house, and if any disapproved of the proceedings against him they were too much awed to venture to speak in his behalf, there was one however bold enough to say publicly what others only thought, namely, Thomas Merks bishop of Carlisle; who without regarding the motives which might induce him as well as the rest of Richard's friends to keep silence, made a long speech, wherein he alledged every thing that could with any plausibleness be said for the king deposed and against the king on the throne †. On the tenth of January following he was committed for high treason, and the king gave particular directions to his judges how to proceed against bishops on such trials §. And he was soon after deprived of his bishoprick. And having for some time continued a prisoner in the Tower, the king consented that he should be removed June 23, 1400, to the abbey of Westminster. And on the 21st of March following the king was yet more compassionate to him, and by his letters patent granted to him licence to obtain from the pope in the court of Rome benefices (episcopal excepted) to the yearly amount of 100 marks*.

And in the year following, it appearing that the said Thomas Merks, instead of the king's abovementioned allowance of 100 marks, had procured bulls from the pope for preferments of the yearly value of 300 marks, king Henry not only pardons the misprision in accepting such bulls, but allows him to put them in execution||.

In 1404, Aug. 13. He was instituted to the rectory of Todenham in Gloucestershire; and on the 13 Jan. 1409, Robert Ely was admitted to the said rectory, upon the death of Thomas Merks.

16. WILLIAM STIRKLAND, the same that we saw four years ago duly elected, but rejected by the pope, was now at the petition of the king ap-

† Rymer, v. 8. p. 77.
mer, v. 8. p. 123.

‡ Ibid. p. 79.

* Pat. 2 H. 4. p. 2. m. 11.

† Tindal's Rapin, v. 1. p. 486.
|| Pat. 3 H. 4. p. 1.

§ Ry-

pointed by his holiness; consecrated by the archbishop of York at Cawood Aug. 24, 1400; and had restitution of the temporalities the 15th of November following.

The inhabitants of the diocese of Carlisle seem to have long retained somewhat of the spirit of their late bishop in adhering to the interests of king Richard the second, in opposition to those of his successor Henry the fourth; which occasioned a commission from the reigning king to bishop Stirkland and others, setting forth that the king was informed that divers persons as well ecclesiastical as secular within the diocese of Carlisle had given out, that Richard the second was living and abiding in the parts of Scotland; he therefore requires them to arrest all such persons and carry them to the next gaol, there to remain till the king's pleasure therein be further known †.

In November following, the king, in consideration of the great losses lately sustained by his good subjects in the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, remits all arrears of fines and amerciaments, tenths, and fifteenths; which was done upon the petition of their representatives in parliament, setting forth the misery of those parts, occasioned by the late incursions and devastations of the Scots †.

In the same year the bishop passes a fine, in confirmation of the appropriated tithes of Horncastle.

In 1404, amongst the records in the Tower there is an extraordinary grant (confirmed first by the prior and convent, and afterwards by the king) of the office of constable of Rose Castle for the salary of ten marks yearly, and maintenance for himself, one valet, and two horses:—*Hæc indentura facta inter venerabilem in Christo patrem dominum Willielmum Dei gratia Karliolensem episcopum ex una parte, et Johannem de Dockwra armigerum ex altera parte, testatur, Quod dictus venerabilis vir, ex consensu et assensu prioris et capituli ecclesiæ suæ cathedralis beatæ Mariæ Karliolensis, dedit et concessit eidem Johanni officium constabularii castri sui de Rosa; Habendum et tenendum ad totam vitam suam, percipiendo inde annuatim de dicto venerabili patre et successoribus episcopis Karliolensibus unum annum redditum decem marcarum bonæ monetæ, ad festa Natalis domini, Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ, Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistæ, et sancti Michaelis archangeli, per equales portiones, et talem sustentationem pro se et uno valetto et duobus equis, qualem Johannes de Dalston quondam constabularius dicti castri in vita sua percepit de bonæ memoriæ domino Thoma Appleby quondam episcopo loci prædicti. Et si contingat dictum redditum decem marcarum a retro esse in parte vel in toto post aliquem terminum supradictum, vel dictam sustentationem ab eodem subtrahi, bene liceat dicto Johanni et attornatis suis in maneriis venerabilis patris de Dalston et Horncastre distringere et distractionem captam retinere, quousque de dicto annuo redditu et ejus arrearagiis ac de sustentatione prædicta plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et liceat dicto Johanni per sufficientem deputatum suum dictum officium constabularii in sua absentia gubernare. In cujus rei testimonium partes prædictæ partibus hujus*

† Rymer, v. 8. p. 255.

† Ibid. p. 283.

indenturæ sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum Karl' primo die Decembris anno regni regis Henrici quarti sexto †.

In 1406, the bishop of Carlisle was one of the prelates that signed and sealed the act of succession, which intailed the crowns of England and France upon the king's four sons †.

It is said that he built the tower and belfrey in the cathedral church, and furnished it with four large bells, covering the pyramid on the tower with lead; and that he furnished the tabernacle work in the quire. He built the tower at Rose, which still goes by the name of Stirkland tower. And he was at the expence of drawing a watercourse from the river Petterel through the town of Penrith, to the great benefit of the inhabitants. He likewise founded a chantry in the church of St. Andrew in Penrith.

After he had presided here 20 years, he died Aug. 30, 1419; and lies buried in the north isle of the cathedral, under his portraiture elegantly cut in plain stone.

17. ROGER WHELPDALE, born in Cumberland at or near Graystock, was first sent to Baliol college in Oxford, where he was sometime fellow; from thence he was transplanted into a fellowship of Queen's college in the same university, where he was chosen provost. Having first obtained the pope's provision in his favour, he had the king's licence to the chapter of Carlisle to elect him, dated at Maule in Normandy Oct. 12, 1419, in the same form as at this day †. After his election, he was consecrated at London by the bishop of Winchester and others, and had restitution of the temporalities the 12th day of March following.

He died on the 4th of February 1422, at Carlisle place in London. And having made his will Jan. 22. preceding, he therein ordered his body to be buried in the church of St. Paul London in the porch or some other private place. He gave books, vestments, and 10*l* in money to the said Queen's college; also books to Baliol college; and to the scholars of the university 20*l*. He also bequeathed 200*l* for the founding and endowing a chantry within the cathedral of Carlisle (as is aforesaid) for Sir Thomas Skelton knight and Mr. John Glaston both of this diocese, and (as may be supposed) his particular friends. He placed a chest in Queen's college (as Anthony a-Wood says) wherein he deposited the sum of 36*l* 13*s* 4*d* as a stock to be increased by the liberality of other benefactors.

Pits and Bale (who seldom agree in the characters they give of any person) do both allow that this bishop was a learned man. He writ a book *De invocato Deo*, and another of Mathematical Tracts, besides several Logical performances.

18. WILLIAM BARROW. He was doctor of canon law, and three years together (1413, 14, 15) chancellor of the university of Oxford; and upon bishop Whelpdale's death, the pope by his authority apostolic translated him

† Pat. 10 H. 4. p. 1. m. 22.

† Rymer, v. 8. p. 463.

† Ibid. v. 9. p. 804.

from Bangor to Carlisle; and the king's writ for the restitution of the temporalities is dated at Westminster, Jan. 16. 1423.

In 1429, bishop Barrow was one of those English prelates who protested against the great cardinal Beaufort's appearing at Windsor on St. George's day, as prelate of the garter in right of his bishoprick of Winchester†.

In July following, the said bishop was one of the king's commissioners (together with the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury) for the truce concluded with Scotland at Hawden Stank‡.

This bishop died at Rose Castle, 4 Sept. 1429; and was buried in St. Catharine's chapel on the south side of his own cathedral.

19. MARMADUKE LUMLEY, of the noble family of the barons Lumley in the palatinate of Durham, was upon bishop Barrow's death elected by the chapter and confirmed by the king, and yet was not to have restitution of the temporalities till the pope's consent was obtained, as appears by the writ itself dated at Canterbury the 15th day of April 1431.

In the same year, upon allegation by the king's serjeants and attorney general, that such archbishops and bishops of England as had heretofore accepted of the cardinal's hat were thereupon deprived of their prelacies here, and praying that the like judgment might be given for the king in the present case of Henry Beaufort bishop of Winchester; the bishops and other lords of parliament unanimously agreed, that the ancient rights of the crown in this case ought to be maintained and preserved: but forasmuch as the said cardinal was nearly related to his majesty, that the cardinal should be fairly heard; and that till this could be done, search should be made in the records of the kingdom. The dissent of the bishop of Carlisle is entered on the foot of the record thus: The bishop of Carlisle differed in his answer from the rest, and held, that until the coming of the cardinal nothing at all ought to be done in the affair.

In 1433, upon his being licensed, with many other English bishops to the general council at Basil, he is thus variously described in the record, "Marmaduke bishop of Carlisle, otherwise called Marmaduke Lumley bishop of Carlisle, otherwise called Marmaduke bishop of Carlisle late parson of the church of Stephenhithe in the county of Middlesex, otherwise called Marmaduke bishop of Carlisle executor of the testament of John Lumley knight‡."

In 1435, the bishops of Durham and Carlisle, with other lords temporal, are commissioned to treat with the commissioners of the king of Scots*.

This bishop, great and noble as he was, found some difficulties, through the great losses he sustained by the daily incursions of the Scots, in raising funds sufficient for the support of his episcopal dignity; and therefore upon application to the throne he had a royal grant of the churches of Caldbeck and Rothbury to be annexed to his see for ever, bearing date June 21, 1441||.

† Rymer, v. 13. p. 144.
21 H. 6. p. 2. m. 22.

‡ Ibid. v. 10. p. 542.

* Ibid. p. 620.

|| Pat.

But neither of these appropriations took place, and the two churches still continue rectorial.

In the year 1449, he was translated to Lincoln.

20. NICHOLAS CLOSE, archdeacon of Colchester, and one of the king's chaplains, was called by the pope's provision to this see in 1449, and had restitution of the temporalities in the usual form on the 14th of March following.

The occasion of his being advanced to this bishoprick was probably the good services he had done the year before in a treaty of peace concluded with the king of Scots, he being one of the commissioners (together with the lord privy seal, lord treasurer, and lord comptroller of the household, and others) in the said treaty, by the name and designation of Nicholas Cloos chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and doctor of divinity †.

In 1451, Nicholas bishop of Carlisle, with Robert bishop of Durham, and others, were commissioned to inspect the conservators of the truce and wardens of the marches, and to punish their negligence and irregularities †.

In 1452, the bishop of Carlisle, with the earls of Salisbury and Northumberland, and others, were commissioned to take the homage of James earl of Douglas and all other Scottish noblemen who should apply for that purpose §.

On the 30th of August in the same year, he was translated by the pope to Litchfield, made his profession at Lambeth on the 15th of October, and died before the first of November following ‡.

21. WILLIAM PERCY, son to the earl of Northumberland, and sometime chancellor of the university of Cambridge, bringing the now usual provisional bulls from Rome, had the temporalities of the vacant see given him by king Henry the sixth, on the 24th of October 1452.

[It is here observable, to what an exorbitant height the papal power was at this time advanced. Acts of parliament were made, and then in full force, that if any reservation, collation, or provision shall be made by the court of Rome, of any archbishoprick, bishoprick, dignity, or other benefice, the king shall present for that time; and if the king's presentee be disturbed by such provisors, the disturber shall be imprisoned till he make satisfaction.— And if any shall go or send out of the realm to provide for himself a benefice; he shall be out of the king's protection, and the benefice shall be void.— And if any shall accept such benefice, he shall be banished out of the realm for ever, and his lands and goods forfeited to the king. And notwithstanding all this, the contrary was in constant practice: So weak was the executive power, and so prevalent the hierarchy at that time.]

In 1462, this bishop Percy died. Upon whose death king Edward the fourth granted the profits of the bishoprick during the vacancy to Dr. John

† Rymer, v. 11. p. 231.
Sacræ, v. 1. p. 453.

† Ibid. p. 284.

§ Ibid. p. 310.

‡ Anglia

Kingscott, in consideration of his faithful services, and of 600*l* owing to the said John Kingscott by the king's father, which the king acknowledged as his own debt: And soon after, he was promoted to the bishoprick.

22. JOHN KINGSOTT. Whatever influence his being a creditor of the king might have upon the election, it is certain he was chosen by the chapter, and approved by the pope; and had thereon restitution (or rather continuance) of the temporalities from the king on the 20th of October 1462, before it was possible for him to have reimbursed himself of the 600*l* debt. And he died in little more than a year after. For on the 16th of Dec. 1463, the said king Edward the fourth, then residing at Pontefract, granted the temporalities of the bishoprick of Carlisle, vacant by the death of master John Kingscott late bishop there, to Richard Nevil earl of Warwick and Salisbury †.

23. RICHARD SCROOP. The pope upon the death of bishop Kingscott, who hardly enjoyed the bishoprick so long as to have all his scores paid off, provided master Richard Scrope (elect of the same church, says the record) to succeed, and he had the temporalities restored on the 5th of June 1464. The provision, if it may be so called, was from the famous Æneas Sylvius, pope Pius the second, in the latter end of the year 1463; and he sent a recommendation of him to the clergy and others of the diocese of Carlisle, as followeth: "*Pius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis in populo civitatis et diocesis ecclesie Karliol', salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Hodie ecclesie Karliolensi, per obitum bonæ memoriæ Johannis episcopi Karliolensis extra Romanam curiam defuncti, pastoris regimine destitutæ, de persona dilectissimi Ricardi electi Karliolensis nobis et fratribus nostris ob suorum exigentiam meritorum accepta, de eorundem fratrum consilio auctoritate apostolica duximus providendum, præferendo ipsum eidem ecclesie in episcopum et pastorem: Quocirca universitatem vestram rogamus, monemus, et hortamur attente, per apostolica vobis scripta, quatenus eundem electum, tanquam patrem et pastorem animarum vestrarum devote suscipientes, ac debita honorificentia prosequentes, ejus salubribus monitis et mandatis humiliter intendatis; ita quod ipse in vobis devotionis filios, et vos in illo patrem invenisse benevolum gaudeatis. Datum Romæ apud sanctum Petrum anno incarnationis Domini 1463, Kal. Feb. Pontificatus anno sexto.*"

Bishop Scroop died May 16, 1468.

24. EDWARD STORY, being elected by the chapter, and approved by the pope, had restitution of the temporalities Sept. 1, 1468.

In 1471, there is a confirmation of the vicarages of Bampton, Shap and Warcop, granted by him to the abbey of Shap.

In the same year, Edward bishop of Carlisle was one of the lords spiritual who, with many of the chief nobility and other great men of the kingdom,

† Rymer, v. 11. p. 512.

took an oath of fealty to Edward the fifth then prince of Wales. And in the following month, he with the bishop of Durham and the earl of Northumberland and others was a commissioner appointed to treat with those of Scotland at Alnwick; and the year following at Newcastle; and in 1473 at either of the former, or indefinitely at any other place: And in 1474, in the treaty of marriage betwixt the prince of Scotland and the princess Cecily king Edward the fourth's second daughter†.

In 1477, he was translated to Chichester. Archdeacon Bowchier, in his aforesaid letter to bishop Nicolson, says, As for bishop Story, I persuade myself, that he left some remembrance and considerable benefaction either to the see, church, or city of Carlisle: Otherwise it is the only place to which he had any relation, whereunto he was not a benefactor. He gave to Pembroke hall a good estate; was benefactor to the church of Ely; founded the free school at Chichester, and built the new cross in the market place there, leaving a good estate to the corporation for its constant repair; bestowed lands on his see, and also on the dean and chapter. I find by bishop Wren's account or history of the fellows of Pembroke hall, that Edward Story was a north-country man, but the place is not set down. Where and when he took his several orders, what preferments he had in the church before he was bishop, I have no where found. He lies buried at Chichester, under a tomb which he built in his life time. He died Jan. 29, 1502.

Probably this bishop might be descended of some of the many families, on the borders, in Cumberland, that still bear this name.

25. RICHARD BELL, prior of Durham, was by the pope's command made bishop, consecrated by his predecessor, and had the temporalities restored to him 24 Apr. 1478.

Before he was bishop, he had been several times one of king Edward the fourth's commissioners in treaties with those of the king of Scots.

He built the tower at Rose, which still bears the name of Bell's tower.

He died in 1496, and was buried in his own cathedral, under the Litany desk, where is his portraiture in his pontificals, drawn at full length. On a brass plate are some rude latin verses; and on a brass margin about the stone,

Hic jacet reverendus pater Ricardus Bell, quondam episcopus Karliolensis; qui ab hac luce migravit vicesimo quarto die Anno Domini omnium defunctorum.

26. WILLIAM SEVER, born at Shinkley in the county of Durham, educated at Oxford, probably at either Gloucester or Durham college, nurseries for the Benedictines, of which order he was‡. He was abbot of St. Mary's York, and created bishop of Carlisle in 1496. His temporalities were given him on the 11th of December in the same year, and at the same time a royal licence granted for the holding his abbotship in commendam†.

† Rymer, v. 11. p. 714. 717. 733. 776. 814.

‡ Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 553.

† Ibid.
In

In 1496, king Henry the seventh grants a commission to Richard bishop of Durham, William bishop of Carlisle, and others, to treat about the intended marriage of his daughter Margaret with James king of Scots †.

In 1497, William bishop of Carlisle, Sir Thomas Dacre of Dacre, and William Warham master of the Rolls (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) were the king's plenipotentiaries in a general treaty with the said James king of Scots †.

In 1499, this bishop was one of the conservators of the truce, signed and sworn to by Henry king of England and James king of Scotland, which was to continue during the joint lives of the contractors, the life of the longer liver of them, and one whole year after the death of the same*.

In 1502, this bishop was translated to Durham by the pope's bull ††.

27. ROGER LEYBURN was descended from an ancient family of that name in Westmorland, was educated at Cambridge, master of Pembroke hall there, and archdeacon and chancellor of Durham. He was consecrated Sept. 1. 1503, and the temporalities were restored to him Oct. 15 following †.

His will bears date July 17, 1507; wherein he desires to be buried in St. James's hospital near unto Charing Cross by London; but whether he died in that or in the year following is not certain. Walter Redman, doctor in divinity, and master of the college at Graystock, was one of his executors §.

28. JOHN PENNY, LL. D. educated in Lincoln college in Oxford, abbot of Leicester, and afterwards bishop of Bangor. The pope's bull for the translation of bishop Penny from Bangor to Carlisle is dated at Rome on the 21st of September 1508; and on the 23d of January following he paid his obedience to the archbishop of York §.

He died in 1510, and was buried (as Dr. Todd says) in St. Margaret's church in Leicester, where is his effigies in alabaster curiously wrought, though without any inscription.

29. JOHN KYTE. He was born, as it is said, within the city of London; and was educated for a time in the university: But in what house, or what degrees he took, appears not. Afterwards he had several dignities conferred on him, being subdean of the king's chapel, and by Hen. 7. sent ambassador into Spain. In the latter end of 1513 he was made archbishop of Armagh by provision from pope Leo the 10th, and had the temporalities thereof on the 20th of May in the year following ||.

On the third of August 1521, being newly made bishop of Carlisle, he resigned the archbishoprick of Armagh, and was made archbishop of Thebes in Greece. These things were done through endeavours made to the pope by cardinal Wolsey, whose creature Kyte was. The fees of the translation, with the commendams for Carlisle and his other benefices amounted to 1790 ducats;

† Rymer, v. 12. p. 635. ‡ Ibid. p. 638. * Ibid. p. 721. 726. †† Rymer, v. 13. p. 28. ‡ Ibid. v. 13, p. 91. § Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 562. || Ibid. p. 575.

but out of respect to the cardinal 270 of these were remitted, though the world went then very hard at Rome||.

In 1524, bishop Kyte was one of king Henry the eighth's commissioners (jointly with Thomas duke of Norfolk and Thomas lord Dacre) to treat with the commissioners of the king of Scots for abstinence from war†.

In 1526, he was a plenipotentiary, with Ralph earl of Westmorland and others, in a treaty of perpetual peace and amity with James the fifth, king of Scots‡.

In 1529, he was one of the bishops who signed an instrument approving the reasonableness of the king's scruples concerning his marriage, and advising recourse to the pope for a speedy decision of the cause‡.

This bishop Kyte, after he came to the see of Carlisle, was an intimate acquaintance of cardinal Wolsey, who conversed freely with him in his prosperity, and applied to him for necessities (as a faithful friend) in his adversity*.

In 1530, he was one of the four bishops, who with cardinal Wolsey, archbishop Warham, and the whole peerage of England, signed the bold letter to pope Clement the seventh in the case of the king's divorce††.

In 1533, by the title of archbishop of Thebes and perpetual commendatory of the see of Carlisle, he purchased several messuages and tenements in London of Sir Thomas Kytson knight§.

In 1536, he was one of those bishops who adhered to Lee archbishop of York, in opposing the progress of the reformation, which was favoured by archbishop Cranmer and his party in convocation†*.

He built not only the tower on the west side of the castle at Rose which retains his name; but, as it is thought, the whole pile of building from the south end of what is now the servants hall to the present staircase (which was built by bishop Rainbow), and which at that time composed the whole habitable house; the letters J K and his arms being also on the east side of that building not far from the chapel.

He died at London June 19, 1537; and was buried near the middle of the chancel of the church of Stepney. Over his grave is a marble stone, with the following inscription (in metre, such as it is):

Under this stone cloyde and marmorate
 Lyeth John Kytte Londoner natyffe;
 Encreasyng in virtues, rose to high estate;
 In the fourth Edward's chapel by his yong lyffe:
 Sith which, the seventh Henry's service primatiffe.
 Proceeding still in vertuous efficace,
 To be in favour with this our king's grafe.
 With witt endowy'd, chosen to be legate,
 Sent into Spayne, where he right joyfully
 Combyned princes in peace most amate.

|| Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 575.

† Rymer, v. 14. p. 21. 29.

‡ Ibid. p. 119.

† Ibid. p. 301. 405. 6.

* Sir W. Cavendish's memoirs of the Cardinal, 119. 146.

†† Herbert, 334.

§ Rymer, v. 14. p. 465.

†* Fuller's Ch. Hist. B. 5. p. 212.

In Greece archbishop elected worthely;
 And last of Carlyel rulyng pastorally,
 Keping nobyl household with grete hospitality.
 One thousand fyve hundryd thirty and sevyn,
 Invyterate wyth pastoral carys, consumyd wyth age,
 The ninetenth of Jun reckonyd full evyn,
 Passed to Heavn from worldly pylgrimage.
 Of whose soul good pepul of cherite
 Pray as ye wold be prayd for, for thus must ye lie.
 Jesu merfy, Lady help! *

30. ROBERT ALDRIDGE, was born at Burnham in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Eaton, whence in 1507 he was chosen scholar of king's college in Cambridge. Here he proceeded in arts; about which time, Erasmus in one of his epistles gives him the title of *blandæ eloquentiæ juvenis*. Afterwards he was proctor of the university of Cambridge; and then schoolmaster, fellow, and provost of Eaton. In 1529, he was incorporated bachelor in divinity at Oxford, and the year following commenced doctor there in the same faculty. About this time he was made archdeacon of Colchester, and in 1537 was installed canon of Windsor, and the same year constituted registry of the most noble order of the garter. He was an eminent orator and poet, having left some epigrams and other pieces in proof of his abilities that way. His friend John Leland (the antiquarian poet) has recommended him and his performances to posterity in his *Encomia*, &c. †.

In Henry the eighth's mandate for his consecration, Aug. 7, 1537, he is called chaplain and almoner of our beloved consort Jane queen of England. He had restitution of his temporalities Aug. 24 §.

He was one of those bishops, who (with archbishop Cranmer) set out the godly and pious institution of a Christian man, commonly called *The bishops book* †.

About this time, the house at Lambeth Marsh, called Carlisle-house, formerly the bishop of Rochester's, was given by king Hen. 8. to bishop Aldridge and his successors in exchange for his houses near Ivie bridge, now Beaufort's buildings, for which the duke of Beaufort pays a yearly quit rent of 16*l* to the bishop of Carlisle.

In 1540, bishop Aldridge was one of those eight bishops whom king Henry the eighth consulted (with other learned divines) about the doctrine of the seven sacraments; and the answers which he gives to all the seventeen several quæries thereupon seem to be as learned and as well considered as any of the rest. In the main he adheres to the Roman profession of faith in these particulars, and disagrees with archbishop Cranmer and some other favourers of the reformation ‡.

* Weaver's monum. p. 539. † Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 70, 583, 679, 680. § Rymer, v. 14. p. 583.

† Strype's life of Cranmer, p. 54. ‡ Burnet's Hist. Reform. v. 1. b. 3. p. 289.

He also, with the archbishop of York and the bishops of Durham and Winchester, vigorously promoted the act of the six articles (31 H. 8. c. 14.) in parliament, against the contrary endeavours of archbishop Cranmer and most of his suffragans ||.

In 1547, this diocese, with the whole province of York, was visited by Edward the sixth's commissioners; who first administered the oath of supremacy to each bishop, and then gave him the king's injunctions.

In 1555, this bishop died at Horncastle, and (as is supposed) was buried there. Anthony a-Wood observes of him, that he lived during the time that many and great changes were made both in church and state; that he held his preferments during all those changes, and consequently complied with all.

31. OWEN OGLETHORP. He was born at Newton Kyme, a little village near Tadcaster in the county of York; was educated at Magdalen college in Oxford; and was proctor of the university in 1531. Soon after this, viz. in 1535, being then bachelor of divinity, he was chosen president of his college; and vicechancellor in 1551. The year following he quitted his headship for a canonry in king Henry the eighth's new erected college, and forthwith from a canon he was installed dean of the royal chapel of Windsor. And in the first year of queen Mary he was chosen secretary of the order of the garter. In the same year he was re-elected president of Magdalen college, being at the same time rector of Newington and Haseley both in the county of Oxford, as well as dean of Windsor. In 1554 he was one of the Oxford doctors, appointed to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer; and on the 7th of April 1555 he finally resigned his presidentship, being then within view of the bishoprick of Carlisle §

On the 27th of October 1556, the custody of the temporalities of the bishoprick of Carlisle was granted to the said Owen Oglethorp being then bishop elect; and on the 28th of January following as soon as the pope's confirmatory bull was arrived, the said temporalities were fully restored to him in the usual form †.

In 1558, when Heath archbishop of York, and all the rest of the bishops, refused to crown queen Elizabeth (the see of Canterbury being then void), bishop Oglethorp was with much ado prevailed upon to set the crown on her head. For which fact, when he saw the issue of the matter, and both himself (saith Anthony a-Wood) and all the rest of his sacred order deprived, and the church's holy laws and faith against the conditions of her consecration and acception into that royal office violated, he sore repented him all the days of his life, which were for that special cause both short and wearisome*. When he was appointed to execute the solemnity of the queen's coronation, the lords of the council sent to Bonner bishop of London for all the pontifical ornaments used in such like magnificent inaugurations of the most illustrious princes †. We are also told, that bishop Oglethorp standing ready to lay mass before the

|| Strype's life of Cranmer, p. 73. § Ath. Oxon. v. 1 p. 688. † Rymer, v. 15. p. 415, 485.

* Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 553. † Strype's Annals, p. 28.

queen, she commanded him not to elevate the consecrated host, to prevent the idolatry that the people were wont to commit at that ceremony, but to omit it because she liked it not; which the said bishop nevertheless constantly refused to obey ‡.

In the queen's first parliament this year, he was present and gave his dissent to the bills for restitution of first fruits, for restoring the supremacy, for exchange of bishops lands, and for the uniformity of common prayer ||.

In 1559, May 11, he was fined by the queen's council 250*l*, for his contempt amongst others of her majesty's command to appear at a public disputation on the challenge of Jewell. And he was not long after deprived of his bishoprick; the reputed value whereof at that time was 268*l* §.

He died of an apoplexy, and was buried privately, with six escutcheons of arms, at St. Dunstan's in the West †.

His will bears date Nov. 10. in the first year of Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, queen. (So that thereby it appeareth that he owned her title.) In pursuance of a royal licence in the 4 and 5 Ph. and M. referred to in his said will, he enjoins his executors, *viz.* Andrew Oglethorp his brother, Clement Oglethorp his nephew, Richard Shipley his brother, his cousin Robert Oglethorp, and Robert Thurlby his servant, that for the endowment of the grammar school at Tadcaster, and for the erecting and endowing of an hospital or an almshouse there for twelve poor people, with so many distinct lodgings, a common kitchen, and an hall to dine in, to be built in the form of a quadrangle, with a fair door into the church yard, and a fair image of Christ standing on the top of the door, and to be called Christ's hospital, they should within a convenient time after his decease purchase lands of the clear yearly value of 40*l* over and besides all charges, of which the manor of Cobcroft purchased by the testator and given to the schoolmaster should be part, for the use of the said school and hospital for ever: And that of this 40*l* *per annum* so much as should make the manor of Cobcroft 40 marks *per annum* should be assigned to the schoolmaster as his salary, and the residue to the said twelve poor people and their successors, who were to have 12*d* each weekly for their lives, if the rents should be able to answer the charge; if not, then power is given to his executors or supervisors to diminish the number of the poor people as they fall vacant, 6, 8, or 10. And for the making this purchase, and building the hospital, he gives in plate and money the sum of 600*l*, and the rent of Snedal in the county of York, or so much yearly rent as that of Snedal amounts to, to be assigned and assured to this use by his brother Andrew Oglethorp, which the testator had purchased with his own money of Sir Arthur Darcy.

This is the substance of the will so far as it relates to the school and hospital. And archdeacon Pearson, in his letter of May 9, 1709, to bishop Nicolson, says, "The schoolmaster's salary is still about 40 marks; but as to the hospital, it was not built according to the direction of the charitable founder, and is now only the ruins of a poor sorry house. And for the poor people, they have been

‡ Strype's Annals, p. 51. || Ibid, p. 57, &c. § Strype's Eliz. p. 95, 154. † Ibid, p. 145.

many years ago reduced to four. And what allowance those have, I cannot yet learn. The foundation or statutes of the school I have not seen. But the archbishop nominates the master, and the dean and chapter during the vacancy of the see."

After the death of bishop Oglethorp, Mr. Bernard Gilpin, rector of Houghton in the Spring, in the county of Durham, and commonly known by the name of the northern apostle, had upon the request of his kinsman Edwin Sandys then bishop of Worcester a Conge d'Esire sent to him to be elected into the vacant bishoprick, but he absolutely refused it.

32. JOHN BEST. He was a Yorkshireman born; bred in the university of Oxford; and afterwards dignified in the church of Wells and elsewhere; but leaving all in the beginning of queen Mary's reign for religion's sake, he lived obscurely and as occasion served*.

He was consecrated bishop on the 2d of March 1560, aged 48 years; and had his temporalities from the queen on the 18th of April following †.

In 1564, he had the queen's commission procured by secretary Cecil, at the intercession of Edmund Grindal bishop of London, to arm him against the ill dealings of papists and other disaffected persons in his diocese ‡.

In 1566, he was one of the five bishops created doctors in divinity at London by Dr. Humphrey the queen's professor at Oxford, by virtue of a special commission from the university for that purpose §.

The same year he was one of the 13 bishops, who together with the two archbishops, subscribed the Saxon homilies, then published by archbishop Parker in confutation of the errors of the church of Rome §.

In 1567, Ap. 9. he wrote to archbishop Parker the following letter:—
 "I have a commendam of a parish called Rumald Church. It will expire within a year or less. The advowson of the same is offered to be sold to gentlemen of this country at unreasonable sums of money. So that it is apparent the revenues thereof are like to come into the temporal mens hands, and the cure into some unlearned ass's, as many others are like to do in these parts, unless your grace be a good stay therein. For this cause, and for that my charge here in the queen's service doth daily increase, and also that in time of wars I have no refuge left to fly unto but only this, I am compelled to be a suitor to your grace, for the renewing of my commendam for the time of my life. In doing whereof, your grace shall both stay the covetous gripe that hath the advowson from his prey, the unlearned ass from the cure, where I have now a learned preacher, and bind me as I am otherwise most bound to serve and pray for your grace's long continuance in honour and godliness; your grace's poor brother to command, Joannes Carliolensis †"

On the 22d of May 1570, he ended his days, and was buried in his cathedral church of Carlisle**.

* Ath. Oxon. v. i. p. 593.

† Strype's Eliz. p. 431.

** Ath. Oxon. v. i. p. 599.

† Ibid. p. 599.

§ Strype's Parker, p. 240.

† Strype's Grindal, p. 85.

‡ Ibid. p. 256.

25. RICHARD BARNES. He was bred in Brazen-Nose college in Oxford, whereof in 1553 he proceeded bachelor of arts, and in 1556 was admitted master. He afterwards took his bachelor of divinity's degree in Cambridge. He was born at Bould near Warrington in Lancashire, and was admitted fellow of Brazen-Nose by authority of the king's council in 1552. About the time that he took the degree of master of arts, he also took holy orders, and was made minister of Stonegrave in Yorkshire. In 1561 he was admitted chancellor of the cathedral church of York, and about the same time was made canon residentiary and prebendary of Laughton in the said church, as also public reader of Divinity therein. About 1567, he was consecrated suffragan bishop of Nottingham in the church of St. Peter at York †.

On the 25th of June 1570, he was elected bishop of Carlisle, had his election confirmed on the 13th of July following, and had the temporalities restored on the 26th of the same month ‡.

He was allowed to hold his chancellor's stall and dignity in the metropolitical church of York in commendam with the bishoprick of Carlisle for one year after his consecration; and the rectories of Stockeslay and Stonegrave during his life, provided that as soon as he should be possessed of the church of Rumbold kirk, the rectory of Stockeslay should become vacant ||.

In 1577, he was elected to the see of Durham, and confirmed the 9th of May in that year: and in 1579 was created doctor of divinity at Oxford. He died in 1587, and was buried in the choir, sometimes called the Presbyteries, of the cathedral church of Durham. Over his grave was a monument soon after put, with this inscription thereon:

“ Reverendo in Christo patri ac Domino, Domino Ricardo Barnes Dunelmensi episcopo, præfule prædocto, liberali, et munifico. Obiit 24 Aug. Anno domini 1587. Ætatis suæ 55.”

34. JOHN MEYE. He was in 1560 chosen master of Catherine hall, and Mr. Strype supposes was brother to William Meyer dean of St. Paul's. In 1570, he was vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and procured for the university a new body of statutes. In 1575, he was made archdeacon of the East Riding in Yorkshire.

In 1577, June 12, he was chosen bishop of Carlisle; was consecrated at London on the 29th of September following, and had restitution of the temporalities on the 8th of October.

Mr. Strype tells us, that this Dr. Meyer was made bishop by the intercession of his friend the earl of Shrewsbury, which favour he acknowledged by a letter dated from Huntingdon, where (*inter alia*) he requests the said earl to obtain a commendam for him where he might reside, Rose castle being then taken up by a temporal lord, the lord Scrope; therefore he besought him to move the earl of Leicester for his commendam, *viz.* the benefice of Darfield.—Lord Scrope was at that time warden of the west marches, and might upon that account borrow Rose castle to reside in for a time, but had certainly no other claim to it. And what the bishop says of him was a mere pretext to obtain a

† Ath. Oxon. v. i. p. 606—700.

‡ Rymer, v. 15. p. 684.

|| Ibid. p. 685.

commendam for Darfield. And Dr. Todd says, he attempted to have had some concurrent leases of good value given in reversion to some of his near relations, but the dean and chapter refused to confirm them.

This bishop died at Rose castle on the 15th of February 1597 at eight in the morning, and was buried at Carlisle at eight in the evening of the same day; the plague raging at that time, of which distemper probably he died.

35. HENRY ROBINSON. He was born within the city of Carlisle, and was entred upon the foundation of Queen's college in Oxford about the year 1568, where he became fellow, and was esteemed an excellent disputant and preacher. In 1576, being then only master of arts, he was chosen principal of Edmund hall; nor had he taken any other degree, when in 1581 he was unanimously elected provost of the said Queen's college; which office he enjoyed about 18 years, and in that time restored the college and made it flourish, after it had been long in a declining condition through the negligence of former governors.

In 1583, archbishop Grindall by his last will and testament bequeathed to his chaplain Henry Robinson (then provost of Queen's) the advowson of a dignity and prebend in the church of Litchfield, or of another in that of St. David's.

In 1590, he commenced doctor in divinity.

In 1598, May 27, he was elected bishop of Carlisle; consecrated July 23; and had his temporalities restored Aug. 5.

In 1599, he was appointed one of the queen's commissioners for ecclesiastical causes.

In 1613, George Denton of Cardew-hall within the manor of Dalston esquire, refusing all suit to his lordship's mills and courts, the bishop filed a bill against him in the exchequer and obtained a decree against him, and thereby secured the just rights of his fee against that mesne lordship.

From an entry in the Register of the parish of Dalston it appears, that this bishop died at Rose the 19th day of June 1616, about three of the clock in the afternoon, and was buried in the cathedral church of Carlisle about eleven of the clock of the night of the same day.

On a plate of brass, behind the hangings on the north corner of the high altar in the cathedral, was a draught of a bishop in his pontificals, kneeling before one church in ruins, and another fair built. Upon the former whereof was inscribed,

Invenit destructum, reliquit extructum et instructum.

On the latter,

Intravit per ostium, mansit fidelis, recessit beatus.

And after many other conceits and short mottoes, there is under all;

Henrico Robinsono Carleolensi, S.S. Theologiæ Doctori, collegii Reginae Oxonii præposito providissimo, tandemque hujus ecclesiæ per annos XVIII episcopo vigilantissimo, 13 Calend. Julii, Anno a partu Virginis 1616, Ætatis suæ 64, pie in domino obdormienti.

Bernardus Robinson, frater ac hæres hoc qualecunque MNHMEION, amoris testimonium, collocavit.

Non sibi, sed patriæ, præluxit lampadis instar,
 Dependens oleam, non operam, ille suam :
 In minimis fido fervo, majoribus apto,
 Maxima nunc domini gaudia adire datur.

This is, in the main, only a copy of what the college aforesaid had put up for him in their chapel, in a grateful commemoration of his great benefactions to that society*.

36. ROBERT SNOWDEN. He was third son of Ralph Snowden of Mansfield Woodhouse in the county of Nottingham, and was some time prebendary of Southwell. He was consecrated bishop of Carlisle in St. Peter's church at York, Nov. 24, 1616, by archbishop Matthews; and the temporalities were given to him on the 20th of December following †.

He died at London in the latter end of May 1621, whilst the parliament was sitting; and left a son Rutland Snowden of Horncastle in the county of Lincoln esquire, by his wife Abigail daughter of Robert Orme of Elston in Nottinghamshire ‡.

37. RICHARD MILBURNE. He was born at Utterbank in Gillsland in this county; was first vicar of Sevenoake in Kent, afterwards dean of Rochester, then bishop of St. David's, and from thence translated to Carlisle. He married Frances daughter of Francis Traps and widow of one Pett of Sevenoake aforesaid, and by her had issue one son and two daughters. Chryfogon the elder of which daughters was married to Isaac Singleton chancellor of the diocese.

The royal assent for his translation to the see of Carlisle passed the privy seal Sep. 11, 1621; as did the restitution of the temporalities the third of October following †.

He died in the year 1624, and left money (as it is said) for the endowing of a school and building of an hospital, which bishop Godwin says was 300*l* to each. He had a sermon in print concerning the imposition of hands, preached at a metropolitical visitation Sept. 7, 1607, when he was minister at Sevenoake ||.

38. RICHARD SENHOUSE was of the ancient family of Senhouse of Netherhall in this county; was first admitted a student in Trinity college in Cambridge, and afterwards removed to that of St. John's in the same university, of which he was made fellow; and continuing there many years, took the degree of doctor of divinity in 1622. He was first chaplain, as it is said, in the earl of Bedford's family; afterwards to prince Charles, and at length to king James the first, who advanced him first to the deanry of Gloucester, and afterwards to the see of Carlisle ||.

His Conge d'Eslire is dated 13th June 1624, the royal assent July 20, and the restitution of the temporalities the 14th of October following.

* Hist. and Antiq. Oxon. l. 2. p. 124.
 v. 17. p. 324.

|| Ath. Ox. v. 1. p. 620.

† Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 620.

‡ Rymer,

He was killed by a fall from his horse on the 6th of May 1626, and was buried in his own cathedral.

39. FRANCIS WHITE, D. D. was consecrated at London, Dec. 3, 1626. Dr. Heylin says of him, that he was a man who having spent the greatest part of his life on his own private cures, grew suddenly into esteem by his zealous preaching against the papists, and his book against the jesuit Fisher.

He was appointed by king James the first to have a special eye to the countess of Denbigh, whom the priests much laboured to pervert. He was encouraged thereto by the dean of Carlisle, and advanced on the same account to the bishoprick thereof in the year 1626.

On the 9th of February 1628, he was translated to Norwich. In the heads and articles to be insisted on in an intended declaration of the house of commons, and agreed upon in a subcommittee for religion the 25th of Feb. 1628, complaint was made of the growth of Arminianism, and that those persons who maintained and published that sort of doctrine were favoured and preferred. One instance (amongst others) of this was in the late bishop of Carlisle, who since his last Arminian sermon on Christmas-day foregoing preached at court, was advanced to the bishoprick of Norwich.

On the 8th of December 1631 he was translated to Ely, and died in his palace at Holborn in February 1637, and was buried at St. Paul's with much funeral solemnity.

40. BARNABY POTTER. He was born within the barony of Kendal in Westmorland, and was educated in Queen's college in Oxford, whereof he was made fellow, and afterwards entering into orders he became a puritanical preacher at Totness in Devonshire, where he was much followed by that party. In 1615 he proceeded in Divinity, and in the year following was elected provost of his college. Which place he resigned, after he had held it about ten years, and was now the king's chaplain, and procured his nephew Christopher Potter an interest to be his successor in the college §.

He was consecrated in the chapel of Ely-house in Holborn on the 15th of March 1628, and had the temporalities restored to him on the 23d of the same month. His consecration sermon was preached by his nephew Dr. Christopher Potter, and printed. Upon a second edition of it, a notable passage in Theodoret, concerning laymen reading the scriptures, was expunged. Which Mr. Prynne supposes to have been done by the direction of the then bishop of London Dr. Laud.

He died in his lodgings within the parish of St. Paul in Covent Garden London in the beginning of January in 1641, and was buried in the church belonging to that parish on the sixth day of the same month.

41. JAMES USHER. He was eldest son of Mr. Arnold Usher, one of the six clerks in chancery in Ireland, by Margaret daughter of James Stanihurst

recorder of the city of Dublin. He was born in that city Jan. 4, 1580, and educated in the college at Dublin. In 1620 he was promoted to the bishoprick of Meath, and upon Dr. Christopher Hampton's death in 1624 he was advanced to the archbishoprick of Armagh. The troubles coming on afterwards in that kingdom, he suffered great losses thereby; in consideration whereof king Charles the first, in the year 1641, granted him the bishoprick of Carlisle in commendam; upon the revenues of which bishoprick, though much diminished by the quartering of the English and Scotch armies, he made shift to support himself, till the parliament seized on all bishops lands; and then, in consideration of his great merits they allowed him a pension of 400*l*, but he never received it above once, or twice at most †.

The grant of the Commendam runs in the following words:

“ Carolus Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rex, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos præsentēs literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis, quod datum est nobis intelligere, ex parte reverendissimi in Christo patris Jacobi Usher archiepiscopi Armachani et totius Hiberniæ primatis, quod propter tumultus in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ nuper ortos, fructus, proficua et commoditates dicti archiepiscopatus percipere non poterit; cujus causa, et propter multas alias rationes humiliter nobis supplicatum est, quatenus de opportuno aliquo subventionis et auxilii remedio in præmissis providere et clementia nostra regia dignaremur: Nos igitur ex parte sua supplicationi favorabiliter inclinati, ac volentes ut ei in præmissis commode provideatur, de gratia nostra speciali, certa scientia, et mero motu nostris, et ex nostræ regię potestatis plenitudine pariter et prerogativa nostris, concessimus et licentiam dedimus, ac pro nobis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris per præsentēs concedimus et licentiam damus, præfato Jacobo Usher archiepiscopo Armachano prædicto, quod ipse episcopatum Carliolensem et sedem episcopi et pastoris sive dignitatis episcopatus ejusdem in regno nostro Angliæ post mortem naturalem ultimi episcopi ibidem jam vacantem et ad nostram donationem liberamque dispositionem spectantem, una cum archiepiscopatu Armachano prædicto in commendam accipere, retinere, possidere, frui, et gaudere possit et valeat; nec non episcopatus prædicti fructus, redditus, proventiones, pre-eminencias, privilegia, proficua, commoditates, et alia emolumenta prædicta, etiamsi in divinis in ecclesia cathedrali omnino non interfuerit, aut officiis ejusdem ecclesiæ non deserviet, perinde ac si eundem episcopatum in titulo episcopatus obtinuisset, ac divinis officiis in eadem ecclesia cathedrali pariter interesset, ac aliis officiis ejusdem episcopatus deserviret, in usus suos et utilitates, donec prædicti archiepiscopatus plenos proventus et redditus rursus recuperaverit, convertere et applicare libere et licite valeat ac possit; aliquo jure, constitutione, lege, ordinatione, actu, consuetudine, statuto (generali, speciali, locali), aut aliqua alia re vel causa quacunque in contrarium faciendis in aliquo non obstantibus. Quibus omnibus et singulis præmissis, seu eorum aliquod quovis modo tangentibus, quatenus huic nostræ dispensationi seu concessioni obveniant, tenore præsentium derogamus; volentes et mandantes, quod hæc præsens nostra concessio et dispensatio exponatur et adjudicetur in omnibus curiis nostris et alibi, in benignis-

† Ath. Oxon. v. 2. p. 653.

simo sensu et pro maximo commodo et beneficio dicti Jacobi secundum veram intentionem nostram in hac parte. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westminster decimo sexto die Februarii, anno regni nostri decimo septimo."

He died on Friday the 21st of March 1655 at the countess of Peterborough's house at Rygate in Surry, aged 75 years. Sir Timothy Tyrrel, his son-in-law, and the countess of Peterborough, had resolved to bury him in a decent manner, but without pomp, at Rygate, in the vault of the Howards, of which family the countess was. But Oliver Cromwell ordered him to be interred with great magnificence in Westminster abbey, and signed a warrant to the lords of the treasury to pay to Dr. Bernard 200*l* to defray the expence thereof. And this Cromwell did out of an honourable respect to the memory of so pious and learned a champion of the protestant cause as the archbishop was. On Thursday the 17th of April following, his body was conveyed from Rygate to St. George's church in Southwark; at which place, about 12 of the clock, his friends and many of the clergy met the corps, and accompanied it from thence to Somerset house, where lying for some time, it was from thence carried to Westminster abbey: Where, after the said Dr. Bernard had preached to a numerous auditory, it was interred.

Cromwell enjoined the archbishop's executors not to sell his library without Cromwell's consent. Part of it was purchased by the officers and soldiers of the then army in Ireland; and many of the books and more of the best manuscripts had been stolen or imbezzled during the times of confusion. What remained was by king Charles the second given to the college at Dublin, and is still a considerable part of the library there.

42. RICHARD STERNE, upon the restoration of king Charles the second, was nominated to this see. He was son of Simon Sterne of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham, descended from those of his name in Suffolk, and was educated in the university of Cambridge, where he became doctor of Divinity, and was master of Jesus college. He was also chaplain to archbishop Laud, whom he attended on the scaffold whereon that primate was beheaded. He himself was also a prisoner in the Tower with some other heads of houses, upon a complaint from Oliver Cromwell then burges for Cambridge, for conveying their college plate to the king at York. Hereupon he was ejected out of his masterhip, and losing all he had, lived obscurely till the restoration*.

This bishop built a chapel at Rose, and arching it underneath, the walls were insufficient to sustain the weight, and thereby it became so ruinous, that his next successor was obliged to take it down and rebuild it.

In 1664 he was translated to York, and died there on the 18th of June 1683. Bishop Burnet, in the History of his own Times, says of him, that he was a sour, ill-tempered man, and minded chiefly the enriching his family: That he was suspected of popery, because he was more than ordinarily com-

* Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 836.

pliant in all things to the court, and was very zealous for the duke of York. On the contrary, in a letter from York to his successor at Carlisle, bishop Rainbow, it is said, "He was greatly respected and generally lamented. All the clergy commemorate his sweet condescensions, his free communications, faithful counsels, exemplary temperance, chearful hospitality, and bountiful charity. He contributed largely to St. Paul's. Nor did he forget St. Peter's; for by his will he bequeathed to our cathedral at York all his chapel plate, to repair the loss of our own, by sacrilegious hands not long since stolen out of our vestry. He carefully provided for all his family, even to the meanest servant. He was very exact in every thing he meddled with and had time to dispatch, and I wish that his Hebrew criticisms upon the sacred text do not want his last hand. In his Logic (which is ready for the press) I desired him not to omit the instances which (for illustration) he had made out of the bible: He told me, that it was like to come into the hands of boys, that might not use it with that reverence which was meet. But I hope that what I replied prevailed with him to retain them."

His will was, to go quietly to the grave, without exenteration, lying in state, or funeral sermon. He regarded not pomp whilst he lived, and he provided against all indications of it when he was dead. He was buried under a noble monument in St. Stephen's chapel at the east end of the cathedral, on which is the following inscription:

Hic spe futuræ gloriæ situs est
 Richardus Sterne, Mansfeldiæ honestis parentibus ortus.
 Tria apud Cantabrigienses collegia certatim,
 Ipsum cum superbia arripiunt et jactant suum.
 Sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis scholarem,
 Corporis Christi socium, Jesu tandem præfectum meritissimum;
 Gulielmo Cantuariensi martyri a sacris in fatali pegmate restitit,
 Ausus et ipse inter pessimos esse bonus, et vel cum illo commori.
 Postea honesto consilio nobili formandæ juventuti operam dedit,
 Ne deessent qui Deo et regi, cum licuerit, rite servirent.
 Quo tandem reduce (etiam cum apologia et prece) rogatur,
 Ut Carleolensis esse episcopus non dedignaretur.
 Et non illi, magis quam Soli, diu latere licuit.
 In humili illa provincia satis constitit summam meruisse;
 Ad primatum igitur Eboræ, ut plena, splenderet gloria, electus est.
 In utroque ita se gessit, ut Deo prius quam sibi prospiceret.
 Ecclesias spoliatas olim de suo vel dotavit vel ditavit amplius.
 Non antiquis ecclesiæ patribus impar fuisset, si coævus.
 Omnis in illo enituit quæ antistitem deceat, et ornet virtus;
 Gravitas, sanctitas, charitas, rerum omnium scientia:
 In utraque fortuna par animi firmitas et constantia:
 Æquissimus ubique vitæ tenor, regiminis justitia, et moderatio:
 In sexto supra octogesimum anno corpus erectum,
 Oris dignitas, oculorum vigor auriumque, animi præsentia.

*Nec ulla in senectute fæx, sed adhuc flos prudentiæ,
Satis probarunt quid mensa possit et vita sobria.*

Obiit Jan. 18. { Salutis 1683.
Ætatis suæ 87.

43. EDWARD RAINBOW was born at Bliton near Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln, on the 20th of April 1608, his father Mr. Thomas Rainbow being then minister there. After he had been educated in the schools of Gainsborough, Peterborough, and Westminster, he was admitted in Corpus Christi college in Oxford in July 1623, his elder brother John being then fellow of that house. But within less than two years, he removed thence to Magdalen college in Cambridge, where he was scholar, fellow, and an eminent tutor, and as such the two sons of the right honourable Theophilus earl of Suffolk were committed to his care, as were also two sons of the lord Daincourt. In October 1642, he was admitted to the mastership of the said last named college. In 1646, he commenced doctor in divinity. He lost his said mastership in 1650, for refusing to sign a protestation against the king. In 1652, he had the living of Chesterford near Audley Inn in Essex, and in the same year married Mrs. Elizabeth Smith his predecessor's daughter. In 1659, the rich rectory of Benefield in Northamptonshire was given him by the earl of Warwick; and by the favour of lord Broghill he was excused from going to the triers, a thing he never would submit to for any preferment whatever. Soon after the restoration of king Charles the second he was restored to his mastership of Magdalen college, and made dean of Peterborough. In 1662 he was made vicechancellor of the university of Cambridge, and in 1664 bishop of Carlisle, to which he was consecrated by archbishop Sheldon in the chapel at Lambeth on the 10th of July in that year, and in September following he settled at Rose castle, the only remaining habitable house then belonging to the see; and finding even this in a most miserable condition, a great part of it having been burnt by the Scots in the late rebellion, and the chapel (which was the only repair bishop Sterne pretended to, notwithstanding what is said in the flattering epitaph above mentioned, although he had received the immense advantages of coming to the see when all the leases were either totally or near expired) yet being so ill done that it was necessary to take it entirely down, the bishop thought it expedient to proceed against his metropolitan and immediate predecessor for dilapidations. Whereupon the archbishop made a tender of 400*l* for repairing the chapel, and pleaded the act of indemnity and oblivion (12 Car. 2. c. 12.) in bar of all other dilapidations. The court of delegates adjudged the said tender sufficient for repairing the said chapel, and that all the other dilapidations were covered by the said act, and so dismissed the cause without costs on either side. The bishop being thus totally defeated of all aid from his rich predecessor (the expences of the law-suit having cost him more than 400*l*) set about the repairs himself with all possible care and expedition; built the chapel; with the two good parlours below, entirely anew, as also the stair-case, and passage or entry wherein it stands, with several other additions

and conveniencies, which all together cost him upwards of 1100*l* (over and above the 400*l* recovered for dilapidations).

In 1667, he gave 130*l* for augmenting the vicarage of Melborn in Derbyshire; which was to advance it 10*l* *per annum* at the present, and 20*l* *per annum* after the life of lady Hartop.

He died at Rose castle on Wednesday the 26th day of March 1684, at the age of near 76 years, and was interred on Tuesday following in Dalston churchyard, under the southern wall of the chancel; where, according to his own direction, a plain common freestone is laid over his grave with this inscription:

Depositum Edwardi Rainbow
Episc. Carlol. Obiit vicesimo
Sexto Die Martii. MDCLXXXIV.

He left no works in print, but three occasional sermons:

The first of which was preached at St. Paul's Cross, Sept. 28, 1634, intitled, Labour forbidden and commanded.

The second was preached at the funeral of Susannah countess of Suffolk, 13th May, 1649, on Eccl. vii. 1.

The third was preached at the interment of Anne countess dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, at Appleby in Westmorland, 14th Apr. 1676. on Prov. xiv. 1.

44. THOMAS SMITH was born at Whitewall in the parish of Asby in the county of Westmorland. He was educated in the neighbouring free school of Appleby, and in the 16th year of his age was admitted in Queen's college in Oxford.

After he had taken the degree of master of arts, and was preferred to a fellowship, he became a very eminent tutor, most of the gentlemen of the college being committed to his care.

When king Charles the first resided at Oxford, Mr. Smith was one of those who were appointed to preach before him at Christchurch, and before the parliament at St. Mary's.

When afterwards faction, and the fanatical and furious zeal of a new set of visitors, had rendred Oxford as uneasy to persons of loyalty and generosity, as before it had been acceptable, he withdrew into the north; living there in great privacy, till upon the restoration of king Charles the second, the king's pleasure was intimated to the university, that there should be a creation in all faculties of such as had suffered for the royal cause. Whereupon, on the 2d of August 1660, he was with many more of his fellow sufferers created bachelor of divinity, and on the 11th of December following was diplomated doctor in the same faculty.

The king was also pleased to make him a sharer with others of his royal bounty, in the disposal of vacant benefices and dignities in the church, and to honour him with being one of the king's chaplains in ordinary. A prebend in the church at Carlisle was what he had first given him, into which he was installed Nov. 14, 1660. At the same time he had the offer of a good rectory

in the king's disposal; the distance whereof not suiting his other circumstances, he declined it himself, and procured it for his friend.

Within a few months after this, he was collated by bishop Cosins to a prebend in the church of Durham; where, looking upon himself as invested with a preferment as agreeable as his modesty would give him leave to wish for, he began immediately to repair his prebendal house, sparing no cost to make it a dwelling suitable to the honour and endowments of that cathedral.

Upon the promotion of Dr. Carleton to the bishoprick of Bristol in 1671, Dr. Smith had the deanry of Carlisle conferred upon him. The dean's house was left by his predecessor in the same ruinous condition the rebellious times had brought it into: But was now, mostly from the ground, rebuilt at his own great expence. The altar of the cathedral had his offering of a large set of double gilt communion plate; and his praises were addressed to God on an handsome new organ given by him to the quire.

Upon the death of bishop Rainbow, he was to his own great surprize, and no less satisfaction of the whole diocese, recommended by king Charles to the chapter for their bishop, and by them elected May 3, 1684. On the 29th of June following he was consecrated in St. Peter's church at York, and about the middle of July did his homage at Windsor and had restitution of the temporalities of his see.

In 1698, his wife died at Rose, and was buried in the cathedral at Carlisle a little below the rails of the communion table, and over her grave is a fair marble stone, upon which is very well cut,

D. S.

Hic intus jacet Anna Smith,
R. P. D. D. Thomæ Carliolensis Episcopi
Conjux charissima: Quæ sincera erga Deum
Pietate, indefessa erga pauperes liberalitate,
Et singulari erga omnes morum candore
et benevolentia, posteris præluxit magnum
Christianis virtutis exemplar. Vixit annos
LXVII. Obiit sexto die Octobris Anno Christi
1698. Et hic requiescit in Domino.

The said bishop Smith died at Rose castle Apr. 12, 1702; and lies buried in the cathedral before the altar, under a plain blue marble stone, with this modest inscription by his own direction:

D. S.

Thomas Smith, S. T. P.
Hujus ecclesiæ primum canonicus,
Dein decanus, tandemque episcopus,
Placide in Domino requiescit.
Vixit annos LXXVIII.
Obiit duodecimo die Aprilis
MDCCII.

The

The sums expended by this good bishop in publick buildings and charities, as far as hath come to our knowledge, are as follows :

	l
The school and master's house at Appleby and cloisters there	626
The poor and school at Asby	100
Towards building St. Paul's	150
New library at Queen's college	100
More to the said college	500
Other colleges and chapels	50
Prebendal house at Durham and organ	300
Building deanry house at Carlisle	600
Organ at Carlisle 220l, communion plate 100l	320
Prebendal house at Carlisle	50
Altering house and building stables at Rose	300
New tower there and court walls	167
School at Dalston 30l, tenement there 80l	110
Court house at Dalston	50
Library and Register's office at Carlisle	120
To the dean and chapter	100
Pigeon coat at Rose	53
To the several parishes in the diocese by his will	230
School at Carlisle	500
Vicarage of Penrith	500
Vicarage of Dalston	300
Total	5226

45. WILLIAM NICOLSON. He was born at Orton near Carlisle, where his father Mr. Joseph Nicolson formerly of Queen's college in Oxford was then rector. In 1670, being then 15 years of age, he was admitted member of the said college.

In 1673, he was sent by Sir Joseph Williamson (secretary of state) to Leipfick, in order to get acquaintance with the high Dutch and other septentrional languages. Here he translated an essay of Mr. Hook's towards a proof of the motion of the earth from the sun's parallax, out of English into Latin, which was there printed by the professor who put him upon it.

In 1679, he was elected and admitted fellow of the said Queen's college, after a short tour into France in the summer, having first completed his degree of master of arts.

In 1680, he published an account of the state of the kingdoms of Poland, Denmark, and Norway, as also of Iceland, in the first volume of the English Atlas; whereof he afterwards composed the second and third volumes (treating of the empire of Germany) without any assistance. The same year he was sent by the vicechancellor to wait on George Lewis prince of Brunswick-

Hanover

Hanover at Tetfworth in his way to the university, where the next day his highness was complimented with the degree of a doctor in the civil law.

In 1681, he was collated by bishop Rainbow to a vacant prebend in the cathedral church of Carlisle, and also into the vicarage of Torpenhow, and in the year following to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Musgrave.

In 1685, he wrote a letter to Mr. Obadiah Walker master of University college, concerning a Runic inscription at Bewcastle in Cumberland, printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. 178. And likewise a letter to Sir William Dugdale, concerning a Runic inscription on the font in the church of Bridekirk, dated at Carlisle Nov. 23, 1685, and printed in the same Transaction.

In 1696, he published the first part of his *English Historical Library*: The next year he published the second part: And in 1699, the third and last part. In 1702, he published one for Scotland; as he did likewise one for Ireland in 1724.—Dr. Atterbury having reflected on some parts of the *English Historical Library*, particularly relating to convocations, in his rights, powers, and privileges of an English convocation; the bishop vindicated himself in a letter to Dr. White Kennet published in the third edition of the said *Historical Library*.

In 1702, on the eve of Ascension day, he was elected bishop of Carlisle, confirmed June 3, and consecrated June 14 at Lambeth; which promotion was obtained by the interest of the house of Edenhall.

In 1704, Sept. 15. Dr. Francis Atterbury waited upon the bishop at Rose for institution to the deanry of Carlisle. But the letters patent being directed to the chapter and not to the bishop, and the date thereof being July 15, though the late dean Doctor Grahme did not resign till the 5th of August, and moreover some disputes arising about the regal supremacy, institution was then refused, but the bishop declared at the same time that the affair should be laid forthwith before the queen; and that if her majesty should, notwithstanding these objections, be pleased to repeat her commands for giving Dr. Atterbury possession of the deanry, institution should be given. The queen was pleased, by her principal secretary of state, to intimate her pleasure to the bishop to institute the dean, which was instantly obeyed.

In 1705, the bishop published his *Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws*, with a preface, and an Appendix of charters and records relating thereto.

In 1707, Dr. Atterbury the dean, never at rest, and continually raising fresh disputes with his chapter, the bishop endeavoured to appease them by visiting the chapter, in pursuance of the power given by the statutes of king Hen. 8. at the foundation of the corporation of dean and chapter. But Dr. Todd, one of the prebendaries, was infligated by the dean, to protest against such visitation, insisting upon the invalidity of king Henry the eighth's statutes, and that the queen, and not the bishop, was the local visitor. During the course of the visitation, the bishop suspended, and afterwards excommunicated Dr. Todd. Whereupon the doctor moved the court of common pleas for a prohibition, and obtained it unless cause shewn.

In

In the mean time these proceedings alarmed the archbishops and bishops, as the aforesaid objections struck at the root of all the new foundations of deans and chapters by king Henry the eighth; and the archbishop of Canterbury writ the following circular letter to all his suffragans:

Right reverend Brother,

Lambeth, 2 Feb. 1707.

I doubt not but all my suffragans are apprised of what is doing in the case of the bishop of Carlisle. Though he is not of our province, I take it to be a common cause, and of great concern to this church; which will never be quiet, so long as that evil generation of men, who make it their business to search into little flaws in ancient charters and statutes, and to unfix what laudable custom hath well fixed, meet with any success. I write not this as if I suspected your zeal in such a case, but to assure you of my ready concurrence with you in any proper and legal means, whether by bill or otherwise, to make this excellent church safe in this point, both now, and to late posterity. Such provisions are to be endeavoured in a good reign, lest in an evil one we feel the want of them,—I am,

Your affectionate brother,

Tho. Cantuar.

Very soon after this a bill was carried into parliament, and passed into a law (6 An. c. 21.) which took away those doubts, by establishing the validity of the local statutes given by king Hen. 8. to his new foundations as aforesaid.

In 1713, he wrote an essay or discourse, to be affixed to Mr. Chamberlain's book, containing the Lord's prayer in one hundred different languages. Of which, Dr. Hickes gives the following character, in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain:—"I give you many thanks for communicating to me the bishop of Carlisle's most excellent letter, which shews him to be a very great man, and to have a most exact judgment, and which will be a great ornament to your book. I know not which is to be most admired in it, the vast variety of reading, or the putting all his observations together in so short, clear, and easy a discourse, which mightily confirms the history of Moses, and refutes the vain cavils which atheists and deists and latitudinarians are wont to make against the truth of it. But, from the date of the letter, I wonder you would desire me in last February to write a dissertation of the same nature, to be prefixed to your book. What could I have written of the same nature, though never so justly or elaborately, but what he had written before, undoubtedly with great pains and study, though he has reduced all his reading of that kind into the compass of a short letter; which shews him to be a great master builder, as well as a great collector of proper materials, upon that curious subject. You may see from his citations, how truly I told you that I had not the proper books for such a discourse; or, if I had them (and I will now add, his strength), that I would not undertake to write such a discourse in less time than half a year. I wonder much more, that when you had imparted his

his lordship's admirable letter to me, you would again desire me to write a discourse of that nature. In doing of which, had I all his abilities of body and mind, I should expose myself as an impertinent, though I could write as well as he hath done upon that subject; and as a man of great vanity, if my discourse came short of his. Therefore, besides my utter present inability, I must plead how arrogant it would be in me to write any thing of that nature, after so excellent a discourse, to which nothing can be added (I think) by a club of the best antiquaries, if they should attempt to write on the same subject, which he has exhausted in short."

In 1715, he was by the king made lord almoner, which office was resigned in his favour by the lord archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1717, a collection of papers scattered about the town in the *Daily Courant* and other periodical papers, with some remarks addressed to the bishop of Bangor, was published in *Octavo*.

In 1718, letters patent passed the great seal of Ireland for his translation to the see of Londonderry, to which he was nominated on the 17th of March, but was allowed to continue bishop of Carlisle and almoner till after Easter.

In 1719, he wrote a preface to the third edition of Dr. Wilkins's *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae*.

He also published several sermons, and left three manuscript volumes in folio to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, consisting of copies and extracts from various books, manuscripts, registers, records, and charters, relating to the diocese of Carlisle, and from whence many things in these collections are transcribed. There is also a large octavo manuscript of his, containing miscellaneous accounts of the state of the churches, parsonage and vicarage houses, glebe lands, and other possessions, in the several parishes within the diocese, collected in his parochial visitation of the several churches in the years 1703, 1704, and 1707, now in the possession of his nephew Joseph Nicolson of Hawksdale esquire.

In the year 1706, Feb. 9. he was translated to the archbishoprick of Cashell in the same kingdom of Ireland; but died suddenly on the 14th of the same month, and was buried in the cathedral church of Londonderry, without any monumental inscription.

He married Elizabeth youngest daughter of John Archer of Oxenholme near Kendal esquire, and by her had issue eight children. 1. Thomas, who lived only a few days. 2. Joseph, chancellor of Lincoln, who married and had two daughters. 3. John, a clergyman, who also married but had no child. 4. Mary, married to the reverend Dr. Thomas Benson, and died without issue. 5. Catherine, yet living, and unmarried. 6. Elizabeth, married to Beilingham Mauleverer clerk, and to him had 13 children, most of whom are now (1772) living. 7. Anne, married to Bolton esquire, to whom she had two sons. 8. Susanna, who died unmarried.

This bishop was of Cumberland extraction both by his father and mother's side. His father, the reverend Joseph Nicolson aforesaid, was son and heir of Joseph Nicolson of Avers Holme in the said county gentleman, by his wife Radigunda Scott, heiress to an estate at Park Broom in the parish of

of Stanwix, which estate yet continues in Catharine eldest surviving daughter of the said bishop Nicolson. His mother was Mary daughter of John Brisco of Crofton esquire.

46. SAMUEL BRADFORD. He was 'prebendary of Westminster, rector of Marybourn in Middlesex, and master of Bennet college in Cambridge. His Conge d'Eslire for the bishoprick of Carlisle was dated Ap. 30. 1718, and he was consecrated on the first of June following.

In 1723, he was translated to Rochester after bishop Atterbury's expulsion; and died in 1731. He was interred in the north cross isle of Westminster abbey, with the following epitaph:

Ex adverso sepultus est Samuel Bradford, S. T. P.
 Sanctæ Mariæ de Arcubus Londini diu rector.
 Collegii corporis Christi apud Cantabrigienfes aliquando custos.
 Episcopus primo Carleolenfis, deinde Roffenfis, hujusque
 Ecclesiæ et honoratiffimi ordinis de Balneo
 Decanus.
 Concionator fuit dum per valetudinem licuit assiduus;
 Tam moribus, quam præceptis
 Gravis, venerabilis, sanctus;
 Cumque in cæteris vitæ officiis,
 Tum in munere præcipue pastorali,
 Prudens, simplex, integer.
 Animi constantia tam æquabili tam sæliciter temperata,
 Ut vix iratus, perturbatus haud unquam fuerit.
 Christianam charitatem et libertatem civilem
 Ubique paratus afferere et promovere.
 Quæ pie, quæ benevole, quæ misericorditer,
 In occulto fecerit (et fecit multa)
 Præsul humillimus, humaniffimus,
 Et vere evangelicus,
 Ille suo revelabit tempore,
 Qui in occulto vifa palam remunerabit.
 Obiit 17 Die Maii, Anno Dom. 1731.
 Suæque Ætatis 79.

47. JOHN WAUGH. He was born at Appleby in Westmorland, educated at Appleby school, from thence was removed to Queen's college in Oxford, where he became fellow. He was afterwards dean of Gloucester, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of St. Peter's Cornhill London.

He was elected to the see of Carlisle, Aug. 23, 1723; and died in Queen's Square, Westminster, Oct. 29, 1734, in the 79th year of his age, and was buried under the communion table in St. Peter's Cornhill aforesaid.

48. GEORGE FLEMING. He was born in 1667 at the family seat at Rydall hall in the county of Westmorland; being in order of birth the fifth of ele-

ven sons, and the ninth of fifteen children of Sir Daniel Fleming knight (afterwards baronet) by Barbara eldest daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher of Hutton baronet. He was entered in Edmund hall in Oxford in 1688, and having passed through his degrees in arts, he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Thomas Smith bishop of Carlisle, was by him collated to the vicarage of Aspatrick in 1695, and soon after to a prebend in the cathedral church of Carlisle. In 1705, he was collated by bishop Nicolson to the archdeaconry. In 1727, he was promoted to the deanry; and in 1734 was advanced to the bishoprick of Carlisle. He died at Rose castle in 1747, in the 81st year of his age; and was buried at the east end of the south ile in the cathedral at Carlisle, where is a marble monument with the following inscription:

Here is deposited till a general resurrection
 whatever was mortal of
 the right reverend father in God
 Sir George Fleming baronet late lord bishop of Carlisle;
 whose regretted dissolution was July 2, 1747,
 In the 81st year of his age, and the 13th of his consecration.
 A prelate,
 who by gradual and well merited advancements,
 having passed through every dignity to the episcopal,
 supported that,
 with an amiable assemblage of graces and virtues:
 which eminently formed, in his character,
 the courteous gentleman, and the pious christian;
 and rendred him a shining ornament
 to his species, his nation, his order.
 His deportment
 in all human relations and positions,
 was squared by the rules of morality and religion,
 under the constant direction of a consummate prudence;
 whilst his equanimity
 amidst all events and occurrences,
 in an inviolable adherence to the golden medium,
 made him easy to himself and agreeable to others,
 and had its reward
 in a chearful life, a serene old age, a composed death.
 His excellent pattern
 was a continual lesson of goodness and wisdom,
 and remains in his ever reverend memory
 an illustrious object of praise and imitation.

This bishop, having cut down and sold some wood belonging to the bishoprick, ordered an exact account thereof, and how the money raised thereby was disposed of, to be entred in his registry.

*

49. RICHARD OSBALDISTON. He was of the rich family of Hunmanby in the county of York; was bred at Cambridge; made dean of York; and in 1747 bishop of Carlisle. He was translated to London in 1762, and died in 1764.

50. CHARLES LYTTTELTON, was born in 1714 at Hagley hall in Worcestershire, being the third son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton of Hagley and Frankley baronet, by Christian daughter of Sir Richard Temple of Stowe in Buckinghamshire baronet, sister to the late lord viscount Cobham. He was bred at Eaton school, and afterwards at University college in Oxford; from whence he removed to the Middle Temple London, and was called to the bar; but want of health not permitting him to follow that laborious profession, he took orders, and returned to Oxford. In 1742, he became rector of Alve church in Worcestershire, on the collation of old bishop Hough. In 1747, he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to king George the second; and in the following year was promoted to the deanry of Exeter. In 1762, he was advanced to the bishoprick of Carlisle, on the translation of bishop Osbaldiston; and died at his house in Clifford Street London, Dec. 22, 1768; and was buried in the family vault at Hagley.

He was a gentleman of extensive learning, and particularly in matters of antiquity, upon which account he was made president of the Antiquarian Society. He was of a noble, generous, and humane disposition; a friend to all mankind, and never had an enemy.

He was succeeded in the presidentship of the said society, by the reverend Dr. Milles dean of Exeter; who in his speech to the society upon that occasion, pays a due and just tribute to his memory:—"I cannot repeat the name of our late most respected and much lamented president, without paying that grateful tribute to his memory, which his services to the society whilst he lived, and his generosity perpetuated to them at his death, do most justly demand of us; and I am persuaded, that every absent as well as present member will join in this acknowledgment with a most willing and grateful voice. It is not in my power to draw such a portrait of his lordship, as can in any respect do justice to the original. His merits and good qualities are so universally acknowledged, and so deeply impressed on the minds of those who hear me, that their own ideas will paint them in more just and lively colours than any words of mine can express: I may be indulged however in recalling to your minds such parts of his character as particularly endeared him to the society, and therefore make his loss more sensibly felt by us. The study of antiquity, especially that part of it which relates to the history and constitution of these kingdoms, was one of his earliest and most favourite pursuits; and he acquired great knowledge in it by constant study and application, to which he was led, not only by his natural disposition, but also by his state and situation in life. He took frequent opportunities of improving and enriching this knowledge, by judicious observations, in the course of several journeys which he made through every county in England, and through many parts of Scotland and Wales.

“ The society has reaped the fruits of these observations, in the many valuable papers which his lordship from time to time has communicated to us ; which are more in number, and not inferior either in merit or importance, to those conveyed to us by other hands. Blessed with a retentive memory, and happy both in the disposition and facility of communicating his knowledge, he was enabled also to act the part of a judicious commentator and candid critic; explaining, illustrating, and correcting, from his own observations, many of the papers which have been read at this society. His station and connections in the world, which necessarily engaged a very considerable part of his time, did not lessen his attention to the business and interests of the society. His doors were always open to his friends, amongst whom none were more welcome to him than the friends of literature, which he endeavoured to promote in all its various branches, especially in those which are the more immediate objects of our attention. Even this circumstance proved beneficial to the society ; for, if I may be allowed the expression, he was the center in which the various informations on points of antiquity from the different parts of the kingdom united, and the medium through which they were conveyed to us. His literary merit with the society received an additional lustre, from the affability of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart ; which united every member of the society in esteem to their head, and in harmony and friendship with each other†.”

51. EDMUND LAW. He was born in the parish of Cartmel in Lancashire in 1703, whose father was a clergyman of Westmorland extraction from Askham. He was educated at the schools of Cartmel and Kendal. From the latter he removed to St. John's college in Cambridge ; and after to Christ's college in the same university, where he was chosen fellow. He was presented by the said university to the valuable rectory of Graystock in the county of Cumberland ; and afterwards was elected master of Peter-House, vice-chancellor of the said university, principal librarian, and professor of casuistical divinity. He enjoyed also several dignities successively in divers of the cathedral churches ; having been made archdeacon of Carlisle, afterwards archdeacon of Staffordshire and prebendary of Sandiacre in the church of Litchfield, prebendary of Impingham in the church of Lincoln, and prebendary of the twelfth stall in the cathedral church of Durham.

He first became eminent by *A translation of archbishop King's Origin of Evil*, with notes.

He also published *An Inquiry into the ideas of space, time, immensity, and eternity*.

Considerations on the theory of religion ; and subjoined thereto, *Reflections on the life and character of Christ* : Which last were published in 1776.

The nature and necessity of Catechising ; reprinted at Dublin.

† Tracts of the Antiquarian Society, p. xli.

Single Sermons : viz. *On Litigiousness* ; an affize sermon, preached at Carlisle in 1743.

The true nature and intent of religion, at Durham.

The grounds of a particular providence ; before the lords, Jan. 30. 1770.

He published also several pieces in the controversy concerning an intermediate state.

And divers other anonymous tracts.

LIST OF THE PRIORS OF CARLISLE.

1. It is before observed, that king William Rufus, about the year 1092³ ordered the city of Carlisle to be rebuilt, and appointed one Walter a Norman, overseer or director of the work. This Walter, being extremely rich, began a monastery to the honour of the blessed virgin Mary ; but he dying before the work was finished, king Henry the first, in the year 1101, compleated it, and placed regular canons therein, appointing *Athelwald* his confessor and chaplain the first prior.

2. Afterwards, the same *Athelwald* being made bishop of Carlisle, he was succeeded by prior *Walter* ; whose name often occurs in confirmations of grants.

3. *John* prior, in bishop Bernard's time. He gave Waitcroft and Flimby to the lords of Workington.

4. *Bartholomew*, prior, is a witness to several old charters. He and the convent confirmed the appropriation of the church of Orton in Westmorland to the priory of Coningsheved.

5. *Ralph*. He and the convent confirmed the appropriation of the church of Burgh upon Sands to the abbey of Holm Cultram.

6. *Robert de Morville*.

7. *Adam de Felton*.

8. *Alan*.

9. *John de Halton*, afterwards made bishop, viz. in 1292.

10. *John de Kendall*.

11. *Robert*.

12. *Adam de Warthwic*. About the year 1300, the bishop in his visitation objected a long schedule of articles, against *Adam* prior of Carlisle. (Registr. Halton.)

In the year 1304, this same prior *Adam de Warthwyke*, being old and infirm, resigns the priorship into the hands of the subprior and convent. The subprior notifies the resignation to the bishop, who grants licence to elect another in his place, and grants a pension to the late prior of 20 marks out of the tithes of Langwathby, for the support of himself, one servant, and a boy.

13. *William de Hautwyffel* ; who held the priorship four years, and then resigned.

14. *Robert de Helperton*, in 1303 ; who continued prior about 17 years.

15. *Simon*

15. *Simon de Hautwyssel.*

16. *William de Hastworth, 1325.* In this prior's time, in 1331, the office of Cellerarius (or steward of the household) being vacant, the prior and chapter present two of their brethren to bishop Rofs; who residing then at Melburne in Derbyshire, commissions the prior of Lanercost, and his own official Adam de Appleby to elect one of the two and admit him to the said office.—Again, in 1338, two are presented to the bishop for the office of subprior, and the official is impowered to make choice of one of them.

17. *John de Kirkby.*

18. *Galfrid prior.*

19. *John de Horncastle, in 1352.*—Bishop Welton, in his visitation of the prior and convent in 1355, makes inquiry, by what right and title the churches of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's in Carlisle, with the chapel of Seburgham, the church of Hayton with its chapels of Cumrew and Cumquinton, the churches of Crosby in Allerdale, Camberton, Ireby, and Beghokirk, Soureby, Routhcliff, Edenhall with the chapel of Langwathby, and Adingham with the chapel of Saikeld, were held by the said prior and convent appropriate, and how it comes to pass that there are no instituted vicars in the said churches of St. Mary's, St. Cuthbert's, Hayton, Routhcliff, Ireby, Crosby, Camberton, and Beghokirk; as also how they come to demand a pension of 26s 8d out of the rectory of Louthre, of 26s from Kirkland, of 6s 8d from Ulneby, of 2s from Hayton, and the like from each of the churches of Castlecayrock and Cambok, of 6s 8d from Buthecastre, of 2s 6d from Uzmanby, and 6l from the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram: And being satisfied, by the testimony of authentic records and living witnesses, in each of these particulars, he gave them a certificate thereof accordingly under his episcopal seal.

In 1357, bishop Welton received a command and powers from the see of Rome (upon some especial occasion) to visit the prior and chapter.

In 1360 the same bishop again visits them; and in 1365 they are visited by bishop Appleby, and again in 1373.

In 1376, John de Horncastle the prior complaining to the bishop by petition, that by reason of age and infirmities he is not able to govern the convent any longer, and therefore requesting permission to resign; the bishop accordingly commissions his archdeacon John de Appleby to take his resignation, and soon after grants licence to the subprior and convent (on their request) to proceed to the election of a new prior.

20. *Richard de Rydale;* who having the bishop's leave of absence, one Martin de Brampton was appointed by the bishop to take care of the affairs of the convent.

21. *John de Penrith.* In the year 1378, there were great differences between him and one Roger de Clifton a member of the convent, which the bishop at last composed.

In 1381, John de Penrith resigns; and two canons being presented to the bishop, he approves and confirms William de Dalston.

22. *William*

22. *William de Dalston*, being appointed prior, refused to swear canonical obedience to the bishop. Whereupon the bishop excommunicates him. He appeals to the temporal court, the priory being of royal foundation. And the king's writ issues to stop proceedings. At last the difference was agreed; and to make all things quiet, the prior was preferred, and resigned his priory.

23. *Robert de Edenhall*, one of the canons, was chosen in the place of *William de Dalston*, and approved and instituted by the bishop, and thereupon installed by the archdeacon, in the year 1386.

24. *Thomas de Hoton*: of an ancient family in Cumberland.

25. *Thomas Elye*; who built the grange of New Lathes near the city, on the walls of which his name is legible.

26. *Thomas Barnaby* prior, 1433.

27. *Thomas de Haythwaite*. He erected the bishop's throne in the quire, on the back part whereof his name was inscribed.

28. *Thomas Gondibour* prior, about 1484. He was a great benefactor to the priory. He enlarged and improved the buildings within the abbey. The initial letters of his name are to be seen, cut in stone, in some places yet standing. And in the vestry on an old aumery (or chest) is legible this verse,

En domus hæc floruit Godibour sub tegmine Thomæ.

29. *Simon Senhouse* of the house of Seascales in Cumberland was chosen prior in 1507. He repaired or beautified the square tower within the precincts of the priory, and caused several English verses to be inscribed on the beams over the middle room, with this moral rule often repeated *Loth to offend*. The short ejaculation which he often writ and signed with his name, was,

Vulnera quinque Dei, sint medicina mei.

30. *Christopher Slee*. He built the west gatehouse from the foundation, which is yet standing. On the inside whereof, this inscription is graved round the arch, "Orate pro anima Christophori Slee prioris, qui primus hoc opus fieri incepit A. D. 1528."

Growing old and infirm, he resigned about the year 1532, and had an allowance of 25*l* per annum granted him for life.

31. *Lancelot Salkeld* the last prior. He was of the house of Corby nigh Carlisle. On the 9th of January 1538, he resigned the priory into the king's hands, with all its lands, revenues, and possessions, to be disposed of at his majesty's pleasure.

DEANS OF CARLISLE.

OUT of the dissolved priory, king Henry the eighth, by letters patent bearing date May 8, 1542, founded and established the body corporate of a dean.

dean and four prebendaries of the holy and undivided Trinity of Carlisle, and appointed the last prior to be the first dean, viz.

1. *Lancelot Salkeld*, who continued dean all king Henry the eighth's time, but was ejected in the reign of king Edward the sixth, restored by queen Mary, and again ejected by queen Elizabeth in 1559, and died the year after, and was buried in the cathedral.

2. On Lancelot Salkeld's first deprivation by king Edward the sixth, Sir *Thomas Smith* knight, secretary of state, was made dean, but on queen Mary's accession Sir Thomas Smith was deprived, and afterwards by queen Elizabeth restored. He was doctor of laws of Queen's college in Cambridge, and public professor of civil law for some time in that university. He was in deacon's orders; and presided as dean 20 years, but seldom or never visited his deanry. He writ a book intitled "The commonwealth of England;" which was translated into latin by two different hands: Another, styled "De recta et emendata linguæ Græcæ pronunciatione." And another, intitled "Dialogus de recta et emendata linguæ Anglicanæ scriptione." He was much employed in the affairs of the reformation, and was one of those employed in compiling the book of common prayer. In his time we meet with many grants of the advowsons of livings for 2, 3, or 4 turns successively, and leases for long terms, and concurrent leases to take place after the expiration of the former. But this was not the fault of his time only; for the practice continued more or less, till the restraining statutes were made in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He died in 1577, and was buried at Mount Theydon in Essex, on the north side of the chancel, where is his effigies and a monumental inscription.

3. *John Wooley*, M. A. was constituted dean Oct. 11, 1577. In the presentation he is styled esquire, and secretary of the latin tongue; and therein is a Non obstante of his not being in holy orders, and of his having married a widow (which by the ancient canons it was not lawful for clerks to do). He died at Pyrford in Surry about the beginning of March 1595, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral London, under a stately monument.

4. *Christopher Perkins*, LL. D. afterwards knighted as his predecessor had been, succeeded to this deanry in 1596, and died in August 1622.

5. *Francis White*, S. T. P. presented Sept. 14. and installed Oct. 15, 1622. He was made bishop of this see in 1626, and was succeeded by

6. *William Peterfon*, S. T. P. being presented Dec. 4. 1626. He was in 1629 promoted to the deanry of Exeter; and succeeded in this by

7. *Thomas Comber*, S. T. P. presented Aug. 28, 1630. He was born in Suffex, being the 12th child of his father. He was educated at Trinity college in Cambridge, of which he became master. In 1642, being concerned (amongst the rest) in sending the plate of that university to the king, he was deprived of all his preferments, and died in 1653, and was buried in St. Botolph's church in Cambridge. His successor, at the restoration of the church and monarchy, was,

8. *Guy Carleton*, D. D. presented June 29, 1660. He was born in this diocese at Brampton Foot, of a gentleman's family; and educated at Queen's college

college in Oxford. In November 1660 he was made prebendary of Durham. In 1671, he was made bishop of Bristol, and was succeeded by,

9. *Thomas Smith*, D. D. who in 1684 was made bishop of this see, and was succeeded by,

10. *Thomas Musgrave*, D. D. who was prebendary of Durham, and died there in 1686, over whom in Durham cathedral was put the following monumental inscription :

“ Here lies interred Thomas Musgrave, D. D. dean of Carlisle, and late prebendary of this cathedral. He was the fifth son of Sir Philip Musgrave of Hartley Castle in the county of Westmorland baronet, who died the 28th of March 1686 in the 47th year of his age. He first married Mary the daughter of Sir Thomas Harrison of Allerthorp in the county of York knight, by whom he had issue Margaret. His second wife was Anne the daughter of Sir John Cradock of Richmond in the said county knight.”

11. *William Grabme*, D. D. succeeded, being intalled June 23, 1686. He resigned in 1704, being promoted to the deanry of Wells. He died in 1712, and was buried at Kensington nigh London. He was succeeded by,

12. *Francis Atterbury*, D. D. who was installed Oct. 2. 1704; and in 1711, was removed to the deanry of Christ-church in Oxford; and was afterwards made bishop of Rochester.

13. *George Smallridge*, D. D. succeeded; who also was removed to the deanry of Christ-church in 1713: And was succeeded by,

14. *Thomas Gibbon*, M. A. (afterwards D. D.) rector of Graystock. He died in 1716, and was interred in the cathedral, within the rails of the communion table, on the north side of bishop Smith.

15. *Thomas Tullie*, M. A. (afterwards made Doctor of Laws) succeeded Dr. Gibbon, and died Jan. 16, 1726.

16. *George Fleming*, M. A. was presented on Dr. Tullie's death, and thereupon obtained a doctor of laws degree at Lambeth, and was instituted on the 13th of April 1727. In 1734, he was promoted to the bishoprick; and was succeeded by,

17. *Robert Bolton*, LL. D. (of Lambeth) who died in 1764. He was succeeded by,

18. *Charles Tarrant*, D. D. who in the same year was promoted to the deanry of Peterborough; and was succeeded by,

19. *Thomas Wilson*, D. D. who was instituted July 23, 1764; and installed the 2d of August following.

CHANCELLORS, VICARS GENERAL, AND OFFICIALS.

1. In 1220, *Adam de Kirkby Thore* appears as vicar general.

2. In 1311, *Adam de Appleby* was constituted official by bishop Halton, when he retired out of the diocese for fear of the Scots. Which Adam in 1312, was collated to the rectory of Caldbeck.

3. In the same year 1311, the bishop being called to the General Council of Vienna, appointed the prior of Carlisle and *William de Gosford* rector of

Ormeshead his vicars general. And in 1314, the aforesaid Adam de Appleby the official was constituted vicar general.

4. In 1335, *Thomas de Halton* (nephew of the bishop of that name) was vicar general, and *Robert de Southayke* official; to whom bishop Kirkby granted a commission of inquiry of the right of patronage on a vacancy of the church of Croglyn. This Robert de Southayke was rector of Bewcastle.

5. *John de Stoketon*, rector of Musgrave, was in the year 1342 confirmed official by patent; having been formerly invested with that jurisdiction by delivery of the seal of the said officialty.

6. In 1353, bishop Welton constituted the abbot of Holm Cultram vicar general of the diocese.

7. In 1354, Mr. *Nicholas de Whitby* official published a sentence of divorce, which was ratified under the seal of the bishop.

8. In 1355, *Adam de Caldbeck* was appointed official by bishop Welton, and employed by him to collect a subsidy granted by the spirituality, and also strictly charged not to suffer any friars mendicant to go about from church to church to expose their excessive indulgences to the people.

9. In 1363, a patent is granted by bishop Appleby, to the prior of Carlisle, *John de Appleby* rector of Kirk Oswald, and the late bishop's official *Adam de Caldbeck*, jointly and severally, to execute the office of vicar general.

10. *William de Bowness* official, about the year 1373, at the instance of Ralph baron of Graystock, was ordered by bishop Appleby to inquire into the value of the living of Graystock, in order to found a collegiate church there.

11. *William del' Hall*, official, in the year 1379, was collated to the rectory of Caldbeck.

12. In 1397, *Richard Pyttes* was vicar general, against whom the abbot of Shap appealed to the pope, for having sequestered the revenues of the church of Shap, which he alledged belonged to the said abbey, for the debts or offence incurred by the vicar.

[Here is a vacancy of 150 years, occasioned by the deficiency of the bishops registers.]

13. In 1543, *Nicolas Williamson*, official, was an arbitrator (with three others) in a cause between Hugh Machel and the widow of Thomas Roos, concerning the executorship of her late husband.

14. In 1552, *Henry Detbick*, LL. B. being then in deacon's orders, was made chancellor by bishop Aldrich.

15. In 1569, *Gregory Scott*, chancellor of the diocese, was collated to the vicarage of St. Michael's Appleby. And in the next year, bishop Barnes, on his coming to the see, granted him by patent the conjoined powers of vicar general and official principal, which mode hath continued ever since.

16. In 1576, *Thomas Burton*, LL. B. succeeded him, as chancellor, vicar general, and official principal; and also as vicar of St. Michael's.

17. In 1577, bishop Meye, in his first year, constitutes *Thomas Hammond*, LL. B. his chancellor during pleasure, as other of the patents had run before.

And

And in 1583, he had a grant from the same bishop of the rectory of Caldbeck for 20 years.

18. In 1586, the same bishop grants the said office to *Henry Detbick*, M. A. and LL. B. for term of life; which grant was confirmed (as the rest were afterwards) by the dean and chapter.

19. In 1597, the same bishop Meye grants the like patent to *Henry Detbick*, LL. B. then in deacon's orders.

20. In 1615, *Henry Woodward*, in a dispute concerning the schoolmaster of Kefwick, is mentioned as chancellor.

21. In 1622, *Isaac Singleton*, M. A. was collated to the archdeaconry by his father-in-law bishop Milburn, and probably to the chancellorship about the same time. In both of which offices he continued, till they and episcopacy were laid aside.

22. In 1661, Apr. 21. bishop Sterne directs his mandate for calling the clergy together to elect proctors for the convocation, to *Robert Lowther* his vicar general and official principal. Which Robert Lowther in 1663 was instituted to the rectory of Bewcastle.

23. In 1666, on Mr. Lowther's resignation, *Henry Marshall*, M. A. was made chancellor by bishop Rainbow; and in the same year was collated to the vicarage of Stanwix: And in the year next following was barbarously murdered at his own door.

24. In 1667, on Mr. Marshall's death, *Rowland Nichols*, M. A. rector of Aikton was made chancellor. In 1682, he was suspended (for what cause we have not found), and in the next year he resigned his patent and office.

25. In 1683, *Thomas Tullie*, M. A. was made chancellor by bishop Rainbow.

26. In 1727, *John Waugh*, M. A. was made chancellor by his father bishop Waugh.

27. In 1765, *Richard Burn*, LL. D. vicar of Orton in Westmorland, was made chancellor by bishop Lyttelton.

ARCHDEACONS.

1. *Gervase de Lowther*, was archdeacon in the reigns of Hen. 2. Richard the first, John, and part of Hen. 3.

2. *Robert*, archdeacon in 1230.

3. *Peter de Rofs*, in 1233.

4. *Richard*, 1293.

5. *Peter de Insula* was instituted to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, in 1302.

6. In 1311, on the death of Peter de Insula, *Gilbert de Haloghton* (or *Halton*) was collated to the archdeaconry by bishop Halton.

7. *Henry de Karliol*, in 1320, by the same bishop.

8. *William de Kendale*, by the same bishop, in 1323. This William in 1337 was cited to shew cause, why he held both the archdeaconry and the parish

church of Salkeld without a dispensation (which had been complained of to the archbishop of York).—And this is first mention of the living of Salkeld being held with the archdeaconry; unto which it hath been ever since annexed.

9. *Richard de Arthureth*, in 1354.
10. *William de Rothbury*, in 1363.
11. *John de Appleby*, in 1364; who resigned in 1377.—After whom, there is a great vacuity, for want of the registers during that time.
12. *George Nevill*, in 1548.
13. *Edward Threlkeld*, LL. D. in 1567.
14. *Henry Dethick*, in 1588; who resigned in 1597.
15. *Richard Pickinton* succeeded Dethick; and resigned in 1599.
16. Dr. *Giles Robinson* (the bishop's brother) was instituted in 1599, and resigned in 1602.
17. On Dr. Robinson's resignation, *Nicholas Dean*, A. M. was collated by the said bishop Robinson.
18. *Isaac Singleton*, M. A. in 1622.
19. *Lewis West*, in 1660.
20. *John Peachill*, B. D. on the death of Lewis West, in 1667.
21. On the resignation of John Peachill in 1668, *Thomas Musgrave*, M. A. was instituted to the archdeaconry, and collated to the rectory of Salkeld.
22. In 1682, on the resignation of Thomas Musgrave, *William Nicolson*, M. A. succeeded.
23. In 1702, Mr. Nicolson being promoted to the bishoprick, the crown presented Mr. *Joseph Fisher*.
24. On Mr. Fisher's death in 1705, *George Fleming*, M. A. was collated by bishop Nicolson.
25. On George Fleming's promotion to the bishoprick, *William Fleming*, M. A. was presented by the king in 1734.
26. On William Fleming's death in 1743, *Edmund Law*, M. A. was collated.
27. On Dr. Law's resignation in 1756, *Venn Eyre*, M. A. was collated.

PREBENDARIES.

FIRST STALL.

1. *William Florens*, monk of Carlisle, by the foundation charter 1542.
2. *Hugh Sewell*, D. D. rector of Caldbeck and vicar of St. Laurence Appleby, 1549.
3. *Edmund Bunnie*, B. D. 1585.
4. *Richard Snowden*, 1617.
5. *Lancelot Dawes*, M. A. vicar of Barton, Westmorland; 1619.
6. *Thomas Smith*, D. D. (afterwards bishop), 1660.
7. *Thomas Canon*, B. D. 1661.
8. *William Sill*, M. A. vicar of Adingham, 1668.
9. *William*

9. *William Nicolson*, M. A. (afterwards bishop), 1681.
10. *John Atkinson*, M. A. vicar of Kirkby Stephen, 1702.
11. *Edward Birket*, M. A. vicar of Kirkland, 1733.
12. *John Waugh*, M. A. vicar of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, 1768.

SECOND STALL.

1. *Edward Losh*, by the charter of foundation, 1542.
2. *William Parrye*, D. D. 1546.
3. *John Emanuel Tremelius*, professor of Hebrew in Cambridge, 1552.
4. *Edwin Sands*, 1552.
5. *Edward Mitchell*, LL. B. 1554, rector of Rothbury.
6. *John Maybray*, vicar of Crosthwaite, 1566.
7. *Thomas Tookie*, LL. B. vicar of Torpenhow, 1568.
8. *John Barnes*, 1574.
9. *Thomas Fairfax*, rector of Caldbeck, 1577.
10. *John Meye*, LL. B. 1595.
11. *William Meye*, M. A. (brother of the former) 1596.
12. *Thomas Fairfax*, vicar of St. Michael's Appleby, about 1600.
13. *Frederick Tunstall*, M. A. 1640.
14. *Arthur Savage*, M. A. rector of Caldbeck, 1660.
15. *George Fleming*, M. A. (afterwards bishop) 1700.
16. *John Waugh*, M. A. (son of bishop Waugh) 1727.
17. *Robert Wardale*, M. A. 1765.
18. *John Law*, M. A. (son of bishop Law) 1773.

THIRD STALL.

1. *Bernard Kirkbride*, 1542.
2. *Gregory Scott*, M. A. 1564.
3. *Thomas Burton*, LL. B. rector of Brougham, 1576.
4. *Anthony Walkwood*, rector of Hutton, 1577.
5. *Bernard Robinson*, vicar of Torpenhow and rector of Musgrave, 1612.
6. *Lewis West*, M. A. 1637.
7. *John Peachell*, B. D. 1667.
8. *Thomas Musgrave*, 1669.
9. *John Ardrey*, M. A. rector of Clibburn and Musgrave, 1676.
10. *Thomas Tullie*, M. A. vicar of Crosthwaite, 1684.
11. *Thomas Benson*, M. A. vicar of Stanwix and Dalston, 1716.
12. *Richard Holme*, M. A. 1727; rector of Lowther.
13. *William Fleming*, M. A. (son of bishop Fleming) 1738.
14. *Thomas Wilson*, M. A. vicar of Torpenhow, 1743.
15. *Roger Baldwin*, M. A. 1764.

FOURTH

FOURTH STALL.

1. *Richard Brandling*, monk of Carlisle, 1542.
2. *Arthur Key*, rector of Bowness, 1570.
3. *Thomas Burton*, LL. D. 1575.
4. *George Flower*, 1576.
5. *Edward Hausby*, rector of Graystock, 1582.
6. *Edward Mayplate*, rector of Clifton, 1584.
7. *John Fletcher*, B. D. rector also of Clifton, 1624.
8. *William Dodding*, M. A. rector of Musgrave, 1632.
9. *Richard Smith*, B. D. rector of Rothbury, 1637.
10. *Henry Hutton*, M. A. rector of Marton, 1643.
11. *George Buchanan*, M. A. vicar of Stanwix, 1660.
12. *Henry Marshall*, M. A. vicar of Crosthwaite, 1666.
13. *Jeremy Nelson*, M. A. vicar of Stanwix and Corbridge, 1667.
14. *Hugh Todd*, M. A. vicar of Penrith and rector of Arthuret, 1685.
15. *Thomas Tullie*, LL. B. 1728.
16. *Erasmus Head*, M. A. vicar of Newburn, 1742.
17. *Joseph Amphlett*, LL. D. 1763.

PARISH OF DALSTON.

DALSTON is the next parish southward. In the register of bishop Kirkby, about the year 1333, the boundary of it is thus described: "Limites et bundæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Dalston ex una parte incipiunt ab aqua de Caldew subtus Parva Dalston, et sic ascendendo per Potkoke usque le Brendthwayt, et sic per le Mersike usque Thornholm, et deinde usque ad le Redgate, et deinde per sicutum inter Winslowe et forestam domini regis usque le Bishopskale, et tunc ascendendo per Peterel usque ad le Roanciwith, usque ad Appletrethwayt, et sic ad novum parcum quem dominus Thomas de Normanvil quondam erexit, et deinde usque ad Crokellerbeke, et deinde usque ad Lesakihat, et sic usque ad Ivetonfeld, et deinde usque ad Skarnpoosyke, et deinde usque ad aquam de Ive, et deinde usque ad aquam de Raugh, et deinde sicut parochia de Dalston et Sowerby inter se dividunt usque in aquam de Caldew."

Mr. Denton says, that earl Ranulph de Meschiens gave the barony of Dalston to *Robert de Vallibus*, brother of Hubert de Vallibus first baron of Gillsland, who thereupon took the name of *Robert de Dalston*; and that the descendants of the said Robert possessed that barony in a lineal descent, till king Stephen gave Cumberland to David king of Scots. However, not long after, we find it in the hands of the crown. For by the record of an assise in the 6 Ed. 1. the jurors find, that the barony of Dalston, with the advowson of the church there, escheated to the king, by reason of the owner thereof Henry son

son of Maurinus (Morison) being attainted of felony. *Morison* is a Scotch name; and perhaps king David granted this barony to him, and upon Henry the second's recovering the same from the Scots, the felony might easily accrue. It continued in the crown till the reign of king Henry the third, who by his charter in the 14th year of his reign, grants to Walter (Malclerk) bishop of Carlisle and his successors the manor of Dalston, with the advowson of the church there, with sac, and soke, and woods, and mills, and all other appurtenances: To hold the same disafforested, with power to assart and make inclosures, and dispose of the wood at their will and pleasure, without the view or interruption of his foresters, verderers, regards, or other officers; and that they shall be free from suits, and summonses, and pleas of the forest; and have liberty to hunt and take deer and other game within the said manor, and no other shall have such liberty without their permission; and shall hold the said manor as a forest, as the king held the same before the said grant. The said bishop and his successors to find one canon regular to say mass every day in the church of St. Mary Carlisle, for the souls of the king and of his father and all his ancestors and successors*.

And by another charter the same king further grants, that if they or any person with their permission shall chase any game within their forest of Dalston, and the said game shall fly into the king's forest, they may pursue and take the same within the king's forest, and return without the molestation of any of the king's foresters or other officers†.

Nevertheless, in the last year of Hen. 3. Michael de Harcla brought an action against bishop Coucy for this manor; and although the record says, that the bishop recovered, yet in the 7 Ed. 1. it seems to have been again stirred, for in that year bishop Irton paid to the said Michael 320 marks of silver, which seems to have been for an absolute discharge. How Harcla's title accrued doth not appear: he only sets forth that he was son of *William*, son of *Michael*, son of *Walter*, son of *Michael*, son of *Walter*, brother of *Robert*, brother of *Hervicius*, who was duly seised in the reign of king Henry the first, and whose clerk and presentee (Americk Talbot) was admitted and instituted into the rectory of Dalston aforesaid.

There are in this manor about 20 freeholders, 114 copyholders, and 40 customary tenants, besides about 40 leaseholders for lives.

A *copyholder*, at the death of tenant or upon alienation, pays to the lord one year's rent for a fine, and no more; may lease out his lands for any term he pleases; and hath power to sell or dispose of all the wood growing upon his copyhold land. The widow is intitled to thirds of all the lands her husband at any time possessed during the coverture, if she does not join in the surrender and be privately examined by the steward. The husband, if he survives, enjoys her lands for life. Female heirs inherit in coparcenary. In mortgages, there must be a surrender, and one year's rent for a fine paid: And as long as the mortgagor continues in possession, his heir, and not the heir of the mortgagee is admitted, though it has been a forfeited mortgage never so long.

* Appendix, N° 24.

† Appendix, N° 26.

The *customary* tenants pay two years rent as a fine to the lord, upon every change of tenant by death or alienation; and before such time as he hath paid the said fine or made tender thereof, he cannot sell nor make a lease of his customary lands. But nothing is paid upon the death or translation of the bishop. The eldest female heir inherits, and the wife is only intitled to the thirds of such lands as her husband died possessed of. Nor is the husband intitled to a life's estate in his wife's lands after her death. In mortgages, as well as absolute sales, no title is had but by deed, surrender, and admittance. A full fine is paid upon a mortgage, and the heir of the mortgagor (so long as he continues in possession) is always admitted.

The customary tenant, as well as the copyholder and freeholder, is intitled to all the wood upon his estate, and to open quarries of stone for lime, either upon his own estate or the common, as also to dig clay for bricks to be used upon their own estates within the manor respectively, but not otherwise.

All the tenants of whatever denomination are to do suit and service at the lord's courts, and to grind all their corn at his mill, and to pay the 13th moult for all such as they grow, and the 20th for the corn that they buy.

About the year 1698 a suit in chancery was commenced between the corporation of Carlisle on the one part, and the bishop of Carlisle and his tenants of Dalston, Crosby, and Linstock on the other part, concerning their paying toll to the corporation. Which after several issues at law, and an expence of above 1000*l* on the part of the bishop's tenants only, was July 7, 1707, decreed upon the equity reserved, that the tenants of Crosby and Linstock shall pay toll, but that those of Dalston, as such, are exempted from the payment of any toll. Which decree was further explained Dec. 15, 1708, *viz.* that the tenants or farmers of the said manor of Dalston ought to have the privilege of exemption as well for corn as other goods and things bought for the use of them and their families, as for any goods or commodities wrought up or manufactured by them, or cattle bought, fed, or grazed on their lands; but that such exemption ought not to extend to badgers, or those who carry on a trade of buying of corn or grain, selling it again without manufacturing, or of other goods unmanufactured to sell the same again, or to drovers of cattle or others who by fraud come in to buy or rent lands or tenements, or take a cottage without land barely to get or gain an exemption from toll.

ROSE has been the principal mansion-house of the bishops of Carlisle, since the first grant of this manor to the see. It seems to have had its name from the British word *Rhôs*, which signifies a moist dale or valley. King Edward the third in the 10th year of his reign granted leave to embattle it, from which time it hath had the title of *Rose-Castle* (though the Scots burnt it the very next year).

It suffered many outrages and violence from the Scots from time to time; nevertheless, being repaired again as fast as the Scots demolished it, it continued a comfortable habitation until its total demolition in the civil wars in the reign of king Charles the first. Before that time, it consisted of a compleat quadrangle, with a fountain in the middle; with five towers, and other
 lesser

lesser turrets; and encompassed with a mantle wall, which had little turrets in several parts of it. The *north* side of the quadrangle contained the constable's tower, with three rooms in it; the chapel, with three chambers under it; Bell-tower at the back of the chapel, with two rooms in it, besides the clock house. Next to the chapel, the bishop's chamber, and another chamber under it; a large chamber called the council chamber, and one chamber under it called Great Paradise; Strickland's tower, which had three chambers in it, besides the vault. In all 17 rooms.

The *east* side contained the great dining-room, with a cellar underneath; a large hall and a buttery, with a cellar under each; a turret, and one chamber near it; a large kitchen, with two chimneys, and a place for a cauldron or boiler; a lodging below for the cook; and also an arched cellar or vault. In all six rooms.

The *south* side contained a long gallery leading to the hall; a storehouse and larder, and a little turret or two near the same; over the same a granary for corn, and underneath a vault or woodhouse; also a brewhouse, bakehouse, and offices, and over these another granary. In all ten rooms.

The *west* side contained Pettinger's * tower, in which were three lodging rooms and a vault; a wash-house and dairy; one chamber below, and three above: Adjoining to these, Kite's tower, with two chambers. In all twelve rooms.

There were within these, several closets, woodhouses, and other conveniences.

In the midst of the court, a fountain, which conveyed water to all the offices in the house.

Rooms without, in the turrets upon the mantle wall; one turret called the porter's lodge, containing one room below and one above. Between the porter's lodge and the stables, a chamber for the grooms. One turret over against Kite's tower, in the wall, containing one lodging room. The other turret containing one chamber below, and one above.

What state this place was reduced to by the civil wars, will appear from the survey made in order for the sale thereof in the time of Oliver Cromwell, as follows:

Imprimis: A decayed castle, with a large mantle wall, built with hewn stone; the castle by estimation containing about half an acre, with a void quadrangle in the middle of it about one rood, the house encompassing it, *viz.* the chapel on the north side; the great chamber and hall on the east side; the granary, brewhouse, and bakehouse on the south; and several decayed chambers on the west: with one tower, called Constable Tower, on the north quarter; one tower on the east quarter, called Strickland Tower; the kitchen and two little turrets on the south; and one tower, called Pettinger's, on the west. The whole castle being full four square. There is a mantle wall distant from the castle on the west side about eighteen paces, on the south about four,

* There is a tradition that one Pettinger hanged himself in this tower, whence it had its name.

on the east about six paces, with courts on the north side about one rood and an half.

About the wall are little watch-houses, in great decay. The castle is a great part of it covered with lead, *viz.* all excepting the hall, kitchen, two little turrets, Pettinger's tower, the watch-houses, and the stables in the west side of the north court; which are all covered with slate.

One dove-cote built with hewn stone; one slaughter-house; a little barn in great decay, the wood being burned by the soldiers belonging to the garrison at Rose, and by the Scots. A malt-house, in great decay. A kiln for drying malt, burned to the ground. An orchard on the south and east quarters of the castle, containing about three roods of ground.

One orchard belonging and adjoining to the said castle, worth
per annum — — — — — 2 10 0

The castle, as it stands, with lead, iron, stone, glass, timber, wainscot, and the outhouses belonging to the same, worth — 2000 0 0

Utensils belonging to the castle, now remaining there, *viz.* one copper bottom of a large furnace for brewing, one great brass beef pot set in a furnace in the kitchen, a little brewing lead, one lead cistern in the kitchen, one mash vat lined with lead in the bottom, a large cooler lined with lead in the bottom, two old tables and frames in the hall; all worth — — 16 13 0

All which are now in the possession of Philip Ellis gentleman farmer of the same.

The woods growing upon the demesne, and the parks belonging to the same, *viz.* oak, ash, elm, and elder worth — 1500 0 0
 Out of which ought to be repaired the chancel of the church of Dalston, the vicarage there, the milln, the mill-dam and wears belonging to the same; two wood bridges, *viz.* Dalston bridge, and Hawkfdale bridge.

Decays of the castle and other houses belonging to the same:

Imprimis, In lead — — — — 80 0 0

In timber, iron, glass, wainscot, slate — — 120 0 0

Decays on the outhouses — — — — 40 0 0

One close barn, one high barn with a workhouse at its end, one cow bier or stall, one ox stall; in great decay.

Mem. There is in the midst of the square of the aforesaid castle, a very useful fountain which runneth continually, and serveth the offices in the said house with water. There are very many fine springs about the said house, and large fish ponds, but grown up with weeds. There are fine walks of oak and ash about the said house; and there are coal pits within five miles of it, and the market (*viz.* Carlisle) within five miles of the said house; but the sea not near it by many miles, nor any great roads.

The hewn stones of the walls in and about the said castle, containing 5170 yards, at 8*d* *per* yard, are worth to be sold — 172 0 0

The timber in and about the said castle, stables, barns, and other outhouses standing and fallen, worth to be sold — 120 0 0

The

The lead lying upon the several rooms, gutters, and walls, by computation twelve hundred weight, worth to be sold — 120 0 0

The slate upon the several houses is worth to be sold — 6 0 0

The brewing lead, mash fat, cooler, and guile fat, all bot-
tomed with lead; worth — — — — 7 0 0

Total value of all the materials in and about the castle and
buildings about the same; worth to be sold — — — — 425 0 0

The trees growing near and about the castle, being in num-
ber 120, are worth to be sold — — — — 80 0 0

The trees and stumps of trees standing and growing in and
upon the ground called the High hagg, consisting of 934 trees
and stumps; worth to be sold — — — — 155 0 0

The trees and stumps standing and growing upon the Middle
hagg, in number 845, worth to be sold — — — — 128 0 0

The trees and stumps standing and growing in and upon the
ground called the middle ground, in number 620; worth to be
fold — — — — 90 0 0

The trees and stumps of trees, the most part being old de-
cayed trees, of little use but for firing, standing in the hedge
rows and other grounds of Dalston belonging to the manor of
Dalston, in number 680 trees; worth to be fold — — — — 68 0 0

The value of all the woods above expressed are worth to be
fold for ready money — — — — 521 0 0

Mem. The surveyors had the castle viewed by very able artists, which they carried with them for that purpose; and they valued the same (all charges dis-
bursed) at 1000*l*. Yet we are of opinion, that the same to be sold to a
gentleman who will purchase the whole demesnes, and make it his habitation,
to be worth 1500*l*.

When bishop *Rainbow* came to the see, no part of the house was habitable,
save only from the chapel southward to the end of the old kitchen. He built
the two parlours, chapel, entrance or passage, and the great stair-case. Bishop
Smith built the tower adjoining, stables, dairy, brewhouse, fitted up the two
parlours, and altered the whole house. Bishop *Fleming* wainscotted the first
parlour, and three rooms above stairs, with the stair-case, and laid the floors
of the said three rooms all anew; for which he sold wood belonging to the see,
according to an account entred in his register. When bishop *Osbaldiston* came
to the see, he bullied bishop *Fleming*'s executors out of 200*l* which the said
bishop *Fleming* had allowed to his lessee of Buley castle in Westmorland for
his interest in the wood sold there, and for damages and springing it again.
The said bishop *Osbaldiston* cut and sold all the alder wood upon the demesne
at Rose, with large quantities of oak and ash, to the value of many hundred
pounds. Indeed he new floored and wainscotted the inner parlour, new flagged
the halls and kitchen, and put a new coping upon the old walls on the side

of the garden. He also built a new farm house, and a poor sorry small barn in the liny park; all which together might perhaps cost about 350*l*. Being thus several hundred pounds into pocket, he was glad to compound with his successor bishop *Lyttelton* for 250*l* dilapidations, which his said successor chose to accept, rather than be at the trouble and expence of a long litigation. The said bishop *Lyttelton* built a very fine new kitchen, laundry, and brewhouse, repaired *Strickland tower*, and altered and improved the whole house so much, that it is now a convenient and comfortable habitation; of all which additions and improvements he caused a particular account to be entered in his register.

Anciently, every bishop of *Carlisle*, at his death, was obliged to leave to his successor a certain number of books of divinity and canon law; and likewise 104 oxen, 16 heifers, and other quick goods in proportion*.

Notwithstanding the poverty of this see, the bishops here lived formerly in great splendor. For at the end of bishop *White's* rental in 1627, a very large family establishment is mentioned; and after reciting the name and office of every servant, concludes thus: "The constant household, besides workfolk and strangers, about 35 or 36; amongst whom are, a gentleman usher, a steward, a chamberlain, and the bishop's solicitor."

THE first mesne lordship within this barony is *LITTLE DALSTON*; of which, *Dalston hall* is the capital or mansion-house. It was granted (as is aforesaid) to;

1. *Robert* brother to *Hubert de Vallibus* first baron of *Gilliland*, who thereupon assumed the name *de Dalston*. He had a son,
2. *Reginald de Dalston*; who had issue,
3. *Henry de Dalston*; who gave *Brownelston* to the priory of *Carlisle*. He had issue,
4. *Adam*; who had issue,
5. *Henry*; father of
6. *Simon*; father of
7. *Henry*; father of
8. *John*; father of
9. *John*; who, having no issue, was succeeded by his brother, viz:
10. *Henry de Dalston*; who had a son and heir,
11. *Robert*; who married a daughter of *Southaie*.
12. *John*, son of *Robert*, married a daughter and coheir of *Kirkbride*.
13. *Thomas*, son of *John*, married *Mabel Denton* of *Cardew*. Unto this *Thomas*, king *Henry* the eighth by letters patent bearing date July 15, in the 35th year of his reign, granted the manors of *Brundholme*, *Uldale*, *Caldbeck*, *Upperton*, and *Kirkbride*, parcel of the possessions of the late *Henry* earl of *Northumberland*, and the manor of *Temple Sowerby*, parcel of the possessions of the late priory of *St. John of Jerusalem*.—From this *Thomas* descended by a son of a second marriage the *Dalstons* of *Acorn Bank* in the county of *Westmorland*.
14. Sir *John Dalston* knight, son and heir of *Thomas*, married *Catharine Tolson*.

* Rot. Cart. 20 Ed. 1. N° 66.

15. Sir *John Dalston* knight, son of the last Sir John, was sheriff of Cumberland in the 10 Ja. 1. He had issue,

16. Sir *George Dalston* knight, who was sheriff of the county in the 16 Ja. 1. and its representative in parliament in the 16 Cha. 1.

17. Sir *William Dalston* son of George, was created baronet in the 16 Cha. 1. He and his father were both great sufferers in the royal cause. He resided mostly at Heath hall in Yorkshire, and died there Jan. 13, 1683.

18. Sir *George*, his son, was knighted in his father's life-time, and married the eldest daughter of Sir William Ramsden of Byrom, and died in his father's life-time, leaving only one daughter.

19. Sir *John Dalston* baronet, his brother, married Margaret the second daughter of the said Sir William Ramsden, and had issue two sons, Charles and John.

20. Sir *Charles Dalston* baronet, the elder of the two sons, married a daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Blake; by whom he had issue one son George and four daughters.

21. Sir *George Dalston* baronet; the last of the name at Dalston, having no issue male, sold this estate in 1761 to Mr. Monkhouse Davison grocer in London for 5060*l*, and died at York March 9th 1765, leaving an infant daughter.

This little lordship consists of a few tenants dispersed in several places within the manor and barony of Dalston, who pay a yearly customary rent of 2*l* 15*s* 9*d*, with arbitrary fines; but seem intitled, like as the rest, to the wood growing upon their customary tenements.

CARDEW is another mesne lordship within this barony, and consists of about 14 tenancies at Cardewlées. It was anciently called *Carthieu*, having taken the name from that great fenny ground at the head of the river Wathempole, now called Cardew-mire, and by the ancient inhabitants *Car-thieu*, which is by interpretation *God's fen*, or *God's meadow*; and so denominated by them, for that it adjoined unto *Thursly*, where the Saxons had a house of sacrifice or temple of worship, where those pagans offered up the blood of the captives to a god whom in that sort they honoured called *Thor*.

It was anciently forest ground, and parcel of that great forest of Englewood, and became first inhabited, according to Mr. Denton, in the reign of king William Rufus or Henry the first. The said Mr. Denton, whose manuscript account of Cumberland we have often had occasion to quote, was owner of this manor, and resided at Cardew hall. In one of the copies of the said manuscript which bishop Nicolson says was lent to him by Mr. Bird of Brougham in 1708, is the following pedigree:

Manor of Cardew in the county of Cumberland, and lords thereof:

1. *Thor*, lord of the manor.
2. *Thorpin de Cardew*.
3. *Stephen de Cardew*; in the time of Hen. 2.
4. *Hugh de Cardew*, in the time of king John.

5. *Adam*

5. *Adam de Cardew*, t. Hen. 3.

6. *Henry*, son of *Adam*, t. Hen. 3.

7. *Walter*, son of *Henry*, t. Ed. 1.

8. *William* son of *Walter*, t. Ed. 1. This *William* sold his patrimony to one *Barrington* a priest; which *Barrington* conveyed the same to the bishop of Carlisle in trust for the use of *John Burdon*.

The said *John Burdon* had also a son *John Burdon*, upon whom his father intailed the manor of *Cardew* and the heirs of his body; and on default of such issue, to *John de Denton* and *Joan* his wife, kintwoman and heir of *Burdon*, if *John Burdon* the son should die without issue, which event accordingly happened. And here begins the pedigree of the *Dentons* of *Cardew*.

1. *John de Denton*, by his wife *Joan de Kirkbride* (daughter of *Walter de Kirkbride* by his wife *Alice* daughter and heir of *William de Burdon* knight, brother of *John de Burdon* the father aforesaid) had issue a son,

2. *William de Denton*, t. Hen. 6.

3. *William*, t. Ed. 4.

4. *John*, t. Ed. 4.

5. *Henry*, t. Hen. 7.

6. *William*, t. Hen. 8.

7. *John*, t. Hen. 8.

8. *Henry*, t. Eliz.

9. *John Denton*, author of the aforesaid manuscript account of *Cumberland*. He married a daughter of *Sir John Dalston* of *Dalston* knight, and by her had issue,

10. *Henry*, who married *Julian* daughter of *Sir Richard Musgrave* of *Norton* in the county of *York*, and by her had issue,

11. *George*, who married *Catharine* daughter of *George Graham* of *Nunnery*, and by her had issue 4 sons and 4 daughters. He was colonel of a regiment of foot in the service of king *Charles* the first; and suffered greatly in that king's cause.

12. *George Denton* of *Cardew* esquire, son of *George*, was of the age of 15 at *Dugdale's* visitation in 1665.

In 1672, for 61 years ancient rent, he sold to the tenants their messuages and tenements free from all rents, fines, heriots, carriages, boons, and other services; reserving only one penny yearly rent, suit of court, and royalties. And in 1686 he sold the whole remainder to *Sir John Lowther* of *Lowther baronet*, ancestor of *Sir James Lowther* baronet the present owner.

In 1690, the said *Sir John Lowther* sold to the tenants a parcel of common called *Cardew* lease flint, containing 35 acres, for the yearly rent of 17s; reserving to himself the royalties, and suit of court for the manor of *Parton* (of which this lordship or manor of *Cardew* now is parcel).

The paternal arms of the *Dentons* of *Cardew* were, *Argent*, two bars and three martlets in chief *Gules*. The Crest; On a tower *Sable* breathing out flames at the windows *Gules*, a demi-lion *Or*, holding a sword in his paw *Argent*. (Which crest, the said *Mr. Denton* says they took, on one of their ancestors

ancestors (John Denton) holding a castle in Annandale in Scotland for Baliol against Bruce till it was fired under him.)

GATESKALE and RAUGHTON were at the conquest all forest and waste ground, and were first inclosed by way of purpresture by one Ughtred, to be holden of the king in fee farm by serjeanty for keeping the cyries of hawks for the king, which bred in the forest of Englewood.

*Gate**kale* being a whinny place, where the inhabitants of Raughton made *scales* or shields for their *gates* (or goats), from thence took its name; as *Raughton* did from the beck or river, called *Raugh* (or Raghe), which signifies a *rough*, rapid water.

The posterity of Ughtred took their surname of the place, and gave the sparrowhawk for their cognizance. It continued in this name and family for several generations; till the last of the name settling it upon his wife Margaret (Stapleton), and she dying without issue, her brother William Stapleton of Edenhall succeeded to the inheritance. In like manner the Musgraves succeeded the Stapletons by a female heir, and towards the end of the fourteenth century settled it upon a younger son, whose chief seat was at Hayton, in which house it still continues.

Here are in this manor 22 freehold tenants, who pay 1*l* 8*s* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d* yearly free rent, do suit and service at the lord's court when called upon, and also pay yearly to the duke of Portland as chief lord of the forest of Englewood the sum of 2*l* 13*s* 2*d* or thereabout, and likewise send a man to appear for them at the forest court at Hesketh every St. Barnabas's day, who is to be upon the inquest.

ABOUT four miles from the church, and within the said parish of Dalston, stands HIGH-HEAD castle within the manor thereunto adjoining and belonging.

By an inquisition in the 16 Ed. 2. it is found, that John de Harcla held the castle of High-head (*pelam de Higheved*) with 60 acres of land there newly assarted; and that the said John enfeoffed his brother Andrew thereof after the death of the said John.—When this Andrew de Harcla was seized at Carlisle for treason by the lord Lucy, word thereof was immediately sent to his brother at High-head who forthwith fled into Scotland, and with him Sir William Blount and many others. Upon Andrew's conviction, and his brother's flight as aforesaid, this inquisition seemeth to have been taken, and the premises seized by the king: who soon after (as it seemeth) granted the same to Ranulph de Dacre; for in the 2 Ed. 3. it is found by inquisition, that Ranulph de Dacre *tenuit pelam de Higheved*, by the service of five marks.

In the 18 Ed. 3. *William Englysh* (Lengleys) held the manor of Higheved of the king by the service of one rose yearly: *William Englysh* being his son and heir. Which William the son in 1358 obtained a licence from bishop Appleby to build a chapel here, and to have a chaplain to attend in it.

In the 35 Hen. 8. *William Restwold* held of the king the manor of High-head as an apprevement of the forest of Englewood *in capite* by fealty and the service

service of rendering at his exchequer of Carlisle one red rose at the feast of St. John Baptist yearly.

It was purchased of *Restwold* by *John Richmond* esquire; who had a son *John Richmond*, who in the 2 Eliz. was impleaded for a purpresture of 60 acres, which he seems to have fully justified. In the pleadings the following boundary is insisted on: "Incipiendo ad Siplingill hedge, et sic descendendo versus occidentem ad Borestayn gill, et ab inde ut regia via ducit ad manerium de Rose vocata Bishopsgate, et sic in occidentem ex australi parte de Hemskin howe ad Brokelsyke, et deinde ad aquam de Ive."

This *John Richmond* (according to a pedigree certified at Dugdale's visitation in 1665) married to his first wife a daughter of Dacre a younger brother of the lord Dacre, by whom he had no issue. To his second wife he married Margaret daughter of Thomas Dalston of Uldale esquire; and by her had issue, 1. Christopher. 2. John, who died young. 3. Francis, who married a daughter of Lancelot Fletcher of Tallentire, and died without issue. 4. Margaret, married to Sir Richard Fletcher of Hutton knight. 5. Mabel, married to John Simpson of Sowreby.

Christopher Richmond esquire, eldest son of John, was thrice married. He married, first, Anne daughter of Thomas Mayplate of Little Salkeld, and by her had issue a son John Richmond, who died unmarried. His second wife was Elizabeth daughter of Anthony Chaytor of Croft-hall in the county of York esquire, and by her he had issue, 1. Francis, who died an infant. 2. Christopher. 3. Margery, married to John Aglionby of Carlisle. 4. Elizabeth, married to Richard Baxter of Sebergham, gentleman. 5. Mary, married to John Vaux of Little Musgrave in the county of Westmorland. To his third wife he married Eleanor daughter of Richard Beaulley of Hesketh hall in Cumberland, and by her had issue William, Jane, and Mabel. He died in 1642.

Christopher Richmond of High-head esquire, son and heir of Christopher, married Mabel daughter and heir of John Vaux of Catterlen esquire, and by her had issue, Christopher aged 17 at the said visitation, John aged 16, Magdalen aged 12. To his second wife he married Magdalen daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John esquire, and by her had issue Dorothy at the said visitation aged one year, and Margery aged 7 weeks.

Christopher Richmond esquire, son and heir of the last Christopher, married Isabella Towerston about the year 1678, and had issue Henry, and 6 daughters, 5 of which daughters married, and are dead; one of the said daughters, Susanna, is now (1773) living and unmarried.

Henry Richmond of High-head esquire died unmarried about the year 1716, and devised all his estate to his mother the said Isabella.

Isabella, widow of Christopher Richmond, and devisee of her son Henry Richmond, married to her second husband Mr. Matthias Miller, and by her last will and testament in the year 1730 devised High-head to her said daughter Susanna Richmond the present proprietor.

The manor consists of about 39 tenements, the owners whereof pay 19l 4s 7d yearly customary rents, and arbitrary fines.

Nigh

Nigh unto the castle stands the chapel, the foundation whereof seems as ancient as the days of William English aforesaid. It hath never yet been made parochial, for they christen and bury at the mother church, but the holy communion is administred at the chapel by the vicar every Maundy Thursday.

The stock or endowment is 300*l*, now secured in the hands of John Gale of Whitehaven esquire, as executor of Henry Richmond Brougham esquire who pays 5 *per cent*. The trustees nominate the curate, who seem to manage the revenue as public charities or benefactions are too often managed. Their account for the year 1748 (which is the only one we have seen) stands thus :

				£	s	d
To the curate at four quarterly payments	—	—	—	6	10	0
To the same by way of present	—	—	—	4	11	6
Mr. Blain for 8 sermons	—	—	—	2	0	0
Mr. Relph for 2 sermons	—	—	—	0	10	0
Jon. Mandeville for ringing the bell	—	—	—	0	3	0
Washing surplice	—	—	—	0	2	0
House-room when settling accounts	—	—	—	0	2	0
Glazing windows	—	—	—	0	2	6
Ale, &c.	—	—	—	0	7	0
Balance in the trustees hands	—	—	—	0	12	0
				<hr/>		
				15	0	0
				<hr/>		

The CHURCH of Dalston is dedicated to St. Michael; and valued in the king's books at 8*l* 18*s* 1½*d*. Having been given to the see of Carlisle, along with the manor as aforesaid, it was soon after appropriated thereto. And the vicars, in the year 1307, were endowed as follows:—"Assignamus vicariis perpetuis ecclesiæ nostræ de Dalston, aream principalem ex parte orientali ipsius ecclesiæ, quam rectores ejusdem inhabitare consueverunt, cum edificiis suis (Salva nobis et successoribus nostris una placea competenti pro quadam grangia construenda ibidem, ac libero et sufficienti exitu et ingressu) ac omnes obventiones, altaragia, et minores decimas ad ipsam ecclesiam spectantes. Exceptis decimis lanæ, agnorum, vitulorum, molendinorum, ac vivis mortuariis, terris, tenementis, et redditibus ad ipsam ecclesiam pertinentibus, præter aream antedictam; quæ omnia, cum decimis garbarum cujusunque bladi crescentis infra dictam parochiam ubicunque, nobis et successoribus nostris specialiter reservamus. Vicarius vero qui pro tempore fuerit, suis sumptibus ipsi ecclesiæ deferviet in divinis, sacramenta canonica ministrabit, synodalia persolviet, et archidiaconum sicut convenit procurabit, ac libros et alia ornamenta dictæ ecclesiæ bene custodiet et honeste: Onera etiam extraordinaria qualitercunque emergentia, pro rata suæ portionis quam ad centum solidos taxamus, de cætero sustinebit. Et quia Levitæ et ministri ecclesiastici defervientes altari præ cæteris quibusdam immunitatibus gaudere debent, sin-

gulis vicariis ipsius ecclesiæ qui pro tempore fuerint a præstatione decimarum de animalibus suis quibuscunque, nobis et successoribus nostris auctoritate prædicta quietos esse decernimus et immunes."

After the Restoration, the following augmentations were given to this vicarage :

	£	s	d.
Out of the tithes of Raughton and Gateskill.	—	—	7 0 0
— Unthank 1 10 0 Skiprig 1 10 0.	—	—	3 0 0
— Cummersdale and Brownellston.	—	—	5 0 0
— Cumdivock 2 l. Highead and Ivegill 4 l.	—	—	7 0 0
— Cardew and Cardewlees.	—	—	3 0 0
— Caldew stones 2 l. Little Dalston 1 0 8.	—	—	3 0 8
— Little Raughton.	—	—	3 0 0
			<hr/>
			31 0 8
			<hr/>

And bishop Smith left 300*l* to this vicarage: So that it may now be worth 80*l* a year or better.

Incumbents, so far as we have any account, have been as followeth.

In 1203, whilst this church was rectorial and in the patronage of the crown, king John gave it to *Americ Theobald* archdeacon of Carlisle; and in the year following, Alexander Lucy had the archdeaconry, and *Robert Pickering* this rectory.

In 1292, in the vacancy of the see, king Edward the first presented *John de Drockenford* to the rectory of Dalston; concerning which a dispute arose with the archbishop of York's official.

In 1303, *Gilbert de Derington* was collated to the vicarage by bishop Halton.

In 1310, *John de Carlisle* was collated by the same bishop.

In 1356, on the death of Sir *Henry Hand* vicar of Dalston, Sir *Richard Aslakby* was collated, with a charge of personal residence according to the form of the Legatine constitution in that behalf provided.

In 1358, Sir *Roger de Ledes* was collated in like form.

In 1369, Sir *John Middleton* chaplain was collated.

In 1371, *John del Marsh*, rector of Kirk Andrews, makes an exchange for the vicarage of Dalston.

In 1378, on the death of vicar Marsh, Sir *John de Alanby* was collated by William rector of Bowness, who had the bishop's commission, and administered the oath of residence. And in the same year this Alanby exchanged with *John Mayson* rector of Croglin, who was collated by the bishop himself.

In 1570, on the death of Sir *George Bewly* vicar of Dalston, *Mark Edgar* was collated.

In 1586, Sir *Thomas Nicolson* succeeded the said Edgar.

In

In 1596, on the death of Thomas Nicolson, *Robert Collier*, B. A. was collated. He died in 1630, as appears from the parish register. His successor seems to have been *William Griffith*; for in the same register it appears, that William Griffith vicar was buried in December 1642.

Edward Baker, B. A. succeeded, on the collation of archbishop Usher. He was buried, as appears by the said parish register, Nov. 18, 1659.

In 1661, Oct. 14. *Richard Garth*, M. A. was collated by bishop Sterne.

In 1663, on the cession of Richard Garth, *John Walker*, B. A. was collated by the same bishop.

In 1714, on John Walker's death, *Thomas Benson*, M. A. was collated by bishop Nicolson.

In 1727, *William Nicolson*, M. A. was collated on the death of Thomas Benson.

In 1731, *John Story*, M. A. was collated upon the death of William Nicolson.

The school at Dalston is endowed with a stock of 138*l*, and a tenement in Hawksdale called New Hall, of about 7*l* yearly value, given (upon the attainder of John Lowther of the Cawsey at Rose Castle for murder) by bishop Smith, who also rebuilt the school-house.

About the year 1343, forty days indulgence was granted by bishop Kirkby, to all such as should give any money, books, vestments, or other things, towards the repairs of the chapel of St. Wynemius the bishop, or to the support of Hugh de Lilford an hermit there, made overseer of the repairs of the said chapel in the parish of Dalston. No tradition now remains, what this chapel was, or where situate, nor of the hermit or his hermitage. Indeed there is a field, about a mile from the parish church, called Chapel Flat, in a part of which freestones have frequently been dug up, which seems to indicate some sort of building there. And the situation, amongst rocks, water, and wood, is not unlikely for the solitary retirement of an hermit.

And that there was anciently here a British temple or something of that sort, is evident, for that a good many years ago a circle of rude stones about three foot in diameter was discovered, the whole circle being about 30 yards in circumference. And within the circle, towards the east point, were found four stones, much of the same form as the rest, lying one upon another, supposed to be something of the Kest-vaen kind.

Not far from hence is a very regular tumulus or barrow, about eight yards in diameter at the bottom and two at the top, and about three yards in height. When opened, there were found near the top two freestones about three foot long, one broad, and about six inches thick, which had a sort of circle very rudely cut out or marked near the top, but nothing was found underneath, though the ground was opened above 4 foot below the level.

About half a mile S. S. W. from hence was a small Roman camp of about fifty yards diameter; and much about the same distance N. N. E. another Roman camp of the like dimensions. Also a third, about a mile S. E. much larger.

larger than the other. None of these three camps are above a mile from Rose Castle, and the first not one fourth of that distance, where Mr. Camden places the Congavata of the Romans, but Mr. Horsley upon much better grounds fixes that station at Stanwix. The two smaller of these camps are now arable land, and have been frequently plowed, but no coins or inscriptions have been discovered. The other is upon an uncultivated moor, and hath never been any way searched or tried. But small hand mill-stones and other things have been found in them all, sufficient to evince them to be Roman.

About a mile or somewhat more from Rose Castle westward, is *Sbalk* beck, where are large and fine quarries of freestone, from whence it is supposed a great part of the stone which built the Roman wall from Carlisle to Bowness was taken. From the appearance of the place, it is certain that immense quantities have been carried away from thence; and lately, on removing a vast heap of rubbish from before the rock in one part, in order to carry the works further back, was found upon the face of the rock the following inscription;

LEG II AVG
MILITES PEIU
COH III COH IIII

(Legionis Secundæ Augustæ milites posuerunt, Cohors tertia, Cohors quarta †.)

Dalston is no market town, yet there is a very large *cross*, which seems to have been built at the expence of the neighbouring gentlemen, as the several coats of arms thereupon do indicate. The three kites heads, on one of the coats, which were the arms of bishop Kite, refer the erecting of it to his time. Crosses, soon after the establishment of christianity in this island, were put up in most places of public concourse, to remind the people of the benefit vouchsafed to us by the cross of Christ. The poor solicited alms at those crosses (as the saying is to this day) *for Christ's sake*; and when a person is urgent and vehement, we say, he begged like a cripple at a cross. At those crosses, the corps in carrying to church was set down, that all the people attending might pray for the soul of the departed. In perambulating the boundaries of parishes, crosses were erected at certain distances, where the people prayed, and at the same time regaled themselves. We sign children in baptism with the sign of the cross. And in many ancient charters, where a man could not write his name, he put the symbol of the cross; which kind of signature is even yet not out of use †.

It was certified in 1747, that there were in this parish 220 families, all of the church of England.

† Tracts of the Antiquarian Society, p. 227.

† In the original *Solemn League and Covenant*, which hath been lately discovered, and is now in the British Museum, there are abundance of marksmen, all of whom, from their abhorrence of popery at that time, leave the cross unfinished, and sign in the shape of the letter T.

PARISH OF SEBERGHAM.

SEBERGHAM, or *Sebrabam*, is the next parish to Dalston, and the last in this ward towards the south. It was so called from the place where it stands, which is a hill or rising ground in the forest of Englewood, whereof the east and south east parts were woodland and dry ground; but the south, west, and north west parts were wet springy ground covered with rushes, which the country people call *sieves*; and thereupon the place was called *Sievy-burgh*, or sievy hill. At the time of the conquest, it was a great waste and wilderness. Afterwards, in the latter end of king Henry the second's time, one William Wastall, or *de Wasse-dale*, began to inclose some part of it. He was an hermit, and lived there to an extreme old age, by the labour of his hands, and the fruits of trees. He came hither in Henry the first's time, and died about the end of king John's reign, or in the beginning of Henry the third's. King John granted him the hill Sebergham, and he left it to the priory of Carlisle.

The parish in general is the manor of the duke of Portland, who hath here about 80 tenants, who pay an ancient free rent of 4*l* 7*s* 4*d*, copyhold rent 5*l* 11*s* 6*d*, and pannage 1*s* 11*d*. But they are now all made freeholders by the improvement of the commons, for which they pay an additional free rent of 58*l* 2*s* 4*d*.

The dean and chapter of Carlisle have also an independent manor here (perhaps from the hermit aforesaid) which is likewise called the manor of Sebergham; which consists of about 16 customary tenants, five leaseholders, and one freeholder. The customary tenants are now all made freeholders, by their shares of the said commons; for which they pay a quit rent of 4*l* 7*s* $\frac{3}{4}$ *d* to the said dean and chapter. And to prevent for the future all interference of manerial rights or jurisdictions, it is agreed and declared by the act of parliament for dividing and inclosing the said commons, that the manor of the said dean and chapter shall extend only to the leasehold and customary estates held under them, and to the several parcels of the said common or waste ground allotted to the said leasehold and customary estates, by virtue of the said act.

Mr. *Denton* of Warnel hall holds also a mesne manor of Warnel hall within this parish; who is of an ancient family sprung from Denton in Gillsland in this county, whose pedigree was certified at Dugdale's visitation in 1665, as follows:

1. *Thomas de Denton* of Denton lived in the reigns of Ed. 3. and Ric. 2.
2. *Adam de Denton* died 10 Hen. 4.
3. *Thomas Denton*, esquire, married Alice daughter of Thomas Moore.
4. *Richard Denton* of Gillsland, esquire, married Jane natural daughter of Sir Humphrey Dacre knight lord Dacre of Gillsland, and died in the 2 Ric. 3.
5. *John Denton* of Denton hall, esquire, married Agnes Sithe, and died in the 27 Hen. 7.
6. *Thomas Denton* of Warnel, esquire, died in the 6 Eliz.

7. *Thomas*

7. *Thomas Denton* of Warnel, esquire, died in the 6 Ja. without issue; and was succeeded by his brother's son, viz.

8. *Thomas Denton* son of George, by his wife a daughter of Lascells in the county of York. Which Thomas died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

9. *Henry Denton*, who married Elizabeth Oglethorp of the county of York; and died about the 12 Cha. 1.

10. *Thomas Denton*. He was a captain of foot under the earl of Newcastle in the service of king Charles the first, and died of the wounds he received at Hull in 1643. His wife was Lettice daughter of John Lowgher of Perton in the county of Stafford esquire.

11. *Thomas Denton* of Warnel, barrister at law, and recorder of Carlisle and Appleby, married Lettice daughter of Thomas Vachell of Cowley in the county of Berks esquire. He was of the age of 27 at the said visitation.

12. *Thomas Denton* his son married Margery daughter of Crackenthorp of Newbiggin in Westmorland esquire.

13. *Thomas* his son married a daughter of Pattinson of Penrith, and died in 1736.

14. *John Denton* of Warnel hall esquire, his son, married Mary daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilkin of Brough Sowerby in Westmorland; and by her hath issue Thomas and Barbara: but in the year 1774 he sold the estate to Sir James Lowther baronet.

The Arms of Denton of Warnel are; Argent, two bars Gules, in chief three cinquefoils Sable.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, who are the appropriators. It doth not occur in any of the ancient valuations; but was certified in 1739 to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 19*l*, and having received an augmentation by lot, and another in conjunction with 200*l* given by John Simpson esquire, and being greatly advantaged by the late inclosure and division of the common, it is now worth upwards of 100*l* per annum.

The parish contains about 111 families; all of the church of England, except only 1 Quaker.

PARISH OF WARWICK.

WE must now turn to the east side of Carlisle, and the first parish that there presents itself is WARWICK, which seems to have been anciently a chapelry in the parish of Wetheral. It begins at the foot of Sawbeck where the said beck falls into Eden below Warwick bridge, so along the river Eden to the Dead water (or ancient course of the said river) to Pow Maugham beck, then up that beck to the Carr syke, and along the Carr syke through Holm

Holm mire to the foot of Sawbeck afore said.—It is divided into *Aglionby* quarter, and *Warwick* quarter.

The first is the manor of the family of *Aglionby*, who finally settled at Nunnery in this county, and was so called of *Agullon* their first ancestor, who came into England with William the Conqueror and seated himself here.

This *Agullon* had issue *Everard*, *Laurence*, and *Werrye*. The two first seem to have died without issue, for *Elias* son of *Werrye* succeeded to the inheritance. *Elias* had issue *Alan*, who had issue *William*, who had issue *Adam*, who had issue *John*, who had issue *Adam* that lived in the reign of Edw. 1. and married Julian Whitfield.

Thomas son of the last *Adam* lived in the reign of Ed. 2. and had issue *John*, father of *William*, who married Maria daughter of Alan Blenerhasset esquire, and represented the city of Carlisle in parliament in the reign of Ric. 2. as did many of his posterity in several succeeding reigns.

This *William* had a son *Thomas*, who married Katherine daughter of Skelton esquire, 3 Hen. 5.

John son of *Thomas*, 14 Ed. 4.

Thomas his son, 3 Hen. 7.

Edward Aglionby of Eglionby, son of *Thomas*, was sheriff of Cumberland in the 36 Hen. 8. His arms were; Barry of four, Sable and Argent, On a chief of the last, 3 shelldrakes of the first.

John, son of *Edward*, married a daughter of Salkeld of Corby.

Thomas, son of *John*, married a daughter of Cuthbert Musgrave of Crookdake.

About this time lived *John Aglionby*, a younger brother (as it seemeth) of this family, who was a student in and fellow of Queen's college in Oxford, became a most polite and learned preacher, was principal of Edmund Hall in 1600, and the year after rector of Islip in Oxfordshire. He had a considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament in the year 1604, and died at Islip in 1609.

Edward Aglionby, brother of *Thomas*, succeeded to the inheritance, and married a daughter of *Henry Brougham* esquire; and by her had issue *John*, who was recorder of Carlisle many years.

The said *John* married Barbara daughter of John Patrickson of Caldre abbey esquire, and had issue *John*, who was disinherited; and *Henry* son of this last *John* succeeded, and married Elizabeth daughter of Wilfrid Lawson of Brayton esquire, and by her had issue *Henry Aglionby* of Nunnery esquire, who married Anne daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave of Edenhall baronet, by whom he had issue Henry, John, and Christopher, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Julia, and Mary married to John Yates of Skirwith esquire.

Henry the father died in 1770, and his sons Henry and John died before him unmarried, and *Christopher Aglionby* esquire the third son (yet a minor, 1773) now enjoys the family estate.

This manor consists of about 26 tenements and 17 customary tenants who pay a yearly rent of 7*l* 6*s* 9*d*, arbitrary fines, and heriots. Here are also nine small free rents, which amount to one shilling only.

The

The manor of *Warwick* was given by Hubert de Vallibus and Robert his son to Odard first lord of Corkeby, to be holden of his barony of Gilsland. This Odard, in the pedigree certified by Thomas Warwick esquire at Sir William Dugdale's visitation in 1665, is said to be Odard de Logis first baron of Wigton. But the subsequent account doth not at all agree with the family of the lords of Wigton; therefore this must have been another Odard, concerning whom the pedigree proceeds as follows:

1. *Odard*, first lord of Corby and of Warwick, had issue *Osbert* and *William*. To *Osbert* the elder he gave Corby, and to *William* his younger son he gave Warwick. *Osbert* died without issue, so *William* became lord of them both.

2. *William* had issue *John* and *Robert*, with divers other children. *John* the eldest had Warwick, and *Robert* had Corby.

3. *John de Warthwyke*, lived in the reign of Ric. 1.

4. *William de Warthwyke*, 17 Hen. 3. He was knighted in the 44 Hen. 3.

5. *Robert de Warthwyke*, 32 Ed. 1.

6. *William de Warthwyke*, in the time of Ed. 2.

7. *John de Warthwyke* knight, son of William, died without issue: And was succeeded by,

8. *John de Warthwyke*, nephew and heir of John, and son of Edmund de Warthwyke deceased. He lived in the reign of Ed. 3.

9. *George de Warthwyke*, in the reign of Ric. 2.

10. *John de Warthwyke*, in the same reign of Ric. 2.

11. *John Warthwyke*, in the time of Ed. 4.

12. *Lancelot Warwike*, in the time of Hen. 7.

13. *Richard Warwike*. In the 35 Hen. 8. it is found, that Richard Warwick then held the manor and vill of Warwike of the king *in capite* by knight's service and cornage.

14. *Christopher Warwike*, son of Richard, married Frances daughter of Salkeld of Corby.

15. *Richard Warwike*, married to his first wife Frances daughter of Salkeld of Whitehall, and by her had issue *Thomas*, and a younger son *George* who died without issue. To his second wife he had a son *John Warwike* of Lockwayt nigh Hartley castle in the county of Westmorland. This Richard died about the 10 Cha. 1.

16. *Thomas Warwick*, married a daughter of Gawin Brathwaite of Ambleside, and died in his father's life-time.

17. *Thomas Warwick* of Warwick, married Frances daughter of John Skelton of Armathwaite esquire; and had issue *John* who died unmarried; *Thomas*; *Mary* married to Rowland Nichols rector of Aikton; and *Catherine*. He died in 1654.

18. *Thomas Warwick*, aged 22 at the said visitation, married Frances daughter of John Dalston of Acorn Bank in Westmorland esquire; and had issue,

19. *John Warwick*, who married Mary daughter of Francis Howard of Corby esquire; and by her had issue,

20. *Francis Warwick* esquire, who married Jane daughter of Thomas Howard of Corby esquire, by Barbara daughter of John viscount Lonsdale; who

who died without issue in 1772, and was succeeded by his only surviving sister and heir Mrs. Anne Warwick, after whose decease the estate is devised to Ralph Maddison of Gateshead near Newcastle upon Tyne esquire, grandson of Mary, sister of John Warwick esquire, father of Francis Warwick esquire the deviser. The Arms of Warwick, certified at the aforesaid visitation, are; Azure, 3 lions rampant Argent. The Crest; an armed arm and hand, with a gantlet, holding a poleax.

The church of Warwick is dedicated to St. Leonard (who was an holy man of France, that lived in the fifth century, whose commemoration-day in the Romish Kalendar is the sixth of November); and was given by Ranulph de Meschiens, by the name of the Chapel of Warthewick, together with the church of Wetheral and the cell of St. Constantine there, to the abbey of St. Mary's York. After the dissolution of the monasteries, king Henry the eighth gave the same to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, who still enjoy the rectory, and nominate a curate from time to time to the two parishes of Warwick and Wetheral jointly, and allow him a salary of *52 l per annum*. This parish contains about 47 families; of which Quakers 4, Papists 3.

PARISH OF WETHERAL.

THE next parish is WETHERAL, in which are contained several manors. The first of which is that of *Wetheral*, where Ranulph de Meschiens in the year 1088 founded a cell of a prior and eight Benedictine monks, and gave the same, together with the church, mill, fishery, wood, and the chapel of Warthewick, and two bovates of land at Corkeby, to the abbey of St. Mary's York. The boundary of which manor, Dr. Todd describes from an old manuscript as follows:

"Hæ sunt metæ & bundæ circumscribentes territorium et villam de Wederhal. Prima meta ejusdem territorii incipit ad mediam partem aquæ de Edene subtus pontem vulgariter vocatum Werwykbrigge, sicut eadem prædicta aqua de Edene ab inde decurrit versus occidentem, et ab inde ascendit usque ad unum torrentem vocatum Sawbeke, usque ad quandam crucem quæ vocatur Wederhal-girth crossæ versus occidentem, et stantem super prædictum torrentem prius nominatum, et ab hinc percurrit ad Holmsmyr versus Carsfyke, sicut Girthcross de Wederhal extendit, et ab hinc ascendit usque ad Scotby beke, et ab eadem fossa usque ad Cumwhynting beke, et ab inde ascendit usque ad mariscum qui vocatur Wragmire, et ab eodem percurrit usque ad Meresike, et hoc ex parte australi; et ab inde usque ad Sandwak, et ab eodem usque ad Taykingate, et ab inde pertransit per stratam regiam quæ vocatur Highstreet quæ ducit de Carliolo usque ad Appilby way, et ab inde usque ad Drybeke, et a Drybeke, descendit usque ad mediam aquæ de Edene, et hoc ex parte orientali; et sic descendit per mediam aquæ de Edene, usque ad prædictum pontem vocatum Werwickbrigg versus boream."

The said Ranulph de Meschiens granted to them also the water of Eden towards Corby, and the river bank on the side of the water next to Corby wherein their fish pool was strengthened and secured, (*in qua stagnum firmatum est*): And for this fishery all along they seem to have been peculiarly solicitous.

King William Rufus by his charter confirms to the abbey of St. Mary's York the cell of St. Constantine of Wetherhal and the manor there, with the chapel of Warthwyke, and the pond and fishery and mill, which they had by the gift of Ranulph de Meschiens. And he confirms to them, of his own proper gift, the whole pasture between Eden and the king's highway which leads from Carlisle to Appleby, and from Wetheral to Drybeck †.

They had a like confirmation from king Henry the first, with a grant to feed their swine in the king's forest without pannage ‡.

William son of Odard lord of Corkeby, with the assent of his lord Robert de Vallibus and Osanna his wife and John his son, by his charter quits claim to God and the churches of St. Mary's York and St. Constantine of Wederhale, all the land between Wederhale and Warwic called the Cell (*cameram*) of Constantine, and two bovates of land in Corkeby; and grants that neither he nor his heirs shall hinder the monks to fortify their fish pool, flank, or wear, (*stagnum suum*) upon the river bank of Corkeby.

And finally, Richard de Salkeld lord of Corkby by his charter grants and confirms to the monks of Wetheral their fishgarth or wear, with liberty to construct, fortify, and repair the same, upon the bank as far as a place called Monkwith towards the Brigend, and to make sluices and trunks in the same, and freely to dispose of the salmon and other fish therein taken, and also to take stone and branches of trees for making the said wears; and grants to them the whole water of Eden, and the whole fishery, from the upper part of the said wear towards Corkeby unto the said place called Monkwith.

King Richard the first granted them an ample charter of privileges; that all their lands then in possession or which they should afterwards acquire, and their manors, cells, and other possessions, should be quit of pleas, and plaints,

† This, and all other charters here referred to, are to be found in the original register of the said priory, in the possession of the dean and chapter.

‡ Henricus rex Angliæ, archiepiscopo Eboraci, et iusticiariis et vice-comitibus et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis Eboracis et de Karliolo salutem. Sciatis, me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Eboraci et abbati Gaufrido et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus Cellam Sancti Constantini cum manerio de Wederhale, et cum capella de Warthewic, et cum exclusagio et stagno de piscaria et de molendino de Wederhale, quod est situm et firmatum in terra de Chorkeby, sicut habuerunt quando Randulphus comes Cestriæ habuit Karliolum. Et confirmo eis ex dono meo totam pasturam inter Edene et regiam viam quæ ducit de Karliolo ad Appelby, et a Wederhale usque ad Drybec. Et concedo eis forestam meam ad porcos suos de Wederhale sine pannagio. Et concedo eis et confirmo ecclesias, res, possessiones, terras, et omnia quæ eis data sunt et confirmata, per chartas meorum proborum virorum; et prohibeo ne aliquis eis inde contumeliam faciat. Et præcipio, ut ita habeant consuetudines suas, et terras suas, et res, quietas ab auxiliis et tallagiis, et ab omnibus rebus, sicut habet ecclesia sancti Petri in Eboraco, vel ecclesia sancti Johannis in Beverlaco, et omnes easdem libertates habeant quas habent istæ duæ ecclesiæ. Testibus, Roberto de Sigillo, et Pagano filio Johannis, et Eustachio fratre ejus, et Pagano Peverell. Apud Windeshores.

and

and murder, and robbery, and scutage, and gelds, and danegelds, and hidage, and assizes, and works of castles bridges and parks, and from ferdwite, and hengwite, and flemenefrenith, and averpeni, and blodwite, and flitwite, and hundredpeni, and tethingpeni, and legerwite, and toll, and passage, and pontage, and lestage, and stallage, and grideibreke, and hamsoken; and he grants to them also fridital, and foke, and sack, and theam, and infangthiefe, and outfangthiefe.

They had, besides these, many special grants of possessions in particular places; which reduced into alphabetical order, and collected from the said Register of the priory, are as follows:

Aglionby. Laurence de Agullonby gave four acres of land there.

St. Andrew's hermitage. Adam son Suane gave the hermitage of St. Andrew; confirmed by David king of Scots.

Appelby. Ranulph de Meschiens gave the churches of St. Michael and St. Laurence of his castle of Appleby: Witnesses, his wife Lucia, and William his brother, and Gilbert Tyfun, and Godard.—Also Walter son of Robert gave a small parcel of land there.

Aynstable. Michael de Ainstapelit gave nine acres and a half there; John Muslie, 7 acres; and Henry de Terriby, 7 acres.

Bewcastle. Robert son of Buet gave 4 acres, with pasture for 300 sheep. Mabel daughter of Adam son of Richer of Buthcastre gave 14 acres, with two tofts.

Botchardby. Richard son of Richard son of Trute gave a toft without Botchardgate.—Walter de Botchardby gave the lands called Elwrick Flat, between Scotby dike and the rivulet running from St. Helen's well.—And Adam brother of the said Walter gave a parcel of ground at the head of his croft, adjoining to the said rivulet.

Brumfield. Waldeve son of Gospatric gave the church of Brumfield, and the corps of the manor there.

Burdoswald. Walter Bavin, for the health of his soul and of the souls of his lords Ranulph de Vallibus and Robert his son, gave 20 acres in the fields called Haithwaite, bounded by the highway leading from Trewerman thro' the old wall.

Burgh. Ranulph Engaine and William his son gave two salt pits there; whose grant was afterwards confirmed by Joan de Morvil, Richard de Lucy, Thomas de Multon, and others.

Carlisle. King Hen. 1. gave them dead wood in his forest of Carlisle, for their houses and fuel.

Coleby. Ensiant son of Walter gave a carucate of land there.

Corkby. Osbert son of Odard gave the tithe of the mill of Corkby, and of all the hogs depastured in the woods there. Robert son of William son of Odard gave four acres of land. And William son of Roger and Osanna his wife gave for their buildings and fuel dead wood standing and dry, throughout the whole wood of Corkeby; also green oaks standing and deficient in cropping, and any other oaks except only those whose leaves are green throughout from top to bottom, and are profitable for bearing acorns, and easy to cleave for timber.

Cringle dyke. Alice and Mabel sisters and heirs of R. de Beauchamp gave the lands there called Gildeshill or Gildhouse Hill, with one inclosure called Ox Close: Whose grant their said brother confirmed, with his body to be buried in the church of Wederhale.

Croglin. The lady Ibría (d'Estrivers) gave half a ploughland; whose grant was confirmed by Symon de Morvil.—William de Croglin (*i. e.* of Little Croglin) gave two oxgangs and two acres of land there, and also his bondmen Ralph and his son, and also Alan and his wife Alice, with all their families and chattels; confirmed by Robert de Vallibus.

Culgaith. Alexander de Creuquer gave part of Kirkandrew's wood, with half the mill, and pasturage throughout the fields and wood of Culgaith: Alexander son of Swain gave the other half of the mill. And both the grants were confirmed by David King of Scotland.

Cumquinton. Uchtred son of Liolf gave half a carucate of land; confirmed by William de Heris, with common of pasture.—Eudo de Karliel gave the dead wood and liberty of cutting oaks which were dry in the cropping; confirmed by Robert de Leverfdale.—Adam son of Roger de Karliel gave 8s yearly rent out of certain lands there, and also the heath where his shields stood under a rent of 6d to him and his heirs; which rent Eudo his grandson (son of William) changed to a rose on Midsummer-day.—John son of Gamel venderer of Cumquinton, gave four roods of land and a toft there.

Cumrew. Adam de Cumreu, son of William de Ravenwick, gave two oxgangs of land, with pasture for 60 sheep, and 8 cows, and 4 oxen; and also gave Roger son of Hughtred with all his goods and chattels.

Denton. Robert de Buet gave the church of Denton with the glebe land thereunto belonging, and 8 acres more of his own. (This grant was equally between the priories of Wederhale and Lanercost.)

Easton. Uctred son of Liolf gave two bovates of land there.

Farlam. Solomon de Farlam gave 16 acres of land in several places within the territories of Farlam. Two acres more, in the field called Ruthwait, were given by Richard son of Bernard de Farlam.

Gillland. Robert de Vaux confirmed to them all the lands that had been given to them in Gillland.

Hedresford. Gervas de Lafcells gave 21 acres and one rood of land, with pasture for 300 wethers, 300 ewes, 9 oxen, and 4 horses, and the use of his mill at Levington moulter free.

Kaberth. John de Hermine son of William gave two oxgangs of land there: To which Henry de Ulvesthwayt added the meadow of Smallwaths lying between Kaberth and Croglin.

Kirk Oswald. Ralph de Hoff, for the health of the soul of his lord Hugh Morville, gave certain lands in Huddlesceugh in the parish of Kirk Oswald.

Kirkby Thore. A toft here, formerly in the occupation of Roger Abbot, and lying below Borrains, was given by William son of Gilbert.

Man island. Maurice de Man gave licence to erect a salt pan there, with the like conveniences as had been formerly given to the monks of St. Begh's.

Meaburn.

Meaburn. Ranulph de Meschiens gave two parts of the tithes of his demesne at Meaburn. And John son of Walter de Ravensby gave a small parcel of ground in King's Meaburn, 112 yards long and 50 broad (for a tithe barn, as it seemeth) in consideration of their having taken him into their prayers.

Melmerby. Gervase de Melmerby gave one oxgang in the town fields, and one acre and a half in another part of the territories. And Adam de Mora gave two oxgangs there.

Morland. Ketel son of Eldred gave the church of Morland and three carucates of land there. Henry de Legat (in the time of Walter bishop of Carlisle) gave all his lands at Morland, reserving a yearly rent of half a pound of cummin, payable to the bishop at Carlisle fair. And Peter de Legat (brother of the said Henry) gave other lands.

Newby. Walter, porter of the priory, gave with his body two oxgangs of land, with a toft and croft. And Anselm de Newby gave fifteen acres and a half (being two oxgangs) in the same vill; confirmed by others of his name and family.

Ormby. Adam son of Alan gave half a ploughland in Ormesby field. And Adam son of Robert gave another half, called Mirland. To which were added other lands by Eudo de Karliel.

Ousby. Robert de Robertby gave three acres and a half in the town fields, with right of common and other appurtenances: Saving the multure of the 20th dish due to the mill there.

Salkeld. Ranulph de Meschiens gave two parts of the tithes of the demesne lands there. And Waldeve son of Gospatric afterwards gave the whole.

Scotby. David king of Scots gave one mark of silver yearly out of the rent of his mill of Scotteby, and also the tithes of the vill of Scotteby. And Uchtred son of Liolf gave afterwards the mill.

Scotland. David earl of Dunbar gave the town and church of Karkarevil.

Slegill. One messuage, with the appurtenances, given by Gilbert de Sleygill.

Sourby. The whole tithe of the demesne lands there, and half a carucate of land, given by Uchtred son of Liolf.

Staffole. Alice and Mabel, sisters and heirs of R. de Beauchamp, gave right of common and other privileges.

Strickland. Walter de Strickland knight gave four acres in Strickland fields; whose grant was confirmed by Sir William de Strickland.

Thrymby. John son of William de Thrymby gave four perches and an half at Thrymby.

Warwick. William son of Odard gave 3 oxgangs of land, and the tithe of his mill there.—John son of the said William gave a toft and croft.—Alan de Langwayt gave all his land there, and fireboot in his woods at Langwayt, with pasture for their horses or other cattle in carrying wood, lime, or stone.—Henry Birkenheved and Beatrice his wife gave three acres in the Holme near the bridge.

Wetheral. Besides the grants at Wederhale above specified, Robert son of William son of Udard remitted the eighth fish, which he and his ancestors had out of the coffin or coup of the monks.—And John Spendlowe and Margaret his wife gave an house and four acres of land; and granted a lease for 60 years to the

prior

prior and convent of an oxgang more, in consideration of 3 marks of silver given them in their great need: Which said Margaret and her children soon after quit-
ted claim for ever to the said oxgang.

Workington. Ketel son of Eldred gave the church of Workington.

Wynfell. John de Veteripont, for the good of his soul and of the soul of Sibil his wife, gave twenty carts load of firewood yearly out of his forest of Wynfell.

And they had many confirmations of all these grants by the kings, bishops, and popes.

It was for some time contested between the bishop of the diocese and the abbot of St. Mary's York, which of them should have the appointment of the prior, and the guardianship of the priory during the vacancy. But at last, in the time of bishop Chaufe, it ended in a compromise, that the abbot should present and the bishop should institute, and that the abbot should have the guardianship during the vacancy; in consideration whereof, the abbot and convent make over to the bishop and his successors two marks and an half yearly payable unto them out of the church of Denton.

In a dispute concerning the customs of the manor, between John son of Elmin and Robert abbot of St. Mary's York, it was settled, that the said John, like as the rest of the tenants of Wederhale, shall carry the abbot's corn one day in autumn yearly, and shall find for the abbot one reaper, and shall plow one day in the year, and carry wood for the fish garth and mill of Wetheral, and (together with the rest of the tenants) shall repair the wear and mill, and grind his corn at the said mill, paying the thirteenth moult.

In the year 1539, Oct. 20, Ralph Hartley prior and the convent surrendered the priory into the king's hands; and the said king by his charter bearing date 6th May, 33 Hen. 8. grants the revenues thereof to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, specifying; All that the site of the priory or cell of Wetherell, with the church, steeple, churchyard, and all other lands and possessions in and about the same; and also the manor of Wetherell; and sundry parcels of land there, describing the same by their several names, quantities, and abutments; and one chapel there called St. Anthony's chapel, with two inclosures adjoining thereto; with the water mill, and fishery at the bay of Wetherell; and also all those manors, messuages, lands, and tenements, in the several parishes or hamlets of Corkby, Cumwhinton, Botcherby, Morehouse, Holmehouse, Frodelcrooke, Penreithcottys, Bridgend, Cryngledyke, Anastable, Armathwayte, Brodwall in Gillsland, Newby, Ferlame, Kaybridge, Gallowfeld, Ruke, Skallmelock, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's Carlisle: Also the rectories and advowsons of the churches of Morland, St. Michael's and St. Laurence's in Appleby: Also the tithes of corn and hay in the villis of Bolton, Mykelftry, Reland, Thurneby, Thurneby Grange, Morland, Sleagill, Newby in the Stones, King's Meburn, Little Strickland, Skytergate, Langton, Crackenthorp, Hilton, Bondgate, Moreton, Drybeck, Fallowfield, Barwis, Rutter, and Coleby; and a pension of 15s out of the rectory of Great Salkeld. All belonging to the late priory of Wetherell. (Saving to the king the rectory of Wetherell, and other profits to the said rectory belonging.)

And by another charter 15 Jan. 38 Hen. 8. the said king grants to the dean and chapter the reversion of the rectory of the parish churches of Wetherell and Warwick, and the chapels of St. Anthony and St. Severin to the same annexed; and also the advowson of the same two churches.

In the year 1650, Oliver Cromwell's commissioners for the sale of dean and chapter's lands, sold the manor of Wetheral and all the late dean and chapter's possessions within the said manor, to Richard Bancks of Cockermouth gentleman, for the sum of 1044*l* 5*s* 1½*d*. On the restoration of king Charles the second, the dean and chapter came again into possession, in which they have ever since continued.

Near the site of the late monastery are three remarkable cells, communicating with each other by means of a gallery in front. They are cut out of the solid rock, about 40 feet above the level of the river, which washes the bottom of the rock; and are difficult of access, the only way to come at them being by a narrow and difficult pass, and from thence a perpendicular ascent of about 7 feet, which could only be surmounted by means of a ladder, which the person ascending might draw up after him. The wall in front that makes the gallery is founded on a ledge of a rock about 8 feet below the floor of the cells, and is raised a little above the top of the cells, and heretofore was joined to them by a roof covered with lead or slate. In the middle of the wall is a chimney, and there are three windows in it, one opposite to every cell, to give light to them. They are from 22 feet and upwards to 20 feet long; from 12 foot 4 inches, to 9 foot 7 inches broad; and in height near 9 foot. They seem to have been intended for a place of concealment or refuge in case of danger; and perhaps might be made use of by way of religious retirement †.

Within this parish is the manor of CORBY, which lies on the east side of Eden, and is part of Gillsland. King Hen. 2. gave it (*inter alia*) to *Hubert de Vallibus*, who gave it to one *Odard*, who was succeeded by his son *Osbert*. *Osbert* dying without issue was succeeded by his brother *William*. Which *William*, by his wife *Oswinx*, had issue *John* and *Robert*. *John* was the elder, yet he seated himself at Warwick, and *Robert* possessed Corby. After *Robert* son of *William* son of *Odard*, there was one *Adam de Cherkbye* knight. And *William* son of *Roger* and *Osanna* his wife *de Corkeby* granted to the priory aforesaid the dead-wood in their wood of *Corkeby*, in the reign of Ed. 1.

Next, it seems to have come into the name of *Richmond*. For in the 31 Ed. 1. there was a grant to *Thomas de Richemont* of free warren in all his demesne lands in Korkbie.—In the 6 Ed. 2. *Richard de Richemound* releases the manor of *Corkby* to Sir *Thomas de Richmound* knight.—In the 16 Ed. 2. *Rowland de Richmound* released the same to Sir *Andrew de Harcla* earl of Carlisle; and soon after, *Richard de Richmound* and *Margery Lascells* released the same to the said earl.

On the attainder of *Andrew de Harcla*, it escheated to the crown; and king Ed. 3. in the 10th year of his reign, granted the same to *Richard de Salkeld* knight. This is that *Richard* who made that ample and explicit grant above-mentioned to the monks of Wetheral of the fishery within his liberties as far as Monk-

† Tracts of the Antiquarian Society, vol. i. p. 84.

wath.—The said *Richard* had a son *Hugh de Salkeld*, who married the heiress of Rosgill in Westmorland, whereby the house of Corby came to that inheritance, in whom it continued for many generations: The said *Hugh* represented the county of Westmorland in parliament during the reign of king Ric. 2. and part of the reign of Hen. 4. *John de Salkeld*, brother of *Hugh*, continued at Corby, and had issue, *Richard Salkeld*, who died in the 17 Hen. 7. In the church of Wetheral, betwixt the north ile and the chancel, are the effigies of a man and woman in alabaster, which seem to represent this *Richard* and his wife; with this legend in old characters almost obliterated:

Here lies Sir Richard Salkeld that knight,
Who in this land was mickle of might.
The captain and keeper of Carlisle was he,
And also the lord of Corkbye.
And now he lies under this stane,
He and his lady dame Jane.
The eighteenth day of Februer, e,
This gentle knight was buried here.
I pray you all that this do see,
Pray for their souls for charitie,
For as they are now, so must we all be.

This Sir *Richard* left five daughters coheirs; the two eldest whereof, viz. *Catherine* and *Mary*, had the estate at Corby. *Catherine* the elder was married to *Thomas Salkeld* of Whitehall esquire, and *Mary* was married to *Thomas Blenkinsop* of Helbeck esquire. Each of those families enjoyed their several moieties for five generations; and then *Henry Blenkinsop* sold his moiety to the lord *William Howard* in the year 1606, and *Thomas Salkeld* sold his moiety to the said lord *William* in 1624.

The Salkelds of Whitehall were a younger branch of this same family. The arms of Salkeld are; Vert, a frette Argent.

The said lord *William Howard* married Elizabeth one of the sisters and coheirs of George lord Dacre, and with her had Naworth castle. By his said wife Elizabeth Dacre, he had six sons and two daughters. The sons were, 1. Sir *Philip Howard* knight, from whom the present earl of Carlisle is descended. 2. Sir *Francis Howard* knight, to whom he gave Corby. 3. Sir *Charles Howard* of Croglin hall knight. 4. Colonel *Thomas Howard*, who was slain at Piersebridge in the county of York in the year 1643, on the part of king Charles the first. 5. Sir *William Howard* knight, who died without issue. 6. *Robert Howard*. The daughters were, *Anne* married to Sir John Winter of Lydney in the county of Gloucester knight. And another daughter married to Sir Thomas Cotton of Connington in the county of Huntingdon baronet.

The said Sir *Francis Howard* of Corby, the second son, was twice married: first, to Anne daughter of John Preston of the manor in Furness in the county of Lancaster esquire, and by her had issue *Thomas* who died unmarried, being slain

slain in the year 1643 at Atherton moor in Yorkshire, being colonel of horse for the king : And a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to Edward Standish of Standish in the county of Lancaster esquire. To his second wife he married Mary daughter of Sir Henry Widderington of Widderington in the county of Northumberland knight, and by her had issue, *Francis*, *Henry*, *Thomas*, and *William* ; and four daughters, *Margaret* married to Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston in the county of Northumberland esquire, *Alathea*, *Catherine*, and *Anne*.

Francis, the eldest surviving son, was of the age of 29 at Dugdale's visitation in 1665. He married Anne daughter of Sir William Gerard of Brynne in the county of Lancaster baronet, and had issue by her a son, who died an infant, and three daughters, 1. *Mary*, married to John Warwick of Warwick hall esquire. 2. *Frances*, who died unmarried. 3. *Anne*, married to Langdale of High-Cliffe in the county of York esquire.—To his second wife he married Mary-Anne-Dorothy Townley of Townley in the county of Lancaster; by whom he had a son and two daughters who died in their infancy, and a daughter who survived him and died unmarried.—He died in 1702, without issue male; and devised the estate to his fourth brother *William*.

Of this *Francis*, Mr. Sandford in his manuscript account of Cumberland speaks with great glee, being (as one would conjecture) of a congenial spirit: "The last Thomas Salkeld sold Corby to the lord William Howard third son of Thomas the great duke of Norfolk, great grandfather to the now earl of Carlisle, and grandfather of the now brave monsieur Francis Howard a great housekeeper and horse-courser, and in all jovial gallantries expert, and beloved of all men, and lord of Corby castle his mansion house, and has many towns adjacent, and estate of 2000*l* per annum, and his mother sister to the late lord Widderington, and his wife daughter to one of the famous families of the Gerards in Lancashire." Of him there is the following epitaph in the north ile of Wetheral church :

"Here lies Francis Howard esquire, eldest son of Sir Francis Howard, who was the second son of the lord William Howard of Naworth. On his right hand lies his father; on his left hand lies his sister Anne; at his feet, his four children, viz. a son by Anne Gerard his first wife, and a son and two daughters by Mary-Anne-Dorothy Townley his second wife, who survived him. He died Dec. 17, 1702, much lamented by all that knew him, but most of all by his widow and relief,

"M. A. D. Howard.

"Eternal rest give unto them, O lord!

"Amen. Amen."

William Howard esquire, fourth brother of Francis aforesaid, married Jane daughter of John Dalston of Acorn Bank esquire; and by her had issue four sons, *Francis* who died unmarried, *Thomas*, *William* and *John* both professed of the Romish church; and five daughters, *Dorothy* who died unmarried, *Elizabeth* married to William Sanderfon of Armathwaite castle esquire and *Lucy*, *Mary*, and

and *Bridget*, all nuns. The said William Howard the father died in 1708, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son *Thomas*.

Thomas Howard of Corby, esquire, married to his first wife Barbara daughter of John viscount Lonsdale, and by her had issue three sons, who all died in their infancy; and three daughters, *Mary* who died an infant, *Elizabeth* now living (1772) and unmarried, and *Jane* married to Francis Warwick of Warwick hall esquire.—To his second wife he married Barbara sister of Sir Christopher Musgrave of Edenhall baronet; and by her had issue *Charles* who died in the 12th year of his age, and another son *Philip*; and three daughters, viz. *Anne* who died an infant, and *Catherine* and *Mary* both nuns.—To his third wife he married Mary sister of Francis Carthington of Wooton esquire, by whom he had no issue.—He died in the year 1740.

Philip Howard of Corby esquire, son and heir of Thomas married Anne daughter of Henry Witham of Cliff in the county of York esquire; and by her hath issue, *Henry*, *Philip*, *Catherine*, and *Maria*.

In the division of *Combquinton* and *Coathill* in this parish, the owner of Armathwaite castle hath a manor, having at Coathill 7 customary tenants, who pay 18s 6d customary rent, arbitrary fines, and heriots; and at Combquinton 12 tenants pay 1l 11s 4d customary rent, with like fines and heriots. Also the Aglionbys of Nunnery have here a manor, having 34 tenants, who pay yearly 7l 3s 9d, with like arbitrary fines and heriots. They also pay boondays shearing and leading coals, with a certain quantity of oats called *Foster oats* (perhaps heretofore for the use of the *foresters*, this part being within the forest of Englewood). Six pecks of which oats are equal to four of Carlisle measure.

The CHURCH of Wetheral is dedicated to the holy and undivided Trinity, and is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle; unto which, jointly with Warwick, they present a perpetual curate, and allow him a salary of 52l a year. There is also a little neat house belonging to it, with a small field adjoining.

In 1747, it was certified, that there were in this parish 229 families; of which, quakers and presbyterians 4, and papists 10.

L E E T H W A R D.

PARISH OF HESKET.

ADVANCING from Carlisle towards the South and South-East, we come to LEETH WARD; in which the first parish is that of HESKET, which is generally supposed to have been a chapelry only within the parish of St. Mary's Carlisle. But so early as the reign of king Edward the third, by an inquest then taken, the parishes of St. Mary Hesketh and of Wetheral are severally and distinctly ascertained. But being appropriated to the priory of Carlisle, it was supplied (as was usual in churches belonging to the religious houses, that lay near to such house) by one of their own body. And perhaps the prior, in case of his

canons, might require them to bring their dead to be buried at Carlisle, or possibly they might desire it as a particular favour; for the people in those days were ambitious, and sometimes gave large donations, to be interred amongst those holy brethren. Dr. Todd relates a tradition, that the first erection of a chapel here was about the year 1530, when an infectious distemper raging in the country, and the people bringing their dead as usual to be buried within the city of Carlisle, the mayor and citizens shut the gates upon them, and from the walls advised them to carry back the corps and bury the same at a place then called Walling Stone; and that if they did so, and complied with their advice, they and others would endeavour to prevail with the bishop of the diocese, to have a chapel built and consecrated there, which would be of perpetual use to them and their posterity. And they complying with this proposal, as soon as the plague was ceased, a chapel was built, and the then bishop (John Kite) attended by Sir Christopher Dacre knight, Sir John Lowther knight, and a great number of gentlemen and others of the country and neighbourhood, did in a solemn manner consecrate it and the church or chapel yard, and by proclamation set out and fixed the bounds thereof.—All which perhaps may amount to this, that the church or chapel was then rebuilt, and had then first the right of sepulture granted to it.

The dean and chapter of Carlisle, as successors of the prior and convent, are the impropiators, and nominate a perpetual curate, and oblige their lessees of the tithes to pay him yearly 18*l* 5*s* 0*d*; besides which, Mr. John Brown of this parish gave 200*l*, whereby an augmentation of 200*l* was procured from the governors of queen Anne's bounty: with which sum of 400*l* lands were purchased at Hesket and Mill Yate, now of the yearly value of 14*l*.

Of this Mr. Brown, his nephew and heir Mr. Losh caused the following memorial to be inscribed in the church of Hesket:

Mr. John Brown
of Mellguards in the parish of Hesket,
By an almost constant residence in that parish
from the time of his birth,
Became not only a true patron to it in his life-time,
But willing to extend his regard to its welfare
Even after death,
Gave by his will

To the church of Hesket	—	—	200 <i>l</i>
To the school of Hesket	—	—	200 <i>l</i>
To the school of Wreay	—	—	200 <i>l</i>
To the chapel of Armathwaite	—	—	100 <i>l</i> .

He died on the 15th day of July 1763,

Aged 69 years,

And had this justice done to his memory

By John Losh esquire his nephew and heir,

A. D. 1765.

This parish is all within the forest of Englewood, and the tenants are mostly copyholders under the duke of Portland (tho' there are some mesne lordships

within the same). The duke's tenants are said to be near 200, who pay a yearly copyhold rent, and a single year's rent upon change of tenant, and nothing upon the death of the lord. And the tenant has all the wood that grows upon his estate.

One of the principal mesne manors is that belonging to ARMATHWAITE CASTLE; unto which there are several appendages, the tenants of all which places do suit and service to the court at Armathwaite. In *Armathwaite*, are 4 freeholders, who pay $10\frac{1}{2}d$ yearly free rent; and 12 customary tenants, who pay yearly $3l\ 18s\ 4d$ customary rent, 16 days boon shearing, and suit of mill. At *Nether Southwaite*, one freeholder, who pays yearly $2l\ 3s\ 4d$ free rent. At *Coatbill* 7 customary tenants, who pay yearly $18s\ 6d$ customary rent, 8 days boon shearing, and 7 heriots. At *Cumwobinton*, 12 customary tenants, who pay yearly $1l\ 11s\ 4d$ customary rent, 13 days and one third of a day boon shearing, and 15 heriots. At *Castlecarrock*, 12 customary tenants, who pay yearly $2l\ 12s\ 6d$ customary rent. And the customary tenants throughout pay arbitrary fines.

Armathwaite castle anciently belonged to the *Skeltons*, which family is of great antiquity in this county, and whose chief place of residence was for many ages here. But they were likewise possessed of several lands in the western parts of this county, as at Whitrigg, Threapland, Bellasis, Thornbank, Kirkthwaite, Lynthwaite, Arkleby, Langlands, and Branthwaite. From the name, there seems to be no doubt but that they came from Skelton in this county, but of that we have not met with any account. There is not any regular pedigree of the family that hath fallen under our notice, except one of 5 generations only, certified by John Skelton esquire at Dugdale's visitation in 1665. Therefore the following account is not to be looked upon as a regular succession from father to son, but only a list of names that have occasionally occurred, including (very probably) many collaterals.

1. The first that we meet with was *John de Skelton*, who was knight of the shire for Cumberland, in the parliament holden at Lincoln in the 10 Ed. 2.

2. *Adam de Skelton* represented the said county in parliament in the 12 Ed. 2.

3. *John de Skelton* was member for the county in the parliament holden at London in the 18 Ed. 2. and in that holden at York 2 Ed. 3.

4. *Richard de Skelton* was burghers for the city of Carlisle in the parliament holden at Winchester in the 4 Ed. 3.

5. *Thomas de Skelton* was knight of the shire in the 11 Ed. 3:

6. *Clement de Skelton* was knight of the shire in the 2, 6, 17, and 20 Ric. 2.—In the 16th year of the same king, Sir Robert de Mulcastre lord of Hayton granted to Sir Clement de Skelton knight and Thomas de Skelton several lands in Threapland, Alderscogh, and Blenerhasset. He married Johanna daughter of Sir Giles de Orton.

7. *John de Skelton* was member of parliament for the county in the 3d and 8th of Hen. 4. and in the 1 Hen. 6.—In the 7 Hen. 6. Sir William Clifford grants to Sir John Skelton knight several lands in Whitrigg and Torpenhow; to which grant Richard Skelton then sheriff of Cumberland was a witness: This

Richard

Richard then lived at Branthwaite. He was present with king Hen. 5. in France at the famous battle of Agincourt: And probably was a younger brother of the family.

8. *John Skelton* esquire was sheriff of the county in the 10th, 19th, 24th, and 29th of Hen. 6. and represented the said county in parliament in the 28 Hen. 6.—He was retained by Humphrey duke of Gloucester to serve him in the wars. For by a deed in the 2d year of Hen. 6. the duke grants to him an annuity of 20*l*, on condition to serve him in the wars during life. The duke's style in this grant is somewhat particular; it begins "Humfridus regum filius, frater, et patruus; dux Glocestriæ; comes Hannoniæ, Hollandiæ, Zeelandiæ, and Pembrochiæ; dominus Frisiæ; et magnus camerarius Angliæ."

9. *Robert Skelton* esquire was representative of this city of Carlisle in parliament in the 12 Ed. 4.

10. *John Skelton* esquire was sheriff of Cumberland in the 3 Hen. 8.—In the 35 Hen. 8. it was found by inquisition, that John Skelton of Armethwaite held the capital messuage of Armethwaite in the forest of Inglewood, as a purpresture, with the appurtenances, of the king *in capite*, by the service of rendring to the king yearly by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland a free rent of 30*s*: And that he held one close called Southwaite in the said forest, of the said lord the king, by the service of paying 22*s* 2*d*. 2*q* yearly to the said lord the king, by the hands of the receiver of the forest: And one hundred acres in Armenayle bank of the said lord the king in socage, paying yearly to the said lord the king 5*s* 4*d* by the hands of the said receiver of the forest: Also that he held of the said lord the king the manor of Threpland, as of the manor of Papcastre, by knights service, rendring yearly to the said lord the king 4*s* 6*d* cornage, 8*d* seawake, and puture of the serjeants.

11. *William Skelton* esquire, son of John, married Anne daughter of John Leigh of Hall esquire, and died Aug. 29, in the 27 Eliz. And was succeeded by,

12. *Lancelot Skelton*, his son: And with him begins the pedigree certified at Sir William Dugdale's visitation aforesaid. He married Catherine daughter of Thomas Dalston of Dalston esquire, and died Dec. 28. in the 20 Ja. 1. in the 63d year of his age.

13. *John Skelton* esquire, son of Lancelot, married to his first wife Julian daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave of Edenhall baronet, and by her had issue *Richard* his son and heir. To his second wife he married Barbara daughter of Fletcher of Cockermouth, and by her had issue *Lancelot*, *John*, *William*, and *Marmaduke*; and two daughters, *Frances* married to Thomas Warwick of Warwick hall esquire, and *Mary* married to John Simpson of Grinsdale. This John Skelton died about the year 1652.

14. *Richard Skelton* esquire, son of John, married Lettice daughter of Burdet of Bramcoat in the county of Warwick esquire, and sister of Sir Thomas Burdet baronet; and by her had issue *John* his son and heir, and *Philip* who died young: And two daughters, *Catherine* married to William Harrington of Wooloaks in Cumberland, and *Julian* married to George Fothergill of Tarnhouse.

Tarnhouse in Ravenstonedale in Westmorland. This Richard was of the age of 65 at the time of the said visitation.

15. *John Skelton* esquire, son and heir of Richard, married *Elizabeth* daughter of Gerard Salvin of Croxdale in the county of Durham esquire, and was of the age of 40 at the said visitation; and then had issue, *Richard* aged 13 years, *Gerard*, *John*, *Philip*, *Mary*, and *Lettice*.

16. *Richard Skelton* esquire, son and heir of John, married *Mary* daughter of George Meynell of Dalton Ryal in the county of York esquire, and was the last of this family who enjoyed the estate at Armathwaite; for he sold it in 1712 to *William Sanderfon* esquire then of Constable Burton in the county of York, who died in 1727; and was succeeded by *Robert Sanderfon* his brother, who died in 1741, and left this estate to his widow for life, and afterwards to his nephew *William Milbourne* esquire, who dying without issue devised the same to his sister Mrs. *Margaret Milbourne* for life, and after her decease to his cousin german Mr. *Robert Milbourne* of Newcastle upon Tyne merchant, and his issue male.

The Arms of Skelton are; Azure, a fess between 3 flower de luces Or.

Richard Skelton, grandfather of the last Richard, by his will dated in 1668 gave 100*l* for the endowment of a chapel here at Armathwaite, after he had first built the said chapel. But it is supposed it had been an ancient chapel long before his time, and that he only rebuilt it. And one Christopher Rickerby, who was curate at this chapel soon after the said endowment, in a kind of poem intituled "An elegy upon the death of that virtuous old gentleman Richard Skelton esquire late of the castle of Armathwaite in the county of Cumberland," says,

He did rebuild a chapel which will be
A monument of his fidelity.
I heard this worthy person often say
He walk'd unto his chapel on a day,
And beasts were lying in't (ere he begun)
To shade them from the scorching of the sun.
This prick'd his tender heart, that when, oh! when
He saw the temple of the Lord a den,
Then he in haste considered where to find
Workmen to build according to his mind.
His purse cried plenty, when he thought upon
The building up again of mount Sion, &c.

It is a very neat fabrick, the quire part especially, being handsomely wainscotted about.

Besides the interest of the said 100*l*, it hath been augmented with 200*l* by the governors of queen Anne's bounty in conjunction with 100*l* given by Mr. Brown aforesaid, and 100*l* by the countess dowager Gower; which
funds

fums were laid out in a purchase of lands in the parishes of Lazonby and Ainstable, of the present yearly value of 26/.

NUNCLOSE also lies within this parish of Hesketh, which king William Rufus in the second year of his reign granted to the prioress and nuns of Ermithe-waite in the following words: "Ducentas et sexdecim acras terræ, existentes "infra forestam nostram de Ingelwode, jacentes ex parte boreali cujusdam "aquæ vocatæ Tarnwadelyn, cum omnibus proficuis et commoditatibus." And king Edward the fourth in the 13th year of his reign, regranted and confirmed the same to the said house—"Et specialiter, cujusdam antiqui "clausi vocati Le Nonne close."

After the dissolution of the religious houses, Nunclose was granted by Ed. 6. in the 6th year of his reign to William Greyme *alias* Carlyle gentleman, in whose family it continued for several descents; and was afterwards conveyed to John Pattenfon gentleman, who sold it to Sir John Lowther of Lowther baronet, who in 1695 granted the same in exchange for other lands to Christopher Dalston of Acorn Bank esquire, in whose family it remained till 1762, when it was sold by Sir William Dalston knight to William Milbourne of Armathwaite castle esquire, who devised the same to his sister Mrs. Margaret Milbourne for life, and after her decease to his kinsman (as aforesaid) Robert Milbourne of Newcastle upon Tyne merchant.

It is now deemed a manor of itself, and is styled the manor of Armathwaite otherwise Nunclose; and consists of one freeholder who pays yearly 1s free rent, and 17 customary tenants who pay yearly 4l 10s customary rent, and 9s yearly in lieu of boon days. The fines upon the death of lord or tenant are twenty penny, upon alienations arbitrary.

At Armathwaite castle, in Mr. Machel's time, was a broad sword, with a basket hilt: On one side of the blade was this inscription, EDWARDVS; on the other side, PRINS ANGLIÆ. It was probably left there in king Edward the first's time, at which place the prince might lodge, when his father's head quarters were at Lanercost.

In the church of Hesketh, on the north wall, over a seat belonging to Ellerton and Hayclose is the following monumental inscription:

M. P. Q. S.

Bernardus Kirkbride de Howes et Ellerton, armiger; unus, dum vixit, justiciariorum pacis pro comitatu Cumbriæ; et bis vice-comes ejusdem comitatus: Stirpe gentilitia et antiqua natus, et illustrioribus in comitatibus Cumbriæ et Westmerlandiæ familiis cognatione et agnatione conjunctus: Pietate, fortitudine, hospitalitate, et aliis animi et corporis dotibus ornatissimus: Decimo die Martii Anno Dom. 1677, sine prole, extinctus, et gentis suæ postremus, hic fælicem in Christo resurrectionem expectans, Positus.

Of this Bernard Kirkbride (the last of his name and family) the following pedigree was certified by himself at Sir William Dugdale's visitation in 1665:

1. *Richard Kirkbride* of Ellerton esquire, married Eleanor daughter of Edmund Cliburne of Cliburne in Westmorland, and by her had issue *Bernard* and *Randal*, the latter of whom lived at Newbiggin in Cumberland.

2. *Bernard Kirkbride* esquire, son and heir of Richard, married Dorothy daughter of Edmund Dudley of Yanewith in the county of Westmorland; and had issue (1) *Richard*. (2) *Christopher*, who died unmarried. (3) *Cliburne Kirkbride*, a merchant at Newcastle upon Tyne, who died without issue. (4) *Isabel*, married to John Saunderson of Newcastle upon Tyne. This Bernard died about the year 1622.

3. *Richard Kirkbride* of Ellerton esquire, son and heir of Bernard, was colonel of a regiment of foot in the service of king Charles the first, under the command of William marquis of Newcastle. He married Bridget daughter of Edward Mayplate prebendary in the cathedral church of Carlisle; and by her had issue (1) *Bernard*. (2) *Mary*, married to William Graham of Nunnery. (3) *Barbara*, married to Leonard Barow of Ainstable. He died in 1659.

4. *Bernard Kirkbride* of Ellerton esquire, son and heir of Richard, was lieutenant colonel to Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh knight in the service of the said king Charles the first. He married Jane eldest daughter of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh of Kirk Oswald knight (and sister of Sir Henry); was of the age of 36 at the said visitation; and died (as his epitaph above expresseth) in 1677 without issue.

Adjoining to the churchyard a little *school* hath been erected; which had an ancient endowment by the annual interest of 40*l*; and was augmented as aforesaid by Mr. Brown with the sum of 200*l*.

At Hesketh yearly on St. Barnabas's day, by the highway side under a thorn tree (according to the very ancient manner of holding assemblies in the open air), is kept the COURT for the whole forest of Englewood; to which court the several manors within that vast circumference (above twenty in number) owe suit and service; and a jury is there impannelled and sworn for the whole forest. It is a shadow or relick of the ancient forest courts; and here they pay their compositions for approvments, purprestures, agiftments, and *puture* of the foresters; and the jurors being obliged to attend from the several manors, seems to be part of that service which was called *witnesman*.

In 1730 there were in this parish 269 families; of which presbyterians 6, and papists 2.

The hamlets of BRATHWAIT and MIDDLESCEUGH are deemed part of the parish of St. Mary's Carlisle; but they lie in Leeth Ward. They consist of about 25 tenements, and pay a yearly quit rent of 16*l* 3*s* 4½*d* to Henry Brougham esquire of Scales hall. They adjoin to the parishes of Dalston northwards, Hesketh east, Hutton and Skelton south, and Castle Sowerby west.

PARISH

PARISH OF SOWERBY.

THE parish of SOWERBY, or *Castle Sowerby*, lies wholly within the forest of Englewood, and adjoins upon the parishes of Dalston on the north west; Sebergham and part of Caldbeck on the west and south west; Graystock on the south; Skelton, Hutton, and the hamlets of Brathwait and Middleseugh, on the east. The tenants hold immediately of the duke of Portland lord of the said forest, and pay a copyhold yearly rent, and a fine of one penny only upon change of tenant by death or alienation, and nothing upon the death of the lord. The tenants also have the wood. The land descends to coheir-esses; and the wife must be privately examined and consenting, otherwise she will have her thirds, notwithstanding any sale made by her husband.

In the 7 G. 3. an act of parliament was passed for dividing and inclosing the common and several waste grounds within this manor and parish; which being now effected, the said several copyholders are thereby become freeholders. By the said act, 557 acres are allotted to the dean and chapter of Carlisle as appropriators, and 203 acres to the vicar, in lieu and perpetual discharge of all tithes rectorial and vicarial, a modus of 20s out of Thistlewood only excepted. And so much of the said common is ordered to be sold as will raise 700*l*, for inclosing and erecting proper houses upon the said two allotments. And one eighth part of the remainder (viz. 470 acres) is assigned to the lord, with a reservation of the royalties and seigniori.

The church is dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern. It is situate at the very extremity of the parish; the reason of which probably might be, as in many other like instances, that the founder (who was most commonly the lord of the manor) did inhabit nigh thereunto. And to this day we see in abundance of parishes the church and manor-house to be nearly contiguous.

In 1294 (which was the 22d year of king Edward the first of England) John Baliol king of Scots presented a clerk to the rectory of Sowerby, being vacant by the removal of the late rector *Richard de Wytton* to the church of Hawyk in the diocese of Glasgow. The form of whose presentation is somewhat remarkable:—"Johannes Dei gratia rex Scotorum, venerabili in Christo patri ac amico suo quamplurimum confidenti domino Johanni eadem gratia Carliolensi episcopo, salutem et sinceram in domino charitatem et dilectionem. Ad ecclesiam de Soureby vestræ dioceseôs curam animarum habentem, per acceptationem et admissionem magistri *Ricardi de Wytton* quondam rectoris ejusdem de ecclesia de Hawyk Glasguensis dioceseôs consimilem curam habente vacantem, cujus ecclesiæ de Soureby jus patronatus ad nos spectare dignoscitur, magistrum *Willielmum de Londors* clericum nostrum dilectum et fidelem vobis charitatis intuitu presentamus per præsentem, paternitatem vestram attentius rogantes, quatenus dictum magistrum Willielmum ad prædictam ecclesiam de Soureby benigne ac sine difficultate admittentes, in eadem institui, et in corporalem possessionem ejusdem cum pertinentiis induci, et inductum defendi faciatis. Per quod, a Deo meritum, et a nobis grates speciales, recipere valeatis. In cujus rei testimonium, præsentibus literis sigillum nos-

trum apponi fecimus. Testibus, Johanne Comyn, Alexandro de Ballo camerario Scotiæ, Galfrido de Moubray justiciario nostro, Laoden' et Thoma Rau militibus. Apud Jedd' 20 Apr. anno regni nostri secundo."

In June following, the famous Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, presents a clerk, by virtue of a grant from the said king of Scotland; whose presentation is no less remarkable than the former:—"Venerabili in Christo patri domino Johanni Dei gratia Karliolensi episcopo, Antonius eadem permissione Dunelmensis episcopus salutem et fraternæ charitatis continuum incrementum. Ad ecclesiam de Soureby vestræ diocesis vacantem, et ad nostram advocacionem spectantem ratione donationis et concessionis domini J. Dei gratia regis Scotorum quondam patroni ejusdem, dilectum nobis in Christo dominum *Johannem de Langeton cancellarium Angliæ* vobis præsentamus; supplicantes quatenus ipsum ad eandem ecclesiam per hanc nostram præsentationem admittere et rectorem instituere velitis in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras vobis transmittimus patentes. Dat' London' 14 die mensis Junii annò Domini 1294, et consecrationis nostræ undecimo."—One would think this church, whilst it continued a rectory, was very considerable; since no less considerable a man than the lord chancellor of England was presented to it, the same that was afterwards made bishop of Ely.

In 1295, Sir *Henry de Rye*, subdeacon, was presented by the said Anthony Beck bishop of Durham, and instituted thereupon.

In 1300, *Henry de Rither*, subdeacon, was presented to the rectory of Soureby by the bishop of Durham, and dispensed with for 3 years absence.

In 1307, king Edward the first (by what right is not declared) granted the advowson of this church to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and the appropriation of the revenues thereof to their own use†; which grant was in the same year confirmed by bishop Halton, and a certain portion of the revenues assigned to the vicar; which endowment is now superseded by the aforesaid act of parliament, giving a portion of land in lieu thereof.

Notwithstanding the said appropriation, on the death of the rector Henry de Rither in the year 1309, the said Anthony bishop of Durham (and now being also patriarch of Jerusalem) presents one Sir *Jehn de Jargole* to the rectory, but the bishop would not admit him, but instituted *Alan de Frisington* presented to the vicarage of Soureby by the prior and convent of Carlisle.

† Edwardus Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, et dux Aquitaniæ, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis, quod ob devotionem quam erga gloriosum cognomen Mariam et reliquias beati Thomæ Martyris et alorum sanctorum in ecclesia beate Mariæ Karleoli existentes gerimus et habemus, necnon in relevationem oppressorum et damnum quæ dilecti nobis in Christo prior et conventus ejusdem loci per invasiones et combustiones Scotorum, inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum, hætenus sustinuerunt, dedimus eis et concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, advocacionem ecclesiæ de Soureby, Karliolensis diocesis in comitatu Cumbriæ; ita quod iidem prior et conventus ecclesiam illam, cum eam vacare contingerit, sibi in proprios usus possidendam appropriare, et eam appropriatam tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum. Teste meipso apud Karleolum quarto die Aprilis anno regni nostri 35º.

In 1312, Alan de Frisington resigns; and *John de Schilton* (a canon of St. Mary's) was presented by the prior and convent, and instituted thereupon.

In 1334, Sir *John de Carlisle* vicar of Sourby resigns his living; and the prior and convent present Sir *Richard de Wylford* (one of their canons), who was instituted with a charge of personal residence.

In 1338, on the death of the said Sir Richard, the prior and convent present (another of their canons) *Patricius Culwen*.

In 1360, on the death of Patricius Culwen, the prior and convent present *John de Penrith* another of their canons, who is thereupon instituted.

In 1385, Sir *John de Carlisle* was instituted.

In 1571, bishop Barnes collates (by lapse) *Thomas Scott* clerk to the vicarage of Sourby, vacant by the death of Sir *John Brisco* clerk, and thereon sends his mandate for induction directed to all and every rectors and vicars, and particularly to Robert Pearson dean of Cumberland.

In 1584, *Thomas Scott* resigns, and institution is given to *Leonard Scott* presented by the dean and chapter.

In 1623, on Leonard Scott's death, *William Fairfax*, B. A. was instituted on the presentation of Francis White D. D. (dean) and the chapter of Carlisle.

In 1664, William Fairfax resigns, whereupon the dean and chapter present *Edward Waterhouse*.

On his death in 1705, *Christopher Whittingdale* was collated by lapse.

In 1718, *James Clerke*, B. A. was presented on the cession of Christopher Whittingdale.

In 1739, on the death of James Clerke, *Joseph Sevithwaite* was presented by the same patrons.

In 1762, Joseph Sevithwaite dying, *John Twentyman* clerk was instituted on a like presentation.

This church is valued in the king's books at 17*l* 10*s* 5*d*. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 40*l* 2*s* 2*d*. Before the late alteration by assignment of common, it was worth about 90*l* a year; and now by the said improvement may be worth 130*l* a year or upwards.

In the year 1750, May 3, John Sowerby surrendered to the lord of the manor by the hands of his steward by the rod a messuage and tenement at Sowerby Row within Row Bound in the manor of Castle Sowerby, and two closes adjoining to the said tenement called Topping Garth and Croft, to the use and behoof of Joseph Robinson and his assigns according to the custom of the manor; conditioned to pay yearly to three trustees 5*l* for the use of a schoolmaster within the liberty of the said Row Bound to be chosen by the said trustees: of which trustees, the vicar of Castle Sowerby shall be always one, Joseph Robinson during his life shall be another, and Isaac Monkhouse another, and after the death of either of them, the two survivors to chuse another within 20 days after such death, and in default of such choice the heir at law of the deceased (being a tenant of the manor) shall be a trustee. The school

to be free for all boys and girls, those within the parish paying quarterly 2s each, out of the parish 2s 6d; except that the master shall teach two of the poorest persons children in Row Bound, one in How Bound, and one in Southernby Bound, for 6d a quarter each. And to be taught English, Latin, writing, and accounts.

RAUGHTON HEAD *chapel* in this parish, having long laid in ruins, was rebuilt in 1678, and consecrated by bishop Rainbow. It was again rebuilt by the inhabitants about the year 1760 at the expence of above 300*l*. The ancient salary was about 3*l* a year. It was augmented by lot with 200*l* in 1737, and since with 200*l* in conjunction with 200*l* given by the countess dowager Gower. All which being laid out in lands, the whole revenue is now worth about 30*l* per annum. The present curate Mr. Bewley was appointed by bishop Osbaldiston on suggestion of a lapse; but the nomination is by custom in the trustees or twelve men.

Adjoining to the chapelyard, a neat little *schoolhouse* was erected in 1744 by Mr. John Head of Foxleyhenning at his own expence.

The vicar Mr. Sevithwaite (who died in 1762) left by his will 20*l* to the said school; and other 20*l*, the interest whereof (after his widow's death) to be laid out yearly in purchasing bishop Beveridge's Thoughts upon Religion, and the bishop of Man's Essay for the instruction of the Indians, to be given to the poor housekeepers of the said parish.

This parish contains about 170 families; of which, quakers 4, presbyterians 2, papists 2.

PARISH OF GRAYSTOCK.

GRAYSTOCK, *Graystake*, (a place of badgers, brocks, or grays,) consists of the following townships, or constablewicks; Graystock, Penruddock and Hutton Soil, Hutton John, Watermillock, Matterdale and Warkthwaite, Threlkeld, Grisedale, Hutton Roof, Berrier and Murrey, Johnby, Little Blencow, Motherby and Gill. It is a large barony, comprehending all that part of the county of Cumberland above or on the south side of the forest of Englewood, between the seignior of Penrith and the manor of Castlerig towards Keswick.

This barony the earl Ranulph de Meschines gave to one Lyolf or Lyulphe, and king Henry the first confirmed the same unto Phorne son of the said Lyulphe, whose posterity took their surname of the place, and were called *de Graystock*. Whose succession was as follows:

1. *Lyolf* or *Lyulphe* was the first baron of Graystock.
2. *Phorne* his son, in the reign of Henry the first.
3. *Ivo* his son.
4. *Walter* son of *Ivo*.
5. *Ranulph* son of *Walter*. He died in the twelfth year of king John.
6. *William* son of *Ranulph*.

7. *Thomas*

7. *Thomas* his son had livery of his lands in the 1 Hen. 3.—He obtained the king's charter for a weekly market on Saturday at his manor of Graystock, and also for a fair for three days yearly, to begin on the eve of St. Edward's translation.—He married Christian daughter of Robert de Veteripont, the first of that name of Appleby castle; and by her had issue,

8. *Robert* lord Graystock, who had livery of his lands in the 31 Hen. 3.—He was succeeded by his brother,

9. *William* lord Graystock, who had livery of his lands in the 38 Hen. 3. He married Mary the elder of the two daughters and coheirs of Roger de Merlay, who held the barony of Morpeth and other large possessions in Northumberland, a moiety whereof by this match came into the Graystock family †. By his said wife he had issue John, William, and Margaret. He died in the 17 Ed. 1.

10. *John* de Graystock, son of William, was 25 years of age at the death of his father. He died without issue in the 34 Ed. 1. and was succeeded by Ralph son of his brother William.

11. *Ralph* lord Graystock, nephew of John married Margery widow of Nicholas Corbet, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Bolebeck; by which marriage he obtained a moiety of the barony of Bolebeck. He died in the 9 Ed. 2.

12. *Robert* his son succeeded, and died in the year following, viz. 10 Ed. 2. By an inquisition taken at Carlisle on Monday next before the feast of St. Barnabas in that year, the jurors find, that Robert son of Ralph de Graystock died seized of the manor of Graystock with the appurtenances, holden of the king *in capite* by homage and the service of 4*l* *per annum* for cornage: That the said manor is worth by the year in all issues at this time 62*l* 13*s* 9*d* ob. q. and no more, because it is destroyed by the Scots: But before these times, in time of peace, it was usually worth in all issues 200 marks. He married Elizabeth daughter of Neville of Stainton in the county of Lincoln; and had issue,

13. *Ralph* lord Graystock, who was 18 years of age at the death of his father, and had livery of his lands in the 14 Ed. 2. He married Alice daughter of Hugh lord Audley, and was poisoned in the 17 Ed. 2. by the accomplices of Sir Gilbert de Middleton whom he had been the principal instrument of seizing in the castle of Mitford for treason.

14. *William* his son was very young at his father's death, for he had not livery of his lands till the 16 Ed. 3.—He obtained the king's licence to make a castle of his manor house at Graystock. He built also the castle of Morpeth. He married first Lucy daughter of the lord Lucy, from whom he was divorced; and afterwards he married Joan daughter of Henry lord Fitzhugh of Ravenswath, by whom he had issue Ralph, William, Robert, and Alice married to Robert de Harrington.—He was one of the commissioners to treat about the ransom of David king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham. He died at Brancepeth in the county of Durham, and was buried

† Our account of the family from this time is chiefly taken from an ancient manuscript quoted by Mr. Wallis in his History of Northumberland, v. 2. p. 291.

at Graystock; for whom there was a most pompous funeral, whereat the bishop of Carlisle said mass. There were present Ralph lord Nevil, Thomas de Lucy lord of Cockermouth, Roger lord Clifford of Appleby castle; Henry le Scrope, and Thomas Musgrave senior, knights; the prior of Carlisle, and the abbots of Holm Cultram and Shap. This was in the 32 Ed. 3⁺. And in the chancel of Graystock church is this monumental inscription: "Icy gft William le bone Baron de Graystok plys veillieant, noble et courteyoux chvialer de sa paiis en son temps; Quy murult le x jour de Jully l'an de grace Mill. CCCLIX. Alme de guy Dieu eyt pete and mercy. Amen."

15. *Ralph* lord Graystock, son of William, was but young when his father died, for he had not livery of his lands till the 48 Ed. 3. He married Catherine daughter of Roger lord Clifford †. He had the direction of the military expedition against the Scots in the 4 Ric. 2. when he was taken prisoner at Horsfridge in Glendale by George earl of Dunbar. His brother William went as an hostage for him to Dunbar, where he died of a fever. His ransom cost 3000 marks, which seems to have been raised by way of assessment on his tenants, for thereunto the burgeses of Morpeth paid for their proportion 7*l* 13*s* 10*d*.—He died in the 6 Hen. 5.

16. *John* lord Graystock, son of Ralph, was of the age of 28 at the death of his father. He married Elizabeth one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert Ferrers and Elizabeth his wife sole daughter and heir of William Boteler lord of Wemme; and died in the 14 Hen. 6.

17. *Ralph* lord Graystock was of the age of 22 at his father's death. He married Elizabeth daughter of William Fitzhugh lord Ravenstworth, and died in the 2 Hen. 7. He had only one child *Robert Graystock* knight, who married Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Gray duke of Kent, and died before his father, in the 3 Ric. 3. leaving only an infant daughter *Elizabeth*.—And thus ended the male line of the lords of Graystock; and the inheritance was transferred by marriage of the heiress into another family.

There was at that time a very considerable and ancient family at Dacre in Cumberland of the name of DACRE; who, to their paternal inheritance had received a large addition by marriage of the heiress of *Multon*, whose ancestor had married the heiress of *Vaux (de Vallibus, of Gillsland,)* and was descended from a daughter and coheir of *Morvil*, whose ancestor had married the heiress of *Engain*, who married the heiress of *Trivers*, who married a sister of *Ranulph de Meschiens* so often mentioned, to whom William the Conqueror gave Cumberland. Of this family, THOMAS lord DACRE of GILSLAND married the said *Elizabeth* baroness of Graystock and Wemm, in the 22 Hen. 7. in which year she had special livery of her lands. He was son of *Humphrey de Dacre*, who succeeded to the Gillsland and Graystock estates as heir male of the family by intail; whilst the paternal estate of Dacre descended by a female heir to the lords Dacre

† Bp. Nicholson.

‡ So says the manuscript above mentioned; which seems to be sufficiently authentic. Altho' this daughter hath escaped the notice of the compiler of the countess of Pembroke's memoirs.

of the fourth. The said lady Elizabeth died in the 8th year of king Henry the eighth, and her husband Thomas lord Dacre (by way of distinction styled lord Dacre of the north) died in the 18th year of the same king.

They had issue WILLIAM lord Dacre of Gillsland, Graystock, and Wemm; who married Elizabeth daughter of George Talbot fourth earl of Shrewsbury, and died in the 6 Eliz. leaving issue *Thomas, Leonard, Edward, and Francis*.

THOMAS, the eldest, succeeded in the title and estate. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir James Leiburne of Cunswick in Westmorland, and died in the 8th year of queen Elizabeth, not three years after the death of his father, leaving four infant children, *George, Anne, Mary and Elizabeth*. Their mother married again to *Thomas Howard*, duke of Norfolk, being his third wife.

The said GEORGE lord Dacre, in the 11th Eliz. was killed by the fall of a wooden horse whereon he practised to leap, leaving his three sisters coheirs. *Leonard Dacre* their uncle claimed as heir in tail male; but in the 12 Eliz. he was attainted of high-treason and banished for being concerned in the affair of Mary queen of Scots, and died in the 23 Eliz. without issue. His brother *Edward* was attainted at the same time, and died before him, in the 21 Eliz. The surviving brother *Francis* was also attainted at the same time and for the same cause, but lived a long time after; for he died not until the 8 Cha. 1. He had a son *Ranulph*, who died without issue two years after his father†; and a daughter *Mary*, who lived to a very great age, and died also without issue. A considerable part of the estate seems to have gone by the intail, which was forfeited during the lives of the said three brothers and the issue male of the last of them; for there is a grant in 44 Eliz. to Edward Carrill, John Holland, John Cornwallis, and Robert Cansfield of divers lands and possessions in Cumberland and elsewhere, until; and so long as there should be an heir male of the body of Francis Dacre esquire late attainted of treason in full life: The particulars, in Cumberland, were, the lordship of Burgh, also the demesnes and manors of Burgh upon Sands, Beamonde, Kirk-Andrews, Westlington, Bowes, Drombrugh, Whitrigg, Whitrigleas, Langcroft, Aynethorne, Cardronock, Glasson, Easton, Fingland, Roughcliffe, Etterby, Ayketon, and Thursby: Also the lordship of Gillsland, with the demesnes and manor of Lyversdale, Brampton, Denton, Walton, Farlam, Talkin, Castle-carrock, Cumrew, Hayton, Fenton, Corby, Tradermayne, Askerton, and Cumwhitton; the forests of Briethwait, and Ternehouse; and the fishery in Talkin terne; and all those rents called land serjeant fees in Linsdale, Newby, Crogling, Newbiggin, Ormesby, Fenton, Corby, Over Denton, Nether Denton, East Farleham, West Farleham, Hayton, Cumwhitton, Irthington, Cummackhill, and Tradermain: Also the lordship of Graystock, with the several manors of Graystock, Motherby, Stainton, Skelton, Matterdale, Graydsdale, Wethermelock, Sparkhead, Berrier, Murrey, and Newbiggin: With divers rents issuing out of several tenements in the city of Carlisle,

† In the parish register of Graystock in the year 1634 is the following entry: (Buried)

“ Randal Dacre esquire, sonne and hyre to Francis Dacre esquire deceased, being the youngest sonne of the late lord William Dacre deceased, being the last hyre male of that lyne; which said Randal dyed at London, and was brought downe at the charges of the right honourable Thomas earle of Arundell and Surreye and earle marshal of England.”

Fulkholme, Standwick, Caldcote, and Thistlethwaite : And the rents of divers customary tenants in Melmerbye ; free rents of seven different tenants in Penrith, one in Carleton, with several messuages and tenements in Ullesby, Kirkland, Staffoll, Kirk-Oswald, Glassonby, Ravenwick, Scalehouse, and Ainstable †.

The

† There is a letter from the said Francis Dacre to queen Elizabeth complaining of his hard usage ; of which letter he sent copies to several of his acquaintance before his departure out of England in the 42 Eliz.

“ Most dread sovereign,

“ The cause of this my presumptuous boldness in writing to your majesty is, my sudden, unwilling, and forced departure from your majesty and realm, for the which I most humbly crave pardon, being the first thing that ever was committed by me, wherein I might hazard your highness's displeasure, and yet betwixt God and my conscience am free from all disloyalty or evil practices in thought, word, and deed against your majesty and realm, whatsoever hath been or may be informed to the contrary by my unfriends, whereof I have gained many by my lord and father's possessions, especially such as have been brought up by him from mean estate to be gentlemen, and now live in all wealth and pleasure upon the lands that were my ancestors, who have laboured to incense your majesty and council many untruths against me, which often hath taken effect with the lords of your council, whereby I have endured many and great distresses, but never with your majesty before this time ; upon whom, as upon a sure pillar, next under God, I have always trusted, hoping still for happy performance of your majesty's most gracious promises : In regard whereof, with the great and dutiful love and obedience that I have always born to your majesty, hath caused me not only to many hard shifts for maintenance, after all that I had was spent, with the benevolence of all my friends, but also to suffer so many and open injuries at my adversaries hands, as the world may wonder that flesh and blood was able to suffer the same. It were too long to trouble your majesty with the recital thereof, but leave them untouched and proceed in my purpose, to signify to your majesty the true cause that hath driven me to take this course. Now continuing still in this good hope, I have made my last and most hard shift for providing a little money in selling my house, wherein I have received great loss, to bring me up to attend your majesty's good pleasure, still expecting an happy end ; but in the mean-time, being within a week of taking my journey, your majesty's commissioners in the survey of the said lands have not only dispossessed me, by virtue of a letter from my lord treasurer and written by your majesty's command, of all those tenements which were returned to me both of the Graystocks lands, and also of the Dacres which were purchased and out of the concealment, but also have called me and very earnestly demanded the rents again at my hands that I have received thereof, (under favour be it spoken) a hard case, that my lord of Arundel's attainder should forfeit my lawful possession, I being a true subject. All these things considered, with the want of friends to further your majesty's good meaning towards me, the many and mighty adversaries that I have so near about you, which I fear me hath withdrawn your gracious favour from me, the many delays for answer of my last petition put unto your majesty at Easter last, wherein I made it known to your highness that I was not able to endure any longer without some speedy relief, whereof I never had answer ; the rents of the Dacres lands, which was the most part of my maintenance, being received to the use of your highness, without any consideration of my poor estate ; and now my lawful possession of all the rest taken from me by another man's fault. The favour and commodity of the Lowthers and Carletons, which never deserved well at your majesty's hands, is like to receive and be preferred unto before me, of those lands which were my ancestors, and gone from me not by any offence committed by me or my means, and by my only life and my son's your majesty doth keep them. Under correction be it spoken, my heart cannot endure that such evil men as they be, being the only maintainers of theft, besides their other bad behaviours, which is well known to all men that have had dealings with them, who have concealed your majesty's title these 20 years, and would have done for ever, if my adversaries right had proved better than mine. They did make means to me, to have compounded with them to have defrauded your majesty thereof ; which if I had done, I had made a better match for myself than I have done as the case standeth. And now in the end they be so liberally dealt with, and myself (who I protest may compare with the

“ best

The said three sisters, coheirs of George lord Dacre, Sir William Dugdale says, were married by their father-in-law the duke of Norfolk to his three sons by his former wives. It is probable enough the duke intended so to do; but the second sister died. The eldest sister *Anne* was married to the said duke's eldest son *Philip* earl of Arundel, and the third sister *Elizabeth* was married to the said duke's third son the lord *William Howard*, and divided the inheritance between them. (The second son of the said duke of Norfolk, the lord *Thomas Howard*, married a daughter of Sir Henry Knevett, and was ancestor of the present earl of Suffolk.)

The lord *William Howard*, with his wife the lady *Elizabeth*, settled at the Dacre estate at Naworth, and was ancestor of the present earl of Carlisle. *Philip Howard* earl of Arundel, with his wife the lady *Anne*, settled at the Dacre estate at Graystock, in whose name and family it still continues †. And this renders it necessary to deduce the history of this illustrious family.

I. The first was an eminent and learned lawyer (as many of the great families both in ancient and modern times were raised by the law) *viz.* WILLIAM HOWARD, a judge of the court of common pleas in the latter part of the reign of king Ed. 1. and beginning of the reign of king Ed. 2.

“best for my loyalty and true heart) to be so little esteemed of, and without any reward at all; these things have not only driven me out of all good hope at your majesty’s hands, but of all other refuge, in such sort, as knowing my title to be clear to Strangwaie’s lands, yet considering the interest that my lord chamberlain and Sir Thomas Scisell’s son hath in these lands from your majesty, no hope there is at all for me to attain unto them, but must let them rest in their hands that have no right, arming myself with patience to abide what poverty may ensue. Now considering all these aforesaid hard dealings, as also all that was towards my lord of Arundel and the lord William doth receive credit and commodity of those lands, and those that were towards me displaced of their offices with most hard speeches; seeing the case to stand so hard against me, and that I have the last penny of maintenance that ever I can make, besides the great debt I am in, having no shift now left me whereby to live, To beg I am ashamed, To work I cannot, To want I will not, Therefore I am forced to seek for maintenance where I may with credit gain the same, and have determined to employ that little that should have brought me to attend upon your majesty, to carry me elsewhere. I have taken my son with me, for that I have left him nothing to tarry behind me withal; and if God hath provided a living for us we will live together; if not, we will starve together. And for my daughters, I commit them to God and such friends as it shall please him to provide for them. Thus trusting in your majesty’s most princely clemency in tolerating this my forced and most unwilling departure, which I most humbly crave at your majesty’s hands, I will daily pray to the Almighty for the preservation of your majesty’s reign in all happiness to continue. From Croging the 17th of September 1589.

Francis Dacres.

† The particulars upon the division that were assigned to the said lady Anne in Cumberland were, the castle, barony, and lordship of Graystock, the parks there; the manors, lordships, towns, hamlets and villages of Stainton, Wethermelock, Sparkhead, Papcaltre, Thurstby, Burghby Sands, Aikton, Rowcliffe, and Bowness. The advowsons of the churches of Graystock, Skelton, Aikton, Beaumont, and Bowness. Messuages, lands, and tenements in Skelton, Newbiggin, Blencowe, Motherby, Matterdale, Berrier, Murray, Grisedale, Castle Sowerby, Tallentire, High Ireby, Cleter, Langrigg, Lafenby, Glassonby, Kirk Oswald, Staffoll, Parkhead, Skarrowmannock, Marwenby, Robertby, Ulby, Robertby-fields, Huntenby, Melmerby, Crewgarth, Kinkland, Great Salkeld, Penrith, Carleton, Alastable, Etterby, Thistlethwaite, Beaumont, Carlisle, Stanwicks, Kirkanders, West Linton, Fingland, Dromebough, Glasson, Wetherigg, Wetherigg Leas, Langcroft, Aynethorn, Easton, Cardroneck, Pavv fields, Wearyholme, and Takeholme.

II. To him succeeded JOHN his son ; who was of the bedchamber to king Ed. 2. sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk from the 11th to the 16th of that king's reign ; governor of the castle of Norwich ; and who served that king in his wars both against Scotland and France. He died in the 5th of Ed. 3.

III. To him succeeded Sir JOHN HOWARD his son ; who in the 10 Ed. 3. was constituted admiral of all the king's fleet, from the mouth of the Thames northward.

IV. Sir ROBERT HOWARD knight, son of John, married Margaret daughter of Robert lord Scales, and dying in the 12 Ric. left issue by her,

V. Sir JOHN HOWARD knight, who was retained (according to the custom of those times) to serve king Ric. 2. for life. He married to his first wife Margaret daughter and heir of Sir John Plaiz of Tofts in the county of Norfolk knight, and by her had a son *John* who died in his father's life-time, leaving only a daughter. To his second wife he married Alice daughter and heir of Sir William Tendering of Tendering hall in the county of Suffolk knight, and by her had issue,

VI. Sir ROBERT HOWARD knight ; who married Margaret one of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas de Mowbray *duke of Norfolk*, and died in his father's life-time, leaving a son John.

VII. Sir JOHN HOWARD knight succeeded his grandfather, and began early to distinguish himself in the wars with France under king Hen. 6.

In the 1 Ed. 4. he was sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, as likewise constable of the castle of Norwich, and one of the king's carvers.

In the 2 Ed. 4. he had a grant of several manors in the county of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Dorset, escheated to the crown by the attainder of John earl of Wiltshire and John earl of Oxford ; and in the same year he had the joint command, with the lords Falconberg and Clinton, of the king's fleet, and did considerable service against the French.

He was also at that time treasurer of the king's household, and in the 10th of that reign made captain general of the king's forces at sea, for baffling the attempts of the Lancastrians, then making powerful head under Richard Nevil the stout earl of Warwick.

In the 12 Ed. 4. he (with the lord Hastings) was constituted deputy governor of Calais and the Marches, and in the year following was summoned to parliament among the barons.

In the 18 Ed. 4. he was made constable of the Tower of London, and the next year captain general of the king's fleet against the Scots, as also in that reign made knight of the garter.

In the 1 Ric. 3. he was made *earl marshal* of England, and created *duke of Norfolk* ; Thomas his son being at that time also created earl of Surry.

He was then likewise made lord high-admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitain, for life ; and at the same time had a grant of 86 manors and lordships
from

from that prince. But he did not long enjoy those great honours and vast possessions, for in the very next year he was slain (together with the king) in the battle of Bosworth-field, and in the first parliament of king Hen. 7. was attainted.

He married to his first wife Catherine daughter of William lord Moline, and by her had *Thomas* his son and heir; and four daughters, *Anne* married to Sir Edmund George knight, *Isabel* to Sir Robert Mortimer knight, *Jane* to John Timperly esquire, and *Margaret* to Sir John Windham knight. To his second wife he married Margaret daughter of Sir John Chetworth knight, and by her had a daughter *Catherine* married to John Bouchier lord Berners.

VIII. THOMAS HOWARD, son and heir to John late duke of Norfolk, was esquire of the body to king Edward the fourth, and retained to serve in his wars; and in the 1 Ric. 3. was created (as is aforesaid) earl of Surry; and tho' he took part with that king, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bosworth-field, yet did king Hen. 7. in the 3d year of his reign receive him into favour and make him one of his privy council, and in the 4th of that reign he was restored to his title of earl of Surry.

In the 15 Hen. 7. he attended the king and queen to Calais, and in the next year was made lord high treasurer of England, and afterwards knight of the garter.

In the 1 Hen. 8. he was made earl marshal of England for life. And in the 4 Hen. 8. he was with that king at the taking of Therouenne and Tournay; and afterwards being sent general against the Scots, routed their army at Flodden field, where king James the fourth was slain; in which battle his son Thomas lord admiral attended him, and another of his sons Edmund led the van. For which signal service, he had a special grant from the king, to himself and the heirs male of his body, of an honourable augmentation of his arms, viz. to bear on a bend in an escutcheon, the upper half of a red lion (depicted as the arms of Scotland) pierced thro' the mouth with an arrow, together with a grant of 29 manors †.

He

† It is thought proper here to subjoin a beautiful piece of elegiac poetry upon the subject of this battle; which, though it is only in the form of an old Scotch ballad, yet it is such as ancient Greece or Rome might not be ashamed of.

The moans of the forest after the battle of Flodden field.

I have heard a lilting, at the ewes milking,
A' the lassies lilting before break of day;
But now there's a moaning, in ilka green loning,
Since the flowers of the Forest are weeded away:

I have heard] That is, formerly, whilst the young men were living.

Lilting] Singing chearfully, with a brisk lively air, in a style peculiar to the Scots; whose music, being composed for the bagpipe, jumps over the discordant notes of the 2d and 7th, in order to prevent the jarring which it would otherwise produce with the drone or bass, which constantly sounds an octave to the key note. Hence this

kind of composition is commonly styled a Scotch *lilt*.

A'] All.

Ilka] Each.

Loning] Lane; a word still in use in the northern parts. The word *green* is peculiarly emphatical; the lane being grown over with grass, by not being frequented as formerly.

At

LEETH WARD. (GRAYSTOCK.)

He was also advanced to the dignity of duke of Norfolk, which title John his father (deriving his descent thro' the heirs female of Mowbray and Segrave from Thomas of Brotherton son of king Edward the first) did enjoy.

He married to his first wife Elizabeth daughter and sole heir of Sir Frederic Tilney baronet and widow of Humphrey Bouchier lord Berners; and by her had issue eight sons and three daughters, 1. *Thomas*, his eldest son and heir. 2. *Edward*, who was a person of the greatest account in his time, and was knight of the garter. In the 1 Hen. 8. he was made the king's standard bearer; and in the 4th of the same king was made high-admiral, at which time he convoyed the marquis of Dorset from Spain in aid of the emperor Ferdinand against the French; and having with his fleet cleared the seas from enemies, he landed in Britany, did great execution in the country, and brought away rich spoils. He likewise fought and took Sir Andrew Barton the famous Scotch pirate. But afterwards resolving to attempt the French in their harbours, he entered a galley and boarded the admiral of the French gallies; but

At Bughts in the morning, nae blythe lads are scorning,
Our lassies are lonely, and dowie, and wae;
Nae daffing, nae gabbing, but sighing and sobbing,
Ilka lass lifts her leglin and hies her away.

In Har'st at the shearing, nae fwankies are jeering,
Our Bansters are wrinkled and lyard and grey;
At a fair or a preaching, nae wooing nae fleetching,
Since the flowers of the Forest are weeded away.

At e'en in the gloming, nae youngsters are roaming
'Bout stacks with the lassies at Boggles to play;
But ilka lass sits dreary, lamenting her deary,
Since the flowers of the Forest are weeded away.

Dool and wae fa' the order—sent our lads to the Border!
The English for once by a guile won the day:
The flowers of the Forest, that shone aye the foremost,
The pride of our land now ligs cauld in the clay!

We'll ha' nae mair liltin', at the ewes milking,
Our women and bairns now sit dowie and wae:
There's nought heard but moaning in ilka green lonin',
Since the flowers of the Forest are weeded away.

Bughts] Circular folds, where the ewes are milked.

Scorning] Bantering, jeering.

Dowie] Dowly, solitary.

Wae] Full of woe or sorrow.

Daffing] Waggish sporting.

Gabbing] Jestingly prating, talking gibble gabble.

Leglin] Can, or milking pail.

Swankin] Swains.

Bansters] Bandsters, binders up of the sheaves.

Lyard] Hoary; being all old men.

A preaching] A preaching in Scotland is not unlike a country fair.

Fleetching] Fawning, flattering.

Gloming] Glimmering, twilight.

Dool] Dolour, sorrow.

Wae fa'] Woe befall, evil betide.

Aye] Always.

Ligs] Lies.

the grapplings giving way, the gallies sheered afunder, and left him in the hands of his enemies; when, in the heat of the action, he was thrown over board and perished. 3. *Edmund*, who with his brother Thomas led the vanguard (as is aforefaid) at Flodden field, at which time he was a knight and marshal of the host. And in the 12 Hen. 8. at the famous interview between the said king and Francis king of France, where all feats of arms were performed for 30 days, he was one of the chief challengers there on the part of the English. By his wife Joyce, daughter of Sir Richard Colepepper of Hollingbourne in Kent knight, he had eight children, one of whom was the lady Catherine Howard fifth wife of king Hen. 8.—4. *Henry*, 5. *John*, 6. *Charles*, 7. *Henry*, 8. *Richard*. These five last all died young.—The daughters were, *Elizabeth* married to Thomas viscount Rochford, *Muriel* married first to John Grey viscount Lisle and after to Sir Thomas Knevit knight, and *Mary* married to Henry Fitz-Roy duke of Richmond natural son of king Hen. 8.

To his second wife he married Agnes daughter of Sir Philip Tilney knight, and by her had issue, 1. *William*, created baron Howard of Effingham. 2. *Thomas*, who having married the lady Margaret Douglass daughter of Margaret queen of Scots and niece to king Henry the eighth, was attained of treason upon some suspicion of his aspiring to the crown, and died in the Tower of London in the 29 Eliz. 3. *Richard*. And 4 daughters; *Anne* married to John Vere earl of Oxford, *Dorothy*, to Edward Stanley earl of Derby, *Elizabeth* to Henry earl of Suffex, and *Catherine* married first to Sir Rhese ap Thomas and after to Henry Daubeney earl of Bridgewater.

IX. THOMAS HOWARD duke of Norfolk succeeded his father in the 16 Hen. 8. He was in his father's life-time created earl of Surry; and upon the death of his younger brother the lord Edward, was constituted lord admiral in his stead. In the 12 of Hen. 8. he was made lord deputy of Ireland; and upon his father's death he was made general of the army at that time raised to advance into Scotland to set the young king free whom the duke of Albany kept at Stirling; and afterwards attended king Henry into France. In the 15 Hen. 8. he was appointed earl marshal of England. In the 18 Hen. 8. he was sent to the assistance of the earl of Shrewsbury towards suppressing that memorable insurrection in Yorkshire called the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Afterwards, upon some insinuations against him, the king committed him prisoner to the Tower, ordered his goods to be seized, and gave notice to his ambassadors abroad, that the duke and his son the earl of Surry had conspired to take upon them the government during the king's life, and after his death to get the prince into their hands; for which he was attainted in parliament, and nothing but the king's death prevented his execution. He continued prisoner during all the reign of king Ed. 6. but was discharged, and his attainder reversed in the first year of queen Mary.

He married to his first wife Anne daughter of king Edward the fourth, by whom he had a son named *Thomas*, who died young. To his second wife he married Elizabeth daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham, and by her had
issue,

issue, 1. *Henry*, earl of Surry. 2. *Thomas*, who in the 1 Eliz. was advanced to the title of viscount Howard of Bindon in the county of Dorset.

X. HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surry, was attainted in parliament at the same time with his father, and was beheaded. He married Frances daughter of John Vere earl of Oxford; and by her had issue, 1. *Thomas*. 2. *Henry*, who being restored in blood, was by king James the first created lord Howard of Marnhill and earl of Northampton, and made lord privy seal. 3. *Jane*, married to Charles earl of Westmorland. 4. *Margaret*, married to Henry lord Scroop of Bolton. 5. *Catherine*, married to Henry lord Berkeley.

XI. THOMAS HOWARD, elder son of the said Henry earl of Surry, succeeded his grandfather Thomas duke of Norfolk in his honour and estate; his said grandfather's attainder being reversed (as is aforesaid) in the first year of queen Mary. And in the 2d year of that queen, this Thomas was sent against the insurrection headed by Sir Thomas Wiat. In the 1 Eliz. he was made knight of the garter, and two years after lieutenant-general for the northern parts: But in the 11th of that reign, the queen began to suspect him as too much inclined to the queen of Scots, whom it was reported he designed to marry; to which marriage the queen being averse, the duke retired into Norfolk, with a resolution (notwithstanding) to pursue his former courtship; which being discovered, he was imprisoned in the 14th of that reign, and the next year brought to his trial for high treason, in having conspired the dethroning of the queen, and bringing in foreign forces, and applying to the Pope and Spaniards for that purpose, and having endeavoured the enlargement of the queen of Scots; of which he was found guilty and beheaded in the 15 Eliz.

He married to his first wife Mary daughter of Henry Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel (with whom he had the manor and castle of Arundel in the county of Sussex), and by her had *Philip* his son and heir. To his second wife he married *Margaret* daughter and sole heir of Thomas lord Audley of Walden; by whom he had *Thomas* the first earl of Suffolk of this family, and the lord *William Howard* who married Elizabeth one of the coheirs of Dacre as aforesaid, and a daughter *Margaret* married to Robert Sackville earl of Dorset. To his third wife he married Elizabeth widow of Thomas lord Dacre mother of the said coheirs, who seems to have died not long after; for her former husband died in the 8 Eliz. and we find this her second husband in the 11th year of the same queen aspiring after the marriage of Mary queen of Scots.

XII. PHILIP HOWARD, his eldest son, was styled earl of Arundel, as owner of Arundel castle by descent from his mother (for whoever is possessed of that castle becomes thereby an earl without any other creation); and was summoned to parliament by that title in the 23 Eliz. and in the same parliament by a special act was restored in blood; but not long after, by the contrivance of the earl of Leicester and secretary Walsingham (for queen Elizabeth's ministers seem to have been peculiarly suspicious and jealous of this noble family, being Roman

Catholics)

Catholics) confined to his house; and endeavouring to go beyond sea was discovered and sent prisoner to the Tower; and soon after a charge was brought against him in the Star-chamber, for supporting Romish priests and holding correspondence with Jesuits and other traytors, for which he was fined 10,000*l*, and to suffer imprisonment during the queen's pleasure. But this did not suffice; for in the 32 Eliz. he was tried for high treason by his peers: the particulars of the charge were, his contracting a strict friendship with cardinal Allen and Parsons the Jesuit for restoring the Romish religion; that he was privy to the excommunicating bull of pope Sixtus the fifth, and that he caused masts to be said for the success of the Spanish Armada. And being found guilty, he had sentence of death pronounced against him; but being remanded to the Tower, his execution was respited, and he died a prisoner in the 38 Eliz.

He married (as is aforesaid) *Anne* eldest daughter of Thomas and sister and coheir of George lord Dacre, and with her had Graystock. He had issue by her *Thomas* his only child.

XIII. THOMAS HOWARD, son of Philip earl of Arundel, was restored in blood by the parliament in the first year of James the first, and to all the titles of honour and precedence lost by his father's attainder; was installed knight of the garter in the 9th of the same king, and in the 19th was constituted earl marshal for life.

In the 9 Cha. 1. he was constituted chief justice of all the king's forests north of Trent; being also in the 16th of the same king made general of the army raised to march against the Scots; and in the 20th of the same king's reign advanced to the title of earl of Norfolk; and going over sea, with many others, in the decline of that king's affairs, he died at Venice in 1646.

He married Alatheia one of the daughters and coheirs of Gilbert Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, and by her had two sons, 1. *Henry*, lord Mowbray and Maltravers. 2. *William*, knight of the Bath, was also created baron of Stafford on his marrying the lady Mary sister and sole heir to Henry lord Stafford.

XIV. HENRY HOWARD, lord Mowbray, succeeded his father in his honours; and was also earl marshal, and knight of the garter. He married Elizabeth daughter of Esme Stewart lord Aubigny and earl of March, and afterwards duke of Lenox; and by her had issue nine sons, *Thomas, Henry, Philip, Charles* (from whom the present family at Graystock are descended), *Talbot, Edward, Francis, Bernard, and Esme*; and two daughters, *Catherine* married to John Digby of Gothurst in Northumberland esquire, and *Elizabeth* married to Alexander Macdonnel grandson to the earl of Antrim.

XV. THOMAS HOWARD, eldest son of Henry, succeeded his father in his honours and titles of earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, in the year 1652. And in 1661 he was restored to the title of duke of Norfolk. He died at Padua in Italy unmarried, in the year 1678.

XVI. HENRY

XVI. HENRY HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, succeeded his brother Thomas. He was in the life-time of his elder brother created lord Howard of Castle Rising in the county of Norfolk; and in 1672 was created earl of Norwich to him and the heirs male of his body; and also by the same patent had granted to him the office and dignity of earl marshal of England and to the heirs male of his body; and for default of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of Thomas earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, grandfather of the said Henry earl of Norwich; and for default of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of Thomas late earl of Suffolk; and for default of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of the lord William Howard of Naworth.

He married to his first wife Anne daughter of Edward Somers set marquis of Worcester, and by her had issue, 1. *Henry*. 2. *Thomas*. 3. *Anne-Alathea*, who died young. 4. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander duke of Gordon. 5. *Frances*, married to the marquis Valparesa, a Spanish nobleman.

To his second wife he married Jane daughter of Robert Bickerton esquire, and by her had issue, 1. *George*, who married Arabella daughter of Sir Edmund Allen, and widow of Francis Thompson esquire. 2. *James*, who died unmarried, being drowned in attempting to ride over Sutton Wash in Lincolnshire. 3. *Frederic Henry*, who married Catherine daughter of Sir Francis Blake. And three daughters, *Catherine* and *Anne* both nuns in Flanders, and *Philippa* married to William Standish of Standish hall in Lancashire esquire.

XVII. HENRY HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, succeeded his father in 1685. In his father's life-time, he was summoned to parliament by the title of lord Mowbray; and in 1682, upon the death of Prince Rupert, he was made constable of Windsor castle, and lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum for the counties of Norfolk, Surry, and Berks. On the landing of the prince of Orange in 1688, he immediately declared for him, and brought over several parts into his interest.

He married Mary daughter and sole heir of Henry Mordaunt earl of Peterborough, but died without issue in 1701.

His brother Thomas died before him; being of the Romish religion, this Thomas withdrew with king James the second into France, and attended him from thence into Ireland, and in his return to Brest he was cast away and perished at sea in the year 1689; leaving by his wife Mary Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir John Savile of Copley in the county of York baronet, five sons and one daughter, *Mary*, married to Walter Aston baron Aston of Forfar in Scotland. The sons were, 1. *Thomas*, who succeeded his uncle Henry. 2. *Henry*, who died unmarried. 3. *Edward*, the present duke, who succeeded his brother Thomas. 4. *Richard*, who died unmarried. 5. *Philip*, who married to his first wife Winifred daughter of Thomas Stonor of Watlington Park in the county of Oxford esquire, by whom he had issue *Thomas* who died 1763 without issue, and *Winifred* married to William lord Stourton and died in 1753. To his second wife he married Henrietta daughter of Edward Blount of Blagdon in the county of Devon esquire widow of Peter Proli of Antwerp esquire and sister to the late duchess of Norfolk, and had one son *Edward* who died in

in 1767 unmarried, and a daughter *Anne* married to Robert Edward lord Petre.

XVII. THOMAS HOWARD duke of Norfolk was born in 1683, and succeeded his uncle Henry in 1701. He married Mary daughter and sole heir of Sir Nicholas Shirburne of Stonihurst in Lancashire baronet; but died without issue in 1732.

XVIII. EDWARD HOWARD, the present duke, succeeded his brother Thomas, and married Mary daughter of Edward Blount of Blagdon in the county of Devon esquire, and hath no issue. And there being no male issue remaining of any of his brothers or uncles, the honours of this family will devolve upon the descendants of *Charles Howard* brother to the present duke's grandfather, and fourth son of Henry Howard lord Mowbray and earl of Norfolk abovementioned.

The said CHARLES HOWARD, after a long and expensive suit in chancery and an appeal to the house of lords, obtained a decree for the whole barony of Graystock *. He married Mary daughter and heir of George Tattershall of Finchamstead in the county of Berks esquire; and by her had issue *Charles* who died young, and another son *Henry-Charles*.

HENRY-CHARLES HOWARD esquire succeeded his father, and at great expence repaired Graystock castle, and made it a very convenient and delightful habitation. He married Mary daughter of John Aylward esquire, descended of the family of Aylward in the kingdom of Ireland; and by her had issue, *Henry, Charles, Thomas, Mary, Catharine, and Francis*. Of these, *Henry* died before his father unmarried: and of the rest, *Charles* only now surviveth.

Which said CHARLES HOWARD esquire married Catharine daughter of John Brockholes of Claughton in Lancashire esquire, and had issue *Charles*, and six other children who died young.

Which last CHARLES HOWARD esquire, son of Charles, married to his first wife Marian daughter of Coppinger of Ballamalow in the county of Cork esquire, who died in 1768 without leaving issue. To his second wife in 1771 he married Frances daughter and sole heir of the late lord Scudamore of Home-Lacy in the county of Hereford.

This barony is held of the king *in capite* by the service of one intire barony, rendering 41 yearly at the fairs of Carlisle, suit at the county court monthly, and serving the king in person against Scotland. Here are 257 customary tenants and 106 freeholders within the barony, and about 120*l* *per annum* customary rent. The customary tenants pay a twenty penny fine upon the death of lord or tenant, and a thirty penny fine upon alienation. They also pay foster rents, foster corn, miln rents, greenhue, peat silver, and boon mowing and leading peats.

* Appendix to Chancery Cases. (Duke of Norfolk's case.)

The church of Graystock is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is rectorial, valued in the king's books at 40*l* 7*s* 8½*d*, and now worth upwards of 300*l* per annum.

In the year 1302, Mr. *Richard de Morpeth* was instituted to this church, upon the presentation of Sir John de Graystock knight.

In 1314, *Ralph de Ergbome*, an acolite, was presented by *Ralph* son of William lord of Graystock, and instituted thereupon, with a dispensation for four years absence at his studies. He had afterwards no fewer than five dispensations of absence, and seems indeed never to have resided there at all. And after he had been rector here above 40 years, he resigned the rectory, on his being instituted into the living of Foulstowe in the diocese of Lincoln, in the year 1357, and thereupon *Richard de Hoton Roof* was presented by Sir William de Graystock knight; who immediately, upon his institution, took out a commission of inquiry into the dilapidations in the parsonage house and chancel, occasioned by the long non-residence of his predecessor.

In 1359, there is a confirmation by bishop Welton of a grant made by the said William lord of Graystock, to one master and 6 chaplains, viz. Sir Richard de Hoton (then rector) master or custos, Andrew de Briscoe, Richard de Brampton, William de Wanthwaite, Robert de Threlkeld, and William de Hill, chaplains.

In 1365, on the death of Richard de Hoton, institution was given to *John de Herintorp* priest, who was presented by king Ed. 3. in right of his ward Ralph baron of Graystock then a minor.

In 1377, on the petition of the said Ralph de Graystock, setting forth that the income of that rectory is very considerable, and the cure ill supplied, the bishop issues out a commission of inquiry: and the commissioners return (amongst other particulars) that the yearly revenues of the rectory of Graystock amount to about 100*l*, out of which deductions being made for procurations and other ecclesiastical duties, the parson may clear about 80*l*. That there are several chapels in the parish; one at Wethermelock, 3 miles from the parish church; and another, 4 miles distant, at Threlkeld; that each of these hath a chaplain and a chapel clerk (clericum aquæ bajulum); that the parish is 7 miles long, and 4 broad.

In 1379, another commission of inquiry, to the same purpose, is sent by the bishop to his official, who makes return (upon the oaths of the jury, consisting of an equal number of ecclesiastics and laymen thereupon summoned) that it would be for the honour of God and the good of the parishioners, to have more clergymen to officiate in that large parish.

In the same year, Sir *John de Claston* the rector had a dispensation for two years absence, with allowance to let his rectory to farm for that term.

In 1382, the mother church of Graystock being much out of repair, the walls crazy, the bellfry fallen, and the wooden shingles on the roof mostly scattered, and the inhabitants of Threlkeld and Wethermelock refusing to contribute their proportion of the charge; the bishop, at his ordinary visitation, issues out his injunction to all and every of them under pain of the greater excommunication.

In the same year, Alexander (Nevil) archbishop of York, the pope's legate, converts the rectory of Graystock into a college; whereof he constitutes *Gilbert Bowett* priest the first master; and gives the chantry of St. Andrew in the said church to John Lake of the diocese of Litchfield, the chantry of St. Mary to Thomas Chamberlayne of the diocese of Norwich, the chantry of the altar of St. John Baptist to John Alve of the diocese of York, the chantry of the altar of St. Katherine to Richard Carwell of the diocese of Lincoln, the chantry of St. Thomas the martyr (meaning Becket) to Robert Newton of the diocese of Litchfield, and (lastly) the chantry of the altar of St. Peter to John de Hare of the diocese of York: and all these were obliged at their instalment to swear canonical obedience to the bishops of Carlisle, in like manner as the rectors of Graystock had been before accustomed to do.

In 1386, upon the death of Thomas Chamberlayne, Adam de Aglionby was instituted into the chantry of the altar of St. Mary in the collegiate church of Graystock, being thereunto presented by the noble lord Ralph baron of Graystock.

In 1420, *Adam de Aglionby* appears to be then master of the college of Graystock; being sued in that year by William Rebanks and his wife for some lands in Raughton.

In 1526, died *John Whelpdale*, LL. D. master of the college of Graystock and rector of Caldbeck; as appears from his epitaph in the church of Graystock.

Not long after, the monasteries, collegiate churches, and chantries were dissolved. At which time, the revenues of the several chantries aforesaid in this church were twenty nobles a year to each. Afterwards it was disputed whether the church did continue rectorial, or the rectory and profits thereof became vested in the crown by the said dissolution. For the incumbent it was alledged, that he was possessed by presentation, admission, institution, and induction: That the church was indeed made collegiate, but it was by the pope's authority only: That they had no common seal, and therefore were not a legal corporation. And judgment was given against the king; and the church continued rectorial and parochial.—Judge Dyer, who reports this case, seems to lay the stress upon the want of a common seal*. Lord Coke lays the stress upon its being made collegiate by the pope's authority only, without the king's assent†. (Either of them sufficient arguments of the invalidity of the establishment.)

In 1567, on the death of Mr. *John Dacre* rector of Graystock, institution was given to Sir *Simon Mosse* clerk presented by Thomas duke of Norfolk earl marshal of England and knight of the garter and Elizabeth his wife (widow of Thomas late lord Dacre).

In the next year, on the death of Simon Mosse, Mr. *Edward Hansby* was instituted, on a presentation by queen Elizabeth in right of her ward George lord Dacre son and heir of Thomas lord Dacre, Graystock, and Gilsland.

In 1584, Mar. 6. on the death of Mr. Hansby, one caveat was entered by Francis Dacre of Croplin esquire, claiming the patronage of the rectory of

* Dyer, 81.

† 4 Co. 107.

Graystock; and on the 13th of the same month, another caveat was entred by Philip earl of Arundel and the lady Anne his wife. Hereupon a commission of Jus Patronatus was issued, and the jury brought in the following verdict:

“ To the reverend father in God John by God’s divine providence bishop of Carlisle, Thomas Fairfax bachelor of divinity, Anthony Walkwood, William Bennet, Robert Corney, masters of arts, John Whelewright, John Symson, clerks, Symon Musgrave, Henry Curwen, Wilfrid Lawson, Henry Crackenthorp, Lancelot Salkeld, and Thomas Layton, esquires, being named, elected, and sworn jurors for the trial of the Jus Patronatus or right of patronage of the parish church of Graystock in the county of Cumberland and within the diocese of Carlisle, send greeting in our lord God everlasting. Whereas we the said jurors had certain articles ministred unto us in writing by your lordship, and were charged with a corporal oath well and truly to inquire of all and every the said articles according to our evidence, do give our verdict and answer unto the said articles in manner and form following: To the 1st, viz. Whether the parish church of Graystock be now void, how long that hath been void, and by what means? We answer, that the parsonage of Graystock is void by the death of Mr. Edward Hansbye late incumbent there, who died the second day of March last past. To the 2d, viz. Whether there be many patrons which pretend title unto the patronage and presentation of the parsonage of the said parish church, how many they be, and who they be? We answer, That there be two which pretend title to present to the said parsonage, viz. Philip earl of Arundel and Anne (Dacre) his wife, and Mr. Francis Dacre. To the 3d, viz. Whether any of the patrons pretending such title have given and granted any advowson or advowsons of the said rectory or parsonage, by whom were such advowson or advowsons given or granted, to whom, and in what manner? We answer, That Philip earl of Arundel and the lady Anne his wife, pretending title to the patronage of the said parsonage, have granted an advowson of the said parsonage unto William Cantrell, as by the said advowson under their hands and seals appeareth. To the 4th, viz. Whether the said parsonage of the parish church of Graystock be appendent to any manor, and to what manor it is appendent, or is it a rectory or parsonage in gross? We answer, That for any evidence we have seen, we find the said parsonage of Graystock appendent to the manor of Graystock. To the 5th, viz. Who presented to the said church, and by what right and title he did so present? We answer, That the queen’s majesty that now is presented the last time to the said parsonage of Graystock in the right of George lord Dacre son of the lord Thomas Dacre, the said George then being in minority. To the 6th, viz. Who at this present is in possession of the patronage of the said parish church? We find, That William Cantrell is for this present vacation in possession of the patronage of the said parsonage, by virtue of the said advowson granted by the earl of Arundel and lady Anne his wife. To the 7th, viz. Who hath the right and title of lawful interest to present to the said parish church of Graystock, this present time of the vacation thereof? We Symon Musgrave knight, Wilfrid Lawson, Henry Crackenthorp, Anthony Walkwood, William Bennet, Robert Corney, and John Symson,

seven

seven of the said jurors, answer, That whereas Mr. Francis Dacre made his title to the patronage of the parsonage of Graystock by an intail supposed to be made by his father William late lord Dacre, which intail was impugned for divers imperfections therein alledged by the counsel learned of William Cantrell; yet we by reason of other matter of record given us in evidence, not entering into the consideration of the validity or invalidity of the same intail, do find, that William Cantrell hath right to present to the church of Graystock for this time, as by grant thereof made from the earl of Arundel and lady Anne the countess his wife: And we Henry Curwen knight, Lancelot Salkeld, Thomas Fairfax, Thomas Layton, and John Whelewright, five of the said jurors, answer, That according to such evidence as we have had, we find the right of the patronage of Graystock in William Cantrell, as in the right and by the grant of Philip earl of Arundel and lady Anne his wife: So we all twelve agree, conclude, and find, that William Cantrell hath right to present to the church of Graystock for this time, as by grant thereof made from the earl of Arundel and lady Anne the countess his wife. To the 8th, viz. How many be presented at this time to the said church, and by whom they be presented? We answer, That there be two presented at this vacation, the one (viz. Mr. Hugh Thornly) by William Cantrell in the right of the earl of Arundel and lady Anne his wife; the other (viz. Mr. Henry Evans) by Mr. Francis Dacre. To the 9th, viz. Whether be the clerks now presented, and every of them, of such qualities as be required by the laws and statutes of this realm to be in such persons as are to be admitted by the ordinary to the said parish church of Graystock? We answer, That for any thing we know, they are qualified as the law requires. In witness whereof, we the said jurors to this our verdict have put our seals and subscribed our names. Given at Rose castle the 16th day of August, in the year of our lord God a thousand five hundred eighty and five, and in the 27th year of the reign of our sovereign lady Elizabeth."

In pursuance of which verdict, *Hugh Thornly*, M. A. was instituted into the said rectory on the 30th of January following, on the presentation of William Cantrell esquire. And nine years after, the said Hugh Thornly was again instituted on a presentation from the queen, to prevent any hazard, by lapse or otherwise, in the former title.

In 1597, Mr. *Leonard Lowther* had institution on the death of Hugh Thornly, being presented by Richard Lowther of Lowther esquire, by virtue of a grant of the present avoidance from the queen (the earl of Arundel the patron being then under attainder).

In 1616, a cause was determined (as appears from lord Hobart's Reports, p. 107.) between the bishop of Carlisle as rector of Graystock (having that living in Commendam), and one of his parishioners; wherein the bishop recovered a sight of the wool in tithing. This bishop (according to the course of chronology) was Dr. *Henry Robinson*.

In 1633, on the death of *Jerome Waterhouse* rector of Graystock, *William Pettie* B. D. was presented by Thomas earl of Arundel and Surry, earl marshal.

In 1639, *William Morland*, M. A. was presented by the same patron. In 1650, he was ejected for ignorance and insufficiency by Sir Arthur Hazlerig and other commissioners for propagating the gospel in the four northern counties; which sentence, upon Mr. Morland's appeal, was confirmed by the committee for plundered ministers. He was first succeeded by one *West*, who died in about two years time. After him came Dr. *Gilpin*, who delivered up the rectory to Mr. Morland on king Charles the second's restoration*.

In 1663, on Mr. Morland's death, *Alan Smallwood*, D. D. was presented by Joshua Colston of London, M. D. by virtue of a grant from Elizabeth countess dowager of Arundel and Surry.

In 1686, on Dr. Smallwood's death, *Richard Fowke*, M. A. was presented by the honourable Charles Howard esquire.

In 1692, a caveat was entered on behalf of the university of Cambridge, claiming by their right of presenting as to a popish living; and on Mr. Fowke's death, *Thomas Gibbon*, M. A. was instituted on their presentation. In 1711, he resigned, and was reinstituted upon the presentation of Gilfrid Lawson esquire grantee of Charles Howard esquire the lord of the manor.

In 1717, on Mr. Gibbon's death, *Thomas Bolton*, M. A. was instituted on the presentation of the said Gilfrid Lawson esquire.

In 1737, on Mr. Bolton's death, caveats were severally entered for Williams Gibbon clerk, for the university of Cambridge, and for Mr. Crosfield King, executor of John King deceased. The first withdrew his caveat; and *Edmund Law*, M. A. the university's presentee, and the said Mr. King, having proceeded to try their right in Westminster hall, the said Mr. Law (now bishop of Carlisle) obtained a superfedas to the writ of Ne Admittas, and in 1739 was instituted. In 1746, Sep. 9. he resigned the said rectory, and on the 19th of the same month was readmitted on the presentation of Adam Askew of Newcastle upon Tyne esquire, purchaser of the advowson from Charles Howard esquire lord of Graystock.

HUTTON JOHN, within this parish, for a long time was the property of a family of the name of Hutton; descended from a younger brother, very probably, of the Huttons of Hutton in this county. From what *John* in particular it received this appellation, we have not found. In the 36 Edw. 3. it is found by inquisition, that *William de Hoton John* held the manor of *Hoton John* of the barony of Graystock, by homage and 20s cornage, with suit of court at Graystock from three weeks to three weeks, and by the service called witnessman and puture of the foresters of Flascowe.

In the 2d year of queen Mary, *Cuthbert Hutton* died seised thereof, and *Thomas* his son inherited the same, with the appurtenances, and also a certain pasture called Hutton Moor † and Mellfell, and certain americiaments called Muremaile,

* Walker's sufferings of the clergy, 306.

† Which moor is thus described: Incipiendo apud quandam locum vocatum Akerbeck, et deinde ascendendo antiquam sepem campi de Motherby usque lapidem immobilem ex parte occidentali de Motherby, et deinde ex parte occidentali usque lapidem immobilem subrus Pictowe, et deinde ultra Merefylke usque de Bromehowe, et deinde ex parte occidentali usque lapidem immobilem juxta

Muremaile, and lands and tenements in Penruddocke, Whitebarrow, and Stodehow.

This *Thomas* died without issue, and was succeeded by sisters coheirs; one of whom, *Mary*, was married to ANDREW HUDLESTON of Farington in the county of Lancaster esquire, second son of Sir *John Hudleston* of Millum; and this brought the Hudlestons to Hutton John. The said *Mary* was daughter of Cuthbert Hutton afore said, by his wife Elizabeth one of the four daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Bellingham of Burneshead in the county of Westmorland; which Elizabeth was educated with the lady Katherine Parr of Kendal castle, who when she was married to king Hen. 8. sent for the said Elizabeth up to court, and made her one of the ladies of the bed chamber, where her said daughter *Mary* was born, and the princess *Mary* (afterwards queen) was her godmother: Mr. Sandford says, he had seen a piece of gilt plate which was her godchild's gift.

The paternal estate of the said *Andrew* consisted of the several manors of Abbington in Oxfordshire, Preston Richard in Westmorland, and Farrington hall in Lancashire, with several other possessions both in Westmorland and Cumberland. He was an officer in the body guards to king Hen. 8. Ed. 6. queen *Mary*, and queen Elizabeth.

He had issue by this marriage 7 sons, viz. *Joseph*, *John*, *Edmund*, *Byham*, *William*, *Andrew*, and *Richard*; and 3 daughters, *Dorothy*, *Joyce*, and *Bridget*.

JOSEPH HUDLESTON of Hutton John esquire, eldest of the said seven sons of *Andrew*, married Eleanor daughter of Cuthbert Sisson of Dacre, and by her had issue 6 sons, viz. *Andrew*, *John*, *Richard*, *Cuthbert*, *William*, and *Ferdinando*; and 8 daughters, viz. *Mary*, *Dorothy*, *Jane*, *Margaret*, *Joyce*, *Bridget*, *Helen*, and *Elizabeth*.

John the second son was brought up to the church, and had his education in the English college at Doway in Flanders, and was ordained priest in the Romish church. He was happily instrumental in preserving king Charles the second after the battle of Worcester. For which, and other his services, he was after the restoration appointed first chaplain and father confessor to Catherine queen consort of Charles the second, and private confessor to the king himself; and was in so great confidence both with king and parliament, as to be excepted by name out of all the severe acts made against popish priests.

juxta Skytwatche, et deinde ascendens le Sykett usque Troutker ex parte boreali, et deinde ascendens le Sykett usque lapidem immobilem juxta Beryerfield, et deinde usque parvum lapidem super Calfrigge, et deinde usque le Carfaile juxta Beryer, et deinde descendendo le Sykett subtus Grene-cragge, et sic inde descendendo aquam de Beryerbecke usque Lanstowhowe ex parte occidentali, et descendendo usque caput Nirmersyke ex parte australi, et deinde ascendendo usque pedem de Nirmersyke, et deinde ascendendo ex parte australi usque lapidem immobilem in Troutbeck gill juxta Lickaclose, et deinde a dicto lapide in Troutbeck gill ascendendo Troutbeck gill sicut Kittosyke, cadit in le Troutbeck, et deinde ascendendo Kittosyke usque caput ejusdem, et deinde ascendendo recte et ex parte australi usque lapidem immobilem juxta Materdale Moss, et deinde descendendo usque Rayset Dubbs, et inde descendendo le Stanstobek usque Grededubbs, et sic descendendo aquam de Dakerbecke usque Bowcrofte, et deinde ex parte boreali usque Dufsethowe, et sic descendendo le Ellersyke usque le Gillbecke, et sic ascendendo le Gillbecke usque le Akerkelde.

When king Charles the second lay upon his death-bed, he administered to him the sacraments according to the rites of the church of Rome; which when he had finished, and pronounced the absolution, the king seemed at great ease, and turning to the reverend father, expressed his thanks in these remarkable words: "You have saved me twice; First, my body after the fight at Worcester, And now my soul." And asked if he would have him declare himself of that church? To which the father answered, that he would take upon himself to satisfy the world in that particular. After king James the second came to the crown, he caused father Hudleston to attest and publish to the world, that the late king Charles the second died a catholic, and that he gave him the Eucharist and Extreme Unction. And therewith he published two papers found in the late king's strong box, all of his own handwriting, tending to prove the necessity of a visible church and guide in matters of faith; together with a little treatise called "A short and plain way to the faith and church," which father Hudleston says was written by his uncle Richard Hudleston [7th son of Andrew abovementioned] of the English congregation of the order of St. Benedict; which treatise, the father affirms, made great impression upon the mind of Charles the second, whilst he secreted him from the search of the rebels at Boscobel after the battle of Worcester.— For these and other faithful services, this reverend father had an appointment in the queen dowager's palace at Somerset house, where he had the superintendency of the chapel, and also had a handsome pension settled upon him for life. Both which he enjoyed quite through the reigns of king James the second and king William, and till the 3d year of queen Anne, 1704, when he died, being of the age of 96 years, and was buried in the body of that chapel. He expended the greatest part of his income and effects in rebuilding the chapel of the English college at Doway aforesaid, and endowing several new scholarships there, and in the abbey or convent of Lamspring in Westphalia; and at his death, by will, left the residuum of his effects to the (popish) lord Feversham, in trust to see those undertakings finished.

ANDREW HUDLESTON of Hutton John esquire, eldest son of Joseph, married Dorothy second daughter of Daniel Fleming of Skirwith esquire, and by her had issue 4 sons, *Andrew, Joseph, John, and Richard*; and five daughters, *Mary, Jane, Dorothy, Magdalene, and Bridget*.

This family suffered greatly for their loyalty and services to king Charles the first and second, from Oliver Cromwell, who caused all their manors and possessions in the counties of Oxford, Lancaster, and Westmorland to be seized and sold, or otherwise disposed of amongst his partizans. So that the family had little or nothing left except the estate at Hutton John (being under settlement on the marriage of the said Andrew and Dorothy), which was for many years under sequestration, and not restored until the return of king Charles the second, when they got this estate again, but no recompence for their loss and sufferings.

ANDREW

ANDREW HUDLESTON of Hutton John esquire, eldest son of Andrew and Dorothy, was the first protestant of the family: He was a man of great learning and parts, much respected in the county, and a zealous promoter of the Revolution. In October 1688, being informed of a ship put into Workington, loaded with arms and ammunition intended for king James the second's garrison of Carlisle, he immediately went over to consult Sir John Lowther of Lowther, who was also extremely affected to the Revolution, how they might seize and secure the ship and loading for the use of the prince of Orange, who was then daily expected to land. It was agreed to make the attempt, by immediately arming their servants and tenants, and mounting them on horseback to march privately in the night, so as to be ready for the attack by break of day the next morning. This was so happily effected, that after very little resistance, the crew surrendered, and the ship, arms, and ammunition were all taken and secured for the prince of Orange. This was one of the first open acts of hostility against king James the second in favour of the Revolution, but had like to have cost the parties dear. For they had scarce got home, when news arrived of the prince of Orange's fleet being dispersed in a storm and obliged to put back, and of having received so much damage, that the prince could not pursue his enterprize till next spring. This advice gave the parties some uneasiness for a few days. But the damage to the fleet was so soon repaired, that on the first of November it put to sea again, and on the 5th arrived at Torbay, and the prince's landing happily effected before night.

This Andrew married Katharine daughter of Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isell baronet, and by her had issue six sons, viz. *Andrew* (who died before his father without issue), *Wilfrid*, *William*, *Richard*, *Lawson*, and *John*; and 9 daughters, *Dorothy*, *Jane*, *Katharine*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Anne*, *Judith*, and *Bridget*.

WILFRID HUDLESTON of Hutton John esquire, second son and heir of Andrew, about the year 1703 married Joyce daughter and heir of Thomas Curwen of Workington esquire, and by her had issue, 1. *Andrew*. 2. *Curwen*, minister of the old church in Whitehaven, and rector of Clifton in Westmorland; who married to his first wife Elizabeth sister of Richard Cooke of Workington esquire, and by her had issue a daughter Joyce married to William Shammon esquire a lieutenant in the royal navy: He married to his second wife Elianor one of the daughters and coheirs of John Dove of Cultercotts in the county of Northumberland, and by her had two sons Wilfrid and John; which Wilfrid succeeded his father in both his churches of Whitehaven and Clifton. 3. *Isabella*, married to Edmund Gibson of Barfield in the county of Cumberland gentleman, and to him had one son and 3 daughters.

ANDREW HUDLESTON of Hutton John esquire, son and heir of Wilfrid, succeeded his father in 1728, and is the present owner of the family estate. In his younger days he spent much of his time in the study of the laws in Gray's

Inn, and was called to the bar from that house in Hilary term 1728. He hath been one of the deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace, and chairman at the quarter sessions, for the county of Cumberland for near 40 years. He married Mary daughter and sole heir of Richmond Fenton of Plumptre hall clerk, and by her hath had issue two sons, *Andrew* and *William*; and 5 daughters, *Joyce*, *Mary*, *Julia*, *Isabella*, and *Katherine*. William, John, and Katherine are all dead without issue, and lie interred in the family burying-place in the south ile of the parish church of Graystock. Andrew, Joyce, Mary, and Isabella are now living (1772) and unmarried. This last named Andrew was likewise brought up to the bar at Gray's Inn, where he now resides.

WATERMILLOCK in this parish, the seat of John Robinson esquire, sheriff of this county in the year 1769, is (like the rest) part of the barony of Graystock; and is commonly called Newkirk parish, probably from a chapel having been erected there, which was consecrated by bishop Oglethorp in the year 1558: It hath the parochial rights of baptism and burial; and is endowed with a dwelling house and outhouses, with about ten acres of land; worth about 7*l* a year; a prescriptive payment out of 66 tenements amounting to 6*l* 11*s* 4*d*, out of which is paid yearly to the rector of Graystock 2*l*; surplice fees about 1*l*; and lands purchased with two allotments of queen Anne's bounty at Glenridding in Patterdale worth about 14*l* *per annum*: The whole amounting to about 26*l* a year.

There was a chapel here before, so early as the reign of Ed. 3. but not made parochial (as it seemeth) till the time abovementioned.

MATTERDALE and *Wartbwaite* is another division within this parish; all holden of the barony of Graystock. Here also is a *chapel* of ease, unto which bishop Meye in the year 1580 granted parochial rights in the following form: "To all christian people to whom these presents shall come, John by the providence of God bishop of Carlisle sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know ye, that at the reasonable suit of the whole inhabitants of the chapelry of Matterdale, complaining, that by reason their parish church of Graystock is so far distant from them, and from the great annoyances of snow or other foul weather in the winter season in that fellish part, they be often very fore troubled with carrying the dead corpses dying within the said chapelry and the infants there born unto burial and christening to their said parish church of Graystock, sometimes the weather being so foul and stormy that they be driven to let their dead bodies remain unburied longer time than is convenient, or else to abide that annoyance and danger in carrying them to burial as is not reasonable, and therefore have divers times made humble suit for remedy of their said inconveniences and griefs: We the said bishop, with the consent of Mr. Edward Hansbie bachelor in divinity and parson of the said parish church of Graystock, have given and granted unto all the inhabitants which now be, or which from henceforth shall be of the chapelry aforesaid, full authority to cause to be baptized and christened in the
chapel

chapel of Matterdale all and singular the infants which shall at any time hereafter be born within the said chapelry; and all women which within the same shall bring forth any child, to go to the said chapel, and to have the prayers said for her deliverance set forth by public authority, which commonly hath been called the purification of women; and that it may also be lawful unto the said inhabitants from time to time hereafter to cause their marriages to be celebrated within the same chapel; both the said persons which shall be married or the one of them being an inhabitant and dweller within the same chapelry; and such persons as shall from time to time happen to die or depart this world within the said chapelry, to bury them within the same chapel or churchyard of the same: Giving and granting unto the said chapel the right to receive infants to baptism, women to be purified, persons to be married in the said chapel, and all manner of persons dying within the said chapelry, to whom the laws of this realm do not deny christian burial, to be buried in the said chapel or churchyard: Beseeching the Almighty, that as we do not doubt but that he hath already sanctified and hallowed the said chapel and churchyard through the prayers of the faithful made therein and the preaching of his most blessed word; so it may please him to grant unto all those which shall be baptised within the said chapel, that they may receive remission of sins, perfect regeneration, and be made heirs of the kingdom of heaven; and to sanctify the marriage of all such as shall be married in the same chapel; and to such as shall be buried in the said chapel or churchyard to grant resurrection unto life everlasting. These in no wise to prejudice or hinder the right of the parish church of Graystock aforesaid, nor the estate of the said Mr. Edward Hansbie now parson of the same, or his successors parsons there, in any the tithes, rights, oblations, duties, commodities, or emoluments, due unto the said parish church or to the said Edward Hansbie and his successors parsons of the same out of the said chapelry, or the inhabitants of the same or any of them from time to time there dwelling; the right, interest, and estate of which church and the said Edward Hansbie and his successors parsons there, we do reserve and save by these presents. Provided always, that the inhabitants of the said chapelry shall at their own proper costs and charges (as hath been before used) find and maintain a good and able priest to be resident within the said chapelry, to minister divine service and holy sacraments, as shall be allowed by us the said bishop and our successors; and shall provide unto him such convenient dwelling and habitation within the same chapelry, and give him such wages for his relief and maintenance, to the worthyness of his estate and calling, as shall be thought meet and convenient unto us the said bishop and our successors bishops of Carlisle; and shall also elect, with the consent of the minister there from time to time, an honest person to be the parish clerk of the same chapel, and shall give to him convenient wages for keeping the said church and things belonging to the same in good order, and doing other duties which appertain to the office of a clerk; and shall yearly elect and chuse, by the content of the said minister, two churchwardens and some sidemen, to do the duties which unto their office doth belong; and shall repair, maintain, and uphold the said chapel and walls of the

yard thereof, with all needful and convenient reparations whatsoever, and shall from time to time see and provide that the said chapel and churchyard be used with that seemly and reverend manner as becometh the house and place dedicated to the service of God; and finally shall, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, receive and obey all such injunctions, general and particular, which shall from henceforth be given by us the said bishop and our successors, for the service of God and good order to be maintained within the said chapel and chapelry: Under which conditions, we do dedicate the said chapel and churchyard to the use aforesaid, and none otherwise. In witness whereof, we have to these presents put the seal of our bishoprick. Given the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred and eighty, and in the 22d year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign lady Elizabeth by the grace of God queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. and of our consecration the fourth.

To the curate of this chapel there are 34 tenements that pay yearly 2s 6d each. There is land anciently belonging to it of about 3l 10s *per annum*; and it hath had two allotments of 200l each of queen Anne's bounty, and 200l more in conjunction with 200l given by the countess dowager Gower; with 600l whereof lands have been purchased in the parishes of Thornton and Sedbergh, of the present yearly value of about 23l, and 200l remains in the hands of the governors of the said bounty after the rate of two *per cent.* interest.

In 1716, a small parcel of common on the west side of the chapel, commonly called Butt Hills, containing about 6 roods, with consent of Henry-Charles Howard esquire lord of the manor, and of the tenants respectively, was inclosed; whereon the reverend Robert Grisdale of St. Martin's in the Fields Westminster built a very handsome *school*, and by indenture bearing date Aug. 6, 1722, settled upon the same the sum of 200l, in the hands of 13 trustees, for the benefit of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress to be chosen by them; but rather a schoolmistress, if it can be agreed upon, for the improvement of the girls in the said dale. On the death of trustees, or removal out of the dale (not having any estate therein), the survivors shall within 3 months chuse others, whereof the person inheriting the estate of the said Mr. Grisdale's father to be one, and the person inheriting his brother Edward's estate to be another. If the said 200l shall fall short of yielding 10l a year, or the schoolhouse shall want reparation; the trustees shall make up the deficiency by quarteridge of the scholars belonging to Matterdale that shall be taught therein. If any dispute arise about the management of the school, upon complaint of three trustees to the chancellor of the diocese, he shall have power to determine the same.

In the schoolhouse is a neat little study, furnished with 189 volumes (given by Mrs. Elizabeth Grisdale of St. Martin's in the fields in 1723) for the use of the dale; being most of them books in divinity,

THRELKELD

THRELKELD is another chapelry and manor within the barony and parish of Graystock. It belonged to a family who took their name from thence, who had also possessions at Yanwith and Crosby Ravensworth in Westmorland.

So early as the reign of king Ed. 1. *Henry de Threlkeld* obtained a grant of free warren in his estates in Westmorland (the like having probably been obtained before for the family estate at Threlkeld). He appears to have had the same grant renewed in the 14 Ed. 2.—Nevertheless, in the 11 Ed. 2. we find that *John de Derwentwater* held this vill of the lord of Graystock, by homage and suit of court at Graystock; which seems to have been only by way of trust in a settlement.

In the 30 Ed. 3. *William de Threlkeld* was owner of this manor under the Graystocks, and in the same year was sheriff of the county of Cumberland. In the 40th of the same king, he paid a relief for a moiety of Yanwith, which he held of the barony of Graystock. In the 13 Ric. 2. *William de Threlkeld* was member of parliament for this county.

This *William* seems to have been succeeded by a collateral of the same name: For in the 5 Hen. 4. *William Threlkeld* then lord of Crosby Ravensworth, cousin and heir of *William Threlkeld* knight, father of *William Threlkeld* of Ulvesby, son of *John*, son of *William*, paid his relief for two parts of the moiety of the manor of Ulvesby.

In the 10 Hen. 6. an agreement was made between Sir *Henry Threlkeld* knight lord of the manor of Threlkeld and the rector of Graystock, concerning the appointment of a curate of the chapel of Threlkeld (as is herein after more particularly expressed).

In the reign of Ed. 4. *Lancelot Threlkeld* married Margaret daughter and heir of Henry Bromflett lord Vesey widow of John lord Clifford; and by her had issue,

Sir *Lancelot Threlkeld* knight, who had three daughters coheirs; one married to Thomas Dudley, with whom he had Yanwith; another married to James Pickering, with whom he had Crosby Ravensworth; and the third *Winifred*, married to *William Pickering*, brother of the said James (and both of them sons of Sir James Pickering of Killington in Westmorland), with whom he had Threlkeld.

The said *William Pickering* seems to have had a son *Christopher Pickering* knight, who was sheriff of Cumberland in the 33 Eliz. and the 4th and 6th of James the first.

It is said the hall and demesne went with a daughter to the Irtons, whose descendent James Spedding of Armathwaite esquire now (1769) enjoys the same. The manor and tenants were sold to the Lowthers of Lowther; and in the year 1631, June 16, Sir *John Lowther* of Lowther and *John Lowther* esquire his son and heir apparent, in consideration of 1560l agreed with the tenants for a four penny fine certain; the number of tenants specified in the indenture and decree were 39, and 8 cottagers. The total of the rent is 30l 16s 4d; besides a free or quit rent of 2s 11d paid by a few of the tenants to the lord of Graystock. Each tenant here was obliged to find half a draught for one day ploughing; one day mowing; one day shearing; one day clipping.

ping, and one day salving sheep; one carriage load once in two years, but not to go above ten miles; to dig and lead two loads of peats every year: The tenants to have sufficient meat and drink when they performed these services. The cottagers to perform the same services, only instead of half a plough, they were to find one horse with a harrow, and a footman instead of a carriage load. The tenants are also bound to the lord's miln, pay the fortieth corn, and to maintain the wall and thatch of the miln to the louder. The tenants to have house boot, to be set out by the lord's bailiff; peats, turves, ling, whins, limestones, and marle, with stones and slates for building.—But about thirteen years ago, half of the tenants bought off these services at five guineas each tenement; the miln service only excepted.—The widow has the whole estate during her chaste viduity. The tenements pay 2*d* yearly each as greenhue rent.

There has been a *chapel* here of ancient time: And in the year 1431, there was a reference to bishop Lumley, by the rector or master and chaplains of the collegiate or parish church of Graystock on the one part, and Sir Henry Threlkeld knight lord of the manor of Threlkeld and his lay tenants on the other part, concerning the appointment of a curate in the church or chapel of Threlkeld, and the manner of tithing corn and hay, and concerning other things tithable, within the lordship of Threlkeld aforesaid: Whereupon, the bishop awards, and at the request of both the said parties decrees for ever to be observed, that upon a vacancy of the curacy, the said Sir Henry Threlkeld and his heirs, with the advice of his tenants, shall within one month nominate a curate to the rector or master aforesaid, who shall within six days admit him if he finds him sufficient; if he finds him insufficient, he shall then send him to the bishop or his official principal, for further examination; and if they find him insufficient, then the rector or master, with consent of his chaplains, shall for that time nominate one to the bishop within ten days after the rejection of the former; and if the bishop finds this latter sufficient, he shall admit him; otherwise, the bishop shall have the nomination for that turn only:—And that the rector or master shall receive all the tithes, great, small, and mixed, within the said lordship, except the tithes of corn and hay; and that he shall pay in lieu of the tithes of corn and hay to the curate aforesaid 3*l* 17*s* 10*d*; and over and above the same, the sum of 12*s* yearly*.

This chapel enjoys all parochial rights; and was certified in the year 1720 to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 8*l* 16*s* 6*d*, and in the year 1747 received an augmentation of 200*l* by lot, wherewith lands were purchased nigh Kendal of the present yearly value of 6*l* 10*s*.

GRISEDAL, or *Mungrisedale*, is another chapelry within this parish. The hamlet is holden, like many of the rest, of the lords of Graystock. The *chapel* is endowed with a dwelling house, and a small enclosure wherein it stands.

* Entered in bishop Smith's Register at Rose, July 27, 1698, by Mr. Archdeacon Nicolson from the original at Lowther, by permission of John viscount Londale.

And every tenement in Mungrisdale, whereof there are twenty, pays to the curate 3s 10d yearly; seven in Murray, each 1s 1d yearly; four in Boufgill, 1s 1d each; seven houses in Mosedale, four in Gill, and four in Swineside, 4d each; also there is a stipend of 6s 8d from the castle of Graystock; and the interest of 10l yearly; and 8d for every churching. It has also been augmented with 200l by lot in 1745, 200l given by the inhabitants in 1766, 200l given by the countess dowager Gower in conjunction with 200l given by the governors of queen Anne's bounty in 1773; with all which sums lands have been purchased at Blackburton and Dilliker, of the present yearly value of 29l.

JOHNBY, in this parish, is a small demesne and manor, which formerly belonged to the *Musgraves* of Hayton, who gave it to a younger son, whose heir female married one Mr. *Wyvil* of the county of York, who sold it to Mr. *Williams*, who came out of Wales and was steward at Graystock castle; who had four daughters coheirs, the eldest of whom was married to Sir *Edward Hasel* knight, who for her purparty had Johnby; the second married to John Winder of Lorton counsellor at law, father to the late *Williams Winder* of Dufton esquire; the third to Mr. *Relph* of Cockermouth; and the fourth to Dr. *Gibbon* dean of Carlisle.

Of this Mr. *Williams* there is the following epitaph in Graystock church:

"GUILLIELMUS WILLIAMS de St. Nicolao in comitatu Glamorgan, generosus (toga sumpta virili) sub signis Car. I. R. A. constanter militavit. Dein, lapsis aliquot annis, Cumbriam auspicato veniens, ingressit se curis tam diu fraterno consilio prospere euntibus, quam mox turbidis quorundam livore. Ducitur sibi interea uxor BARBARA, charissima, pia. Hic, quatuor filiabus (intercisis aliquot) beatus, postquam domi biennium morbo contabuit, charus amicis, Deo animam pie concessit (cunctis suis mœrentibus) 12 Januarii, A. D. 1679."

LITTLE BLENCOW gives name to a family which is of ancient standing in these parts. Their first seat was at *Great Blencow* close by, but on the other side of the river *Petterell*, where they still have a demesne; and where the ruins of an old tower are to be seen. The present mansion house, within this parish of Graystock, was purchased from the family of *Lyddal*. Here is a ruinous chapel, with a yard belonging to it, in the midst whereof is a large receiver for pure spring water which bubbles up plentifully in the bottom of it, and probably was used in former times as a baptistery. Over the door are the arms of *Blencow* cut in stone, viz. Azure, a bend Argent charged with three chaplets of Roses Gules; with this motto, *Quorsum vivere mori, mori vita*†. Near

† This is according to the blazoning of their arms in the heralds office, and to the blazoning exhibited by Mr. Machel from a visitation of Cumberland in 1580. But from the original grant of these arms by the lord Graystock in the 30 Ed 3. it appears that the colours have been mistaken. Which grant, being curious (as proving the power of the great barons to grant arms in ancient times) it is thought proper here to subjoin. "To all to whom these presents shall come
" so.

Near the house, by the highway westward, is an inclosed burying-place for the conveniency of the family, with a stone cross erected, whereon the arms of Blencow are also engraven.

1. The first of the name that we have met with was *Adam de Blencowe* aforesaid, who served in the French wars in the reign of king Edward the third, under the banner of William de Graystock his superior lord. He was twice married; his first wife's name was Emma, by whom he had three sons; *William*, who died in the lifetime of his father unmarried; *Thomas*; and *John*, whose wife's name was *Johanna*.

2. *Thomas de Blencowe* succeeded his father; and married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Nicholas Vespont, by whom he had issue,

3. *William de Blencow*, who married *Johanna Brisco* in the reign of king Hen. 6. and by her had issue,

4. *Richard*, who lived in the reign of king Edward the fourth.

5. *Christopher*, son of Richard, had issue *Richard*, and a daughter *Isabella* married to James Halton.

6. *Richard Blencowe* esquire married Eleanor Crackenthorp, and by her had issue *Anthony*, *Christopher* and *Cuthbert* who both died unmarried, *Elizabeth* married to Richard Hutton, and *Marzen* married to Matthew Bee.

7. *Anthony Blencowe* esquire, son and heir of Richard, married Winifrid Dudley; and by her had issue *Richard*, *Anthony* provost of Oriel college in Oxford, who left 1300*l* to the said college; and another son *George*, who had issue a son *George* who died unmarried.

8. *Richard Blencowe* esquire had issue *Henry*, and another son *Richard* who died unmarried.

9. *Henry Blencowe*, son and heir of Richard, was knighted by king James the first. He married Grace sister of the first Sir Richard Sandford of Howgill castle in Westmorland; and by her had issue, *Christopher*; *John*, who had two daughters, Elizabeth married to Henry Thompson of Hollin hall near Rippon, and Anne married first to George Barwick and then to major Farrer; and two other sons *Anthony* and *Henry*, who both died unmarried.

10. Sir *Christopher Blencowe* knight, son and heir of Sir Henry, married Mary Robinson of Rookby hall in the county of York; and by her had issue *Henry* who died before his father unmarried, *Christopher*, *Thomas* who died unmarried, and four daughters, *Mary*, *Frances*, *Margaret*, and *Catharine*.

11. *Christopher Blencowe* esquire, son and heir of Sir Christopher, married Anne eldest daughter and coheir of William Layton of Dalemmain esquire, and by her had issue,

"to be seen or heard; William baron of Graystock, lord of Morpeth, wisheth health in the
 "Lord: Know ye that I have given and granted to Adam de Blencowe an escutcheon Sable with a
 "bend cosselsted (or barred) Argent and Azure, with three chaplets Gules; and with a Crest
 "cosselsted Argent and Azure, of my arms. To have and to hold to the said Adam and his heirs
 "for ever. And I the said William and my heirs will warrant to the said Adam and his heirs the
 "arms aforesaid. In witness whereof, I have to these letters patent set my seal. Written at the
 "castle of Morpeth the 26th day of February in the 30th year of the reign of king Edward the
 "third after the conquest."

12. *Henry Blencowe* esquire, who married to his first wife *Dorothy* daughter and heir of *George Sisson* of *Penrith* gentleman; and by her had issue (besides three sons that died young) *Christopher*, *Dorothy* married to *Tobias Croft* M. A. vicar of *Kirkby Lonsdale*, *Bridget* married to *Mr. Reay* of *Newcastle*, and *Mary* who died unmarried. Of this *Dorothy*, daughter of *George Sisson*, there is the following epitaph on a brass plate in *Penrith* church:

“ Subtus inhumata jacent corpora Dorotheæ uxoris Henrici Blencowe de
“ Blencowe in comitatu Cumbriæ armigeri, filiæ unicæ et hæredis Georgii
“ Sisson de Penrith generosi; et trium filiorum, Henrici, Georgii, et Georgii.
“ Illa ab hac luce migravit 29 die Octobris A. D. 1707, Ætatis vero 32 :
“ Post se relinquens filium Christophorum; filias vero tres, Dorotheam, Bri-
“ gettam, Mariam. Dum in vivis, omnia fœminæ Christianæ, consortis fidæ,
“ et matris indulgentissimæ, officia præstitit. Hoc posteros non nescire voluit
“ Henricus Blencowe superstes, qui pro illibati amoris monumento laminam
“ hanc poni curavit.”

The said *Henry*, to his second wife, married *Elizabeth* daughter of *William Todd* of *Wath* in the county of *York*, and by her had issue *Henry*; and a second son *William*, who married the eldest surviving daughter of *Ferdinando Latus* esquire counsellor at law, and had issue *George* who died abroad, *Elizabeth*, *William-Ferdinand*, *Henry* who died an infant, and *John*; also a third son *Peter*, who married *Frances Benn* of *Whitehaven*, and had issue *Elizabeth* and *Henry*.

The said *Henry Blencowe* died in 1721, and was succeeded by his son,

13. *Christopher Blencowe* esquire, counsellor at law; who died upon the circuit in 1723, aged 25, and unmarried: Whereupon the next heir male of the family succeeded, viz. his brother-in-law,

14. *Henry Blencowe* esquire, who married *Mary Prescott* of *Theby*, and by her had issue *Henry Prescott*, and a daughter *Mary* now living and unmarried.

15. *Henry-Prescott Blencowe* esquire, the present owner of the family estate, as yet unmarried.

The tenants are about 60 in number; who pay about 30*l* yearly customary rent, and a twenty-penny fine.

In this whole parish of *Graystock*, in the year 1747, it was certified, that there were 347 families; of which, quakers 15, presbyterians 16, papist one (viz. at the castle).

PARISH OF DACRE.

THE parish of *Dacre* consists of the hamlets or constablewicks of *Dacre*, *Soulby*, *Newbiggin*, *Stainton*, and *Great Blencow*. It is noted for having given name to, or rather perhaps received its name from, the barons of *Dacre*, who continued there for many ages. It is mentioned by *Bede*, as having a monastery there in his time; as also by *Malmesbury*, for being

the place where Constantine king of the Scots and Eugenius king of Cumberland put themselves and their kingdoms under the protection of the English king Athelstan.

The true name of the family was *D'Acre*, from one of them who served at the siege of *Acre* (or Ptolemais) in the Holy-Land; who from his achievements there having received the name of the place, imparted the same at his return to his habitation in Cumberland.

I. The first of the name that hath occurred to us (who is one generation further back than in any of the Dacre pedigrees that we have met with) was **RANULPH DE DACRE**, lord of a moiety of the manor of Orton in Westmorland; who, with **THOMAS DE MUSGRAVE** owner of the other moiety, obtained a charter in the 6 Ed. 1. for a market at Orton. The Dacres continued in the possession of the said moiety till the reign of king James the first, when they sold the same to the tenants. He had a son and heir,

II. **WILLIAM DE DACRE** knight; who married Joan daughter of Sir William Buet knight. He died in the 12 Ed. 2. leaving issue,

III. **RANULPH DE DACRE**; who married Margaret daughter and heir of Thomas de Multon lord of Gillsland, and who was in right of his wife the ninth lord of that barony who had fate in parliament. This Thomas de Multon's ancestor came to this barony by marriage of the heiress of Vaux (de Vallibus); and was son and heir of Ada one of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Hugh de Morvil. Morvil's ancestor married the heiress of Engain, who married the heiress D'Estrovers, whose father Robert D'Estrovers married a daughter of Ranulph de Meschiens first lord of Cumberland.—This Ranulph de Dacre died in the 13 Ed. 3. and Margaret his widow died in the 35th of the same king.

IV. **WILLIAM DE DACRE**, eldest son of Ranulph by his wife Margaret, succeeded his father, but died in the life-time of his mother, without issue; and was succeeded in his paternal inheritance by his brother and heir,

V. **THOMAS DE DACRE**, who also died in the life-time of his mother, without issue; and was succeeded by the third brother,

VI. **RANULPH DE DACRE**, who was in the life-time of his elder brother rector of the church of Prestecotes. Upon his mother's death he became the tenth parliamentary lord of Gillsland. He died in the 49 Ed. 3. without issue; and was succeeded by the fourth brother,

VII. **HUGH DE DACRE**, who died in the 7th of Ric. 2. leaving a son and heir,

VIII. **WILLIAM DE DACRE**. In the 18 Ric. 2. *William de Dacre*, son and heir

heir of *Hugh de Dacre*, brother and heir of *Ranulph de Dacre*, held a burgage in Appleby of the king *in capite*, rendering to the king *ad busgabulum* (an house rent) of 4*d* yearly. He died in the 23 Ric. 2. as appears by the register book of Lanercost.

IX. THOMAS DE DACRE, son of William, married Phillippa daughter of Ralph Nevil first earl of Westmorland, and by her had issue, 1. *Thomas*, his eldest son, who died in his father's life-time, leaving only a daughter. 2. *Ranulph*, who (as his next heir male) succeeded his father in the barony of Gillefland, as appears by the register book of Lanercost, where he is styled the 14th parliamentary lord of Gillefland: He was slain in the battle of Towton field, and died without issue. 3. *Humphrey*, who succeeded his brother Ranulph, and was ancestor of the lord Dacre of the north, barons of Gillefland, and afterwards of Graystock.

X. THOMAS DE DACRE knight, eldest son (as aforesaid) of the last Thomas, married a daughter of Richard Bowes esquire; and dying before his father, left issue *Johan* his only child.

XI. JOHAN lady Dacre succeeded her grandfather as heir general of the family, and inheritrix of the estate at Dacre. She was married to Sir *Richard Fynes* knight, who in her right was declared lord Dacre of the South, and became possessed of the manors of Dacre, Kirk-Oswald, Blackill, Glassonby, Stafford, Lazonby, Brackenthwaite, and Newbiggin in the county of Cumberland; and also of the barony of Barton, and manors of Patterdale and Martindale, with the forest of Martindale and Grisedale in the county of Westmorland: together with several rents, fishings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said counties. She died in the 1st of Hen. 7.

XII. THOMAS FYNES knight, son of Sir Richard Fynes and Johan lady Dacre, died before his father and mother; leaving issue,

XIII. THOMAS FYNES lord Dacre, who died in the 25 Hen. 8.

XIV. THOMAS FYNES, knight, died in the life-time of his father; leaving issue,

XV. THOMAS FYNES lord Dacre; who was attainted of felony, and died in the 34 Hen. 8. leaving issue *Thomas*, *Gregory*, and *Margaret*.

XVI. THOMAS FYNES, eldest son of Thomas late lord Dacre, died in the 1 Mar. without issue.

XVII. GREGORY FYNES, second son of Thomas lord Dacre, was restored in the 1 Eliz. to the honour of lord Dacre; and died without issue in the 36 Eliz.

XVIII. MARGARET, sister and heir of Gregory lord Dacre, was married to *Sampson Lennard* of Chevening in Kent esquire. This Margaret laying claim to the title upon her brother's death, queen Elizabeth referred the matter to the lords Burleigh and Howard, to examine and inquire if her claim was good, which they both allowed it to be after mature consideration : but this affair not being quite finished before the queen's death, it was again laid before commissioners appointed in the succeeding reign ; and she was then, in the 2 Ja. 1. allowed and declared baroness Dacre. She died in the 9 Ja. 1.

XIX. HENRY LENNARD lord Dacre, son and heir of Sampson Lennard and Margaret lady Dacre, married Chryfogona daughter of Richard Baker of Sissinghurst in Kent ; by whom he had three sons, *Richard*, *Edward*, and *Fynes*, whereof the two last died without issue ; and four daughters, *Margaret*, *Penelope*, *Philadelphia*, and *Barbara*. This Henry died in the 14 Ja. 1.

XX. RICHARD lord Dacre married first Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throgmorton, by whom he had four sons, *Francis*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, and *Henry* ; which three last died without children. His second wife was Dorothy daughter of Dudley lord North, by whom he had a son named *Richard*, who took the surname of Barret ; and a daughter *Catharine* wife of Chaloner Chute of the Vine in Hampshire. This Richard lord Dacre died in the 6 Cha. 1. at his seat at Hurstmonceaux, and was buried in the parish church there.

XXI. FRANCIS lord Dacre married Elizabeth sister and sole heir of Paul viscount Bayning ; and had issue *Thomas* ; *Francis* who died a bachelor ; and *Henry* who left issue Margaret, Anne, and Catharine ; and three daughters, *Philadelphia* married to Daniel Obrien viscount Clare, *Elizabeth* married to John Barbason earl of Meath, and *Margaret* who died unmarried. This Francis died in the 14 Cha. 2. and was buried at Chevening in Kent.

XXII. THOMAS LENNARD lord Dacre married the lady Anne Fitz-roy, natural daughter of king Charles the second by Barbara duchess of Cleveland, and in the 26 Cha. 2. was created earl of Suffex. He had issue two sons, *Charles* and *Henry*, who died in their infancy ; and two daughters *Barbara* and *Anne*, who were his heirs. He died in 1715, and in the year following his widow and the said two daughters sold Dacre and all other the premises above-mentioned in Cumberland and Westmorland for the sum of 15,000*l* to Sir *Christopher Musgrave* of Edenhall baronet ; who soon after conveyed the castle and manor of Dacre (inter alia) to *Edward Hasell* esquire the present proprietor.

The title of lord Dacre, upon the death of the said earl of Suffex, was held in abeyance between the two daughters, till the lady *Barbara*, who married Charles Skelton esquire a general officer in the service of the king of France, dying without issue in the year 1740, the lady *Anne* her sister then became sole heir to her father and lady Dacre. She married first Richard Barret-Lennard esquire, to whom she had a son *Thomas Barret-Lennard* the present lord Dacre. Her second husband was Henry lord Teynham, to whom she had *Charles* who died

in 1755 leaving several children, and *Henry* a clergyman who married the daughter of William Chetwynd esquire, and a daughter *Anne*.

The present lord Dacre was born in 1716, married Anne daughter of Sir John Pratt knight and sister of the present lord Camden, and had issue a daughter *Anna Barbara* who died in the year 1749.

The CHURCH of Dacre is dedicated to St. Andrew, and seems to have been appropriated to the monastery which Bede speaks of as existing there in his time, tho' there are now no vestiges thereof remaining. In pope Nicholas's Valor in 1291, the rectory and vicarage of Dacre are rated separately, viz. the rectory at 50*l*, and the vicarage at 9*l* 2*s* 8*d*. In Edward the second's Valor in 1318 they are estimated as being united, viz. the church of Dacre with the vicarage 13*l* 6*s* 8*d*. As to the total annihilation of that monastery, perhaps we need go no further than to the Scots to account for it. However, the church from the time not long after pope Nicholas's survey appears to have been rectorial, and so to have continued till late in the reign of king Henry the eighth, when (as tradition reports) it was given to the college of Kirk-Oswald and totally appropriated thereto.

In 1296, on the death of *Nicholas de Appleby* the last incumbent, Sir William de Daker presents *Henry de Harcla* to the rectory of Dacre, to whom the bishop first grants the living by sequestration, and afterwards gives him institution being then a subdeacon. Tho' styled clerk, yet he seems only to have been an acolyte when first presented.

In 1328, *William de Burgh* was rector of Dacre, and a trustee in a settlement by the lord Dacre.

In 1359, *William Borwett* rector of Dacre made his will, and therein bequeathed his body to be buried in the quire of St. Andrew's church in Daker; and was succeeded by *Walter de Louthburgh*, on a presentation by Sir William de Dacre. And the bishop grants him a licence of three years absence, making a decent allowance to a curate, and paying to the bishop 10*l* sterling each year for the said licence.—In 1369 he exchanged his rectory with *Peter de Stapilton* rector of Waldnewton in the diocese of Lincoln, with consent of the respective patrons and ordinaries. And in the next year Peter exchanges with *William de Orchards* rector of Whitburn in the diocese of Durham, who is presented by Ranulph de Dacre lord of Gilsland. And the said William de Orchards again resigns, in favour of *John Ingelby*.

After the dissolution of the religious houses, *John Brockbank* in the year 1571 was collated by the bishop to the vicarage of Dacre, vacant by the refusal or neglect of *Roland Dawson* the late vicar to subscribe the 39 articles according to act of parliament.

In 1574, the same bishop (Barnes) collates Sir *Richard Sutton* clerk.

In 1582, on the death of Richard Sutton, Sir *William Martin* was collated. In whose time, viz. in 1586, a lease of the rectory and tithes was granted by the crown to Thomas Hammond for 21 years, he paying to the vicar an annual stipend of 8*l*.

In

In 1591, on the death of William Martin, Sir *Thomas Wrae* was collated by bishop Meye.

In 1742, *William Richardson* clerk was presented under the great seal, and instituted accordingly.

In 1768, on William Richardson's death, *William Cowper*, M. A. was instituted on a like presentation under the great seal.

The aforesaid stipend of 8*l* a year was the whole endowment, until about the year 1669, when Mr. William Mawson of Timpaurin gave by his will a lease of the tithes of Slegill and Thrimby in Westmorland to the vicars of Penrith and Dacre equally between them. The trustees, with consent of all parties, separated the tithes, and the vicar of Penrith had the tithes of Slegill, and the vicar of Dacre the tithes of Thrimby, each in a distinct lease. This at first was a considerable augmentation to the church of Dacre. But afterwards the village of Thrimby was mostly bought up by the first lord viscount Lonsdale, and the lands taken into Lowther park. Which lease being suffered to run out, the said tithes were sold by the dean and chapter of Carlisle to the said lord Lonsdale for 200*l*; which sum they gave in augmentation of the vicarage, unto which the governors of queen Anne's bounty gave 200*l* more, wherewith lands were purchased at Black Burton, of the present yearly value of 21*l*.

The church is a neat and elegant building; and the tradition goes, that it was erected by the Dacres, instead of a very mean one about half a mile distant. (Perhaps out of the ruins of the monastery above-mentioned.)

On the north-side of the communion table, is a stone pourtraiture of a knight, with his legs crossed; probably one of the old lords Dacre. The arms of that noble family are frequent in the windows; both single, and quartered with the Veteriponts and Cliffords.

At each corner of the churchyard, there stands a bear and ragged staff, cut in stone; which bishop Nicolson says looks like some of the achievements of the honourable family that so long resided at the neighbouring castle: which has since been illustrated by a very worthy descendent of the family; who supposes they were cognizances taken by the family, on account of their claim to the hereditary forestership of Englewood forest. And the more so, as one sees those jagged branches over and over introduced in the chapel at Naward castle, which is so rich with arms and cognizances, and where this jagged branch is in some places even thrown across the Dacres arms fess-wise. Ranulph de Meschines lord of Cumberland granted this office of forester to Robert D'Estri-vers lord of Burgh-upon Sands in fee. His arms were; Argent, 3 bears Sable. The heiress D'Estri-vers married Engain. The heiress of Engain married Morvill. The heiress of Morvill married Multon. And Dacre married the heiress of Multon, and by her had the same right as the others to the forestership of Englewood: which was so honourable, and gave so great command, that there is no wonder the family should wish by every means to set forth their claim to it, and (amongst others) by cognizances taken in allusion thereunto; especially as the crown about this time seems to have interfered with them in regard to this

this right. And surely nothing could be more naturally adapted to this idea, than this bear, which was the arms of their ancestor, the first grantee of the office. And the branch of a tree, which seems so very allusive to forests and woods, agrees with the same notion. And it is not improbable, but that this might originally be a badge used by Robert D'Estrivers himself; and that he chose the bears in his arms, because they were inhabitants of forests.

Matthew Brown late of Whitehaven gave to his executor Dr. Joseph Brown of Queen's College in Oxford 55*l*, to which the said Dr. Brown added 10*l* more; the interest of 60*l* thereof to support a petty school, and the interest of the remaining 5*l* to go to the poor of the township of Dacre. John Dawson left 5*l* to the same uses equally. Mr. Troutbeck late of Corbridge left 50*l*, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly at the discretion of a Troutbeck of that family, as long as there are any such at Blencow; and on failure of such, by the minister and churchwardens. They had also here ancient poor-stock of 4*l*. All which sums together amount in the whole to 124*l*. And a convenient purchase offering of an estate at Motherby holden under the dean and chapter of Carlisle, they purchased the same for 144*l* 10*s*. Edward Hasell of Dalemain esquire gave the sum of 20*l* 4*s*, to make up the deficiency, and took the purchase in his own name, and is to direct the uses thereof.

DALEMMAIN, within this parish, is holden of the barony of Graystock by cornage and other services, as a fee of the same. Mr. Denton says, the first that he had read of who possessed the same was *John de Morvil* in the reign of Hen. 2. *Nigell* his son in the 10th of king John; and *Walter* son of *Nigell* in the 38 Hen. 3.

In the reign of the same king Henry the third, *Sir Richard de Layton* knight was lord thereof, in whose name and family it continued for many generations. One of whom, *William Layton*, in the time of king Henry the sixth, by his first wife (who was of the name of Tunstal) had 28 children; and by his second wife (who was sister of *Sir Lancelot Threlkeld*) had two more. Of this family, *William Layton* was sheriff of Cumberland in the 5 Cha. 1. and again in the 20 Cha. 2. At length the issue male failing, the estate came to six daughters coheirs, and was sold to *Sir Edward Hasell* knight.—The arms of Layton were; Argent, a fess between six cross crosslets Sable.

The said *Sir Edward Hasell* married to his first wife Jane eldest daughter of *Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh* of Kirk Oswald knight, by whom he had no issue. His second wife was Dorothy eldest daughter of *William Williams* of Johnby hall, by whom he had issue William, Edward, and John.

Of his first wife, there is the following monumental inscription on a brass plate within the rails of the communion table in the church of Dacre:

Here lies the body of Mrs. Jane Hasell, eldest daughter of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh of Kirk-Oswald knight, who was beheaded for his loyalty to king Charles. She was first married to Bernard Kirkbride esquire, and after married to Edward Hasell esquire. Born, May 14, 1629. And died July 18, 1695.

Of himself, there is a marble monument on the wall on the north-side of the chancel, with this inscription :

Near this place lies the body of Sir Edward Hafell knight, justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of the county of Cumberland; high sberiff in 1682; elected knight of the shire for the same Anno 1701. He was twice married; first, to Jane eldest daugbter of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh of Kirk-Oswald in the said county knight, but had no issue by her. His second wife was Dorothy eldest daughter of William Williams of Johnby hall in the said county gentleman, by whom he had three sons Williams, Edward, and John. Having always been inclined to do justice, to love mercy, and promote peace, and lived a virtucus and sober life, he died the twelfth day of September 1707, in the sixty-first year of his age.—To whose memory the said Dorothy his widow hath caused this monument to be erected.

Of the said three sons, *Williams* and *John* died unmarried. *Edward*, the present proprietor of Dalemain, married *Julia* daughter of Sir Christopher Mulgrave of Edenhall baronet; by whom he has issue *Williams*, *Edward*, *Christopher*, and *John*; and three daughters, *Julia*, *Jane*, and *Mary*.

Their Arms are; Or, on a fefs Azure, three crescents Argent, between three hazel slips proper.

At GREAT BLENCOW in this parish a free grammar school was founded and endowed by Mr. Thomas Burbank in the 19 Eliz. unto which he gave a messuage or burgage in Graystock in the county of Cumberland; one messuage and tenement, 3 roods of land, and one rood of meadow at Westpurye alias Paulespurye, one other messuage and tenement in Brixworth, and 3 closes of pasture ground in Geddington, all in the county of Northampton: to be 8 feoffees, who by writing indented under their hands and seals shall nominate a schoolmaster; and as the feoffees die away, two of the survivors, or the heir of the survivor, shall make new feoffments to others being inhabitants within Great Blencow or Little Blencow. The feoffees may sell the Northamptonshire lands, and buy others in Cumberland or any adjoining counry. The lands were then worth 10*l* a year, and are now let at 50*l* or upwards.—Besides the lands aforesaid, the founder gave 300*l*; 50*l* whereof was laid out in building the school, 50*l* more put into one Tolson's hand and lost, 100*l* more laid out in a rent charge out of Yanwath hall of 6*l* per annum, 20*l* lost upon a mortgage of one William Lazonby's lands in Skelton, 45*l* more lent to Mr. Blencow, 26*l* to Henry Stephenson, 5*l* to Henry Cockburn, which three last sums with 4*l* more were all lost.

In this parish in 1747 it was certified that there were 151 families; of which, quakers 4, presbyterians 3, and papists one.

PARISH OF SKELTON.

SKELTON, *Scale-town*, is a village in the forest of Englewood, in that place where of ancient time the country people that had their sheep, swine, and milk
beasts

beasts agisted in the forest, had certain *scales*, shields, or little cottages to rest in, whilst they gathered the summer profits of such goods. And about the time of Hen. 1. the Boyvills then lords of Levington first planted an habitation there for themselves, and afterwards set some tenants there. It continued in the heir male of that family until the death of Randolph de Levington. And his daughter and heir Hawise, wife of Sir Eustace Baliol knight, dying without issue, the Boyvills lands in Levington, Kirk-Andrews, and Skelton were divided among the six sisters of Ranulph, aunts and next heirs to the said Hawise, for the seigniorie thereof. Howbeit, their father Richard and his ancestors had given forth before that descent divers parts of the same in frank marriage to them and others to whom it descended.

The purpart of Euphemia, the eldest, wife of Richard Kirkbride, continued in her blood six descents; then Walter Kirkbride sold it to Robert Parving: Sir Adam Parving, sister's son to the said Robert, sold it to John Denton of Cardew; and his posterity enjoyed it four descents, until they sold it to the Southaics; who held it three or four descents, and then John Southaics sold it to the customary tenants.

The second part fell to Margery wife of Robert de Hampton; whose grand-child William Lockard son of Symon Lockard sold the same to John Seaton; whose son Christopher Seaton forfeited his right to king Edward the first; and the said king gave it to Robert de Clifford lord of Westmorland, in whose blood it remained till George earl of Cumberland sold it to the inhabitants.

The third portion was allotted to Isabel wife of Patrick Southaic, son of Gilbert, son of Gospatric de Workington; from which Patrick it descended to John Southaic, who sold it to the customary tenants there.

The fourth part one Walter Corry held in the right of Eva his wife; but their son and heir, taking part with Robert Bruce and the Scots against the king, forfeited his estate, which the king granted to one William Marmion.

The fifth coheir Julian, wife of Patric Trump, had issue another Patric Trump, who sold that part to Robert Tillioll knight.

The sixth portion fell to Agnes wife of Walter Twinham knight, who had issue Adam, father to Walter the younger; and he sold it to Walter Kirkbride. Amongst the knights fees in Cumberland, in the 35 Hen. 8. it is found, that John Southaic held 14 messuages, 80 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and a miln, with the appurtenances, in Skelton, of the king *in capite* by knight's service, with homage and fealty: and that the vill of Skelton pays yearly to the king 4s 6d cornage, by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland.

In the 7 Eliz. Sir Thomas Dacre knight lord Dacre of Gilsland and Elizabeth his wife granted by fine the manor of Skelton (amongst other particulars) and the adwowsion of the rectory of Skelton, to Thomas Daws and others, during the life of the said Elizabeth.

That part of the seigniorie which remained to the Cliffords, after they had sold the tenants free, descended to Elizabeth daughter and sole heir of Henry Clifford earl of Cumberland, who was married to Richard first lord Clifford of Lanesborough, afterwards earl of Burlington; from whom it descended to the

late earl of Burlington, who dying in 1750 his whole English estate came to his only daughter the marchioness of Hartington, who thereby brought this part into the duke of Devonshire's family, who receive about 3*l* 12*s* 6*d* quit rents.

The other part of this lordship belongs at present to Walter Fletcher of Hutton hall esquire.

In 1767, an act of parliament passed for dividing and inclosing the common and several waste grounds within this manor and parish of Skelton. And after quarries, watering places, roads, drains, watercourses, and one thirteenth part to the rector in lieu of tithes, are set out; one sixteenth part of the residue is assigned to the said lords equally to be divided between them, in lieu and full discharge of all seigniorial right (royalties excepted).

The CHURCH of Skelton, according to bishop Nicolson, is dedicated to St. Mary; according to Dr. Todd, to St. Michael. And there seems to be ground for the two different opinions. Upon one of the two bells belonging to this church is an inscription, *Ave Maria gratia plena*; on the other, *Sante Michael ora pro nobis*. And the difference perhaps may be thus accounted for. When the feast of the dedication of the church (which originally was on the day sacred to the Saint to whom the church was dedicated) happened to be at an inconvenient season, as in seed-time or harvest, it became usual to transfer it to the most vacant time of the year, about Michaelmas, when the harvest was got in. And king Hen. 8th's injunctions required all the feasts of dedication to be kept at that season. Hence in many churches, by length of time, St. Michael hath obtained the reputation of the tutelar saint; more churches being supposed to be dedicated to him, than to any other saint in the calendar.

The church is rectorial, and is valued in the king's books at 43*l* 2*s* 8½*d*. The present yearly value about 130*l*, exclusive of the benefit to arise by the allotment of common.

In the year 1291, *Adam de Levington* was rector; who in that year assisted the archdeacon in valuing the livings in the diocese of Carlisle.

In 1305, upon the death of the said *Adam de Levington*, *Nicholas de Kirkbride* was presented unanimously (but by various letters of presentation) by Sir Richard de Kirkbride and Sir Robert Tyllioll knights, Christopher de Seton, Walter de Corry, Adam de Twynham, Gilbert de Sothayk, Patric Tromp, and Matilda de Carrigg. Hereupon an inquisition *de jure patronatus* reports, that the advowson descended to Helwise daughter and heir to Sir Ralph de Levington, whose heirs the present presenters are; except Sir Robert Tyllioll, who claims by a pretended grant from the said Patric Tromp. But all agreeing in the person presented, he was instituted accordingly.

In 1317, on Nicholas de Kirkbride's death, Sir *William de Kirkeby* was presented by the several presentations of king Edward the second, Sir Richard de Kirkbride, and the rest.

In 1322, Sir *Symon de Kyrkeby* was collated by the bishop upon a lapse, and had a dispensation for 3 years following his studies abroad.

In 1333, Sir *Simon de Semcer*, rector of Skelton, had a dispensation for 3 years absence.

In 1342, Sir *David de Wallore* was presented to the vacant rectory of Skelton by Sir Robert Parving knight.

In 1358, on the resignation of Sir *John Parving* rector of Skelton, *Robert Parving* clerk was presented by Adam Parving knight.

In 1368, king Edward the third, in right of the infant heir of Richard Kirkbride, presented one Sir *John Miles* to the rectory.

In 1377, on the death of Sir *Adam de Armstrong* rector of Skelton, Ralph baron of Graystock presents Sir *John Fox* chaplain, who is instituted accordingly.

In 1412, *Adam de Aglionby* rector of Skelton surrenders certain lands to Ralph lord Graystock.

In 1561, the queen's commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs within the province of York, viz. the lord archbishop of York, the earl of Rutland, and others, declared *Hugh Hodgson* rector of Skelton to be deprived, on his obstinate refusal to take the oath of supremacy: and thereupon institution was given to *Henry Dacre*, A. B. presented by Sir William Dacre knight lord of Dacre, Graystock, and Gilliland.

In 1566, the whole rectory of Skelton, with the glebe lands, was granted by the lady Elizabeth Dacre, to John Lamplowe for 16 years, if Sir Henry Dacre clerk parson of the said rectory shall so long live and continue parson there.

In 1579, a caveat was entered upon a grant made of the next avoidance of this church, to *Ambrose Hetherington*, B. D. (then vicar of Kendal) by Philip earl of Surry and the lady Anne his wife, and the lord William Howard and the lady Elizabeth his wife.

In 1597, Mr. Henry Dacre resigned the rectory, into which *Leonard Scott*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation from Christopher Pickering of Threlkeld esquire, by grant of John Southwyke esquire and Francis Southwyke his son and heir apparent.

In 1607, Francis Southwyke esquire sold the advowson of this rectory to Corpus Christi college in Oxford, who have ever since presented by trustees for that purpose appointed.

In 1623, a caveat was entered by Sir E. Musgrave knight, on the death of the aforesaid Lancelot Scott; but *Leonard Milburn*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation by Daniel Fearclough, D. D. and other trustees for the college. He was son to bishop Milburn, and was ejected by Cromwell's commissioners in 1653; and was restored on the return of king Charles the second.

In 1673, on Leonard Milburn's death, *Nathanael Cole*, M. A. was presented by Richard Busher and Catharine his wife.

In 1683, on the cession of Mr. Cole, *William Ward*, M. A. was presented by Robert Newton and William Gilliflower.

In 1711, on Mr. Ward's death, *Richard Nelves*, M. A. was presented by Thomas Porter, B. D. W. Adams, and Matthew Adams of the university of Oxford.

In 1714, Richard Nelves, M. A. resigned, and *John Morland*, M. A. was presented by the same patrons.

In 1748, on the death of John Morland, *Peter Peckard*, M. A. was instituted on the presentation of Gilbert Jackson of Titchfield, D. D. John Thompson of Corpus Christi college in Oxford, B. D. and John Hester of Oxford yeoman.

In 1760, on the cession of Peter Peckard, *Samuel Starky*, D. D. was instituted on the presentation of Charles Hall, D. D. H. Pinnell, John Forde, John Huish, and John Baker, all of the same college.

There was a *chantry* in the church of Skelton, which seems to have been pretty largely endowed. King Ed. 6. by letters patent bearing date Sep. 7. in the 2d year of his reign, granted to *William Ward* of London gentleman, and *Richard Venables* esquire serjeant at arms, one close of land with the appurtenances containing by estimation one acre late in the tenure of John Coupland, one acre late in the tenure of the wife of Robert Skelton, one rood of land late in the several tenures of John Wilson and Christopher Wilson, one rood late in the tenure of Edward Grayson, one messuage or tenement and 16 acres of land late in the tenure of Thomas Ellerton, all lying and being in Skelton in the county of Cumberland, late belonging to the chantry of St. Mary in Skelton aforesaid. And the same king, by his letters patent, Jan. 30, in the third year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dalston esquire and William Denton gentleman, the late chantry of St. Mary in the church of Skelton, and all those messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the several tenures of Thomas Allerton, John Dixon, John Lawson, Cuthbert Milner, John Robinson, John Lankton, Robert Wiseman, John Milner, Richard Porter, John Taylor, the relict of John Wilson, Robert Dixon, William Harrison, and Nicholas Stoderte, lying in Skelton and Unthanke, or elsewhere in the county of Cumberland, to the said late chantry belonging.

In the year 1747, it was certified, that there were in this parish 119 families; of which quakers 2, presbyterians 2.

PARISH OF HUTTON.

THE parish of HUTTON, called in ancient evidences by way of distinction *Hutton in the Forest*, hath on the east Lazonby parish, on the south west Skelton, on the north east Hefket, and on the south Graystock. It is about four miles in length and one in breadth.

In an escheat roll in the 5 Hen. 7. it is found, that the manor of Hoton is holden of the king *in capite*, by the service of keeping the forest in the Hay of our lord the king of Plumpton; and further, by the service of holding the stirrup of the king's saddle whilst he mounts his horse in the castle of Carlisle, and paying yearly into the king's exchequer of Carlisle 33s 4d by the hands of the sheriff†.

This place continued long in a family that took their name from thence.

† Todd.

In the reign of Ed. 1. *Thomas* son and heir of *John de Hoton in Foresta* gave and confirmed to Henry de Hoton chaplain, one moiety of the capital messuage of his manor of Hoton, with 20 acres of land called *le Flatt*, with a miln at Hoton and suit to the same belonging.

King Ed. 3. in the 16th year of his reign, in consideration of the good services that *Thomas de Hoton* had done him in his wars against Scotland, restored to him and his heirs the bailiwick and office of keeping the king's land at Plumptre. And in the reign of Ric. 2. *William de Hoton* enjoyed this place, under the style of *Forestarius regis de landa et custos Haie de Plumpton*, which that king and his successor Hen. 4. confirmed to him and his heirs. And from thence it was probably that they took for their arms a bugle horn.

In the 35 Hen. 8. amongst the knights fees in Cumberland, it appears, that *William Hutton* held the manor of Hutton in the Forest of the king *in capite* by knights service, and rendering to the king 40s yearly by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland.

In the reign of king James the first, *Thomas Hutton* esquire sold this estate to the *Fletchers*; the first of whom that we meet with, was

1. *William Fletcher* of Cocker-mouth merchant; who had issue,

2. *Henry Fletcher* of Cocker-mouth merchant, who increased the family estate very considerably. He entertained Mary queen of Scots at his house at Cocker-mouth with great magnificence, in her journey from Workington (where she landed) to Carlisle in the year 1568, and presented her with robes of velvet. He died in the 16 Eliz. and had issue, (1) *William*, who purchased Moresby and Distington, and was ancestor to the *Fletchers* of Moresby. (2) *Lancelot*, from whom descended the *Fletchers* of Talentire. (3) *James*. (4) *John*. (5) *Henry*. (Which three last died without issue.) (6) *Thomas*. (7) *Robert*. And three daughters.

3. *Thomas Fletcher* of Cocker-mouth, sixth son of Henry, married Jane daughter and heir of Bullen, and by her had issue, (1) *Richard*, who purchased Hutton. (2) *Thomas*, a merchant in London. (3) *Philip*, father of John, father of Richard, who married a daughter and heir of Musgrave of Clea, and was ancestor of the *Fletchers* of Clea. (4) *Lancelot*. (5) *Henry*. And four daughters.

4. Sir *Richard Fletcher* knight, eldest son of Thomas, succeeded his father in the trade at Cocker-mouth, and acquiring great riches, purchased Hutton and other estates to a great value. He was sheriff of the county in the 14 James 1. and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and fixed his seat at Hutton. He married to his first wife a daughter of Richmond, and by her had issue *Thomas*, *Frances*, and *Mary*, who all died unmarried. To his second wife he married Barbara daughter of Henry Crackenthorp of Newbiggin esquire, and had issue by her, (1) *Henry*. (2) *Bridget*, married to John Patrickson of Calder abbey esquire. (3) *Isabel*, married to Richard Lowther of Ingleton in the county of York esquire. (4) *Mary*, married to Sir John Lowther of Lowther baronet. (5) *Catherine*, married to Thomas Lister of Gisburn in the county of York esquire. (6) *Winifrede*, married first to George Brathwaite of Warcop in the county of Westmorland esquire; secondly, to Sir Richard Dacre knight; and thirdly, to Christopher Lister esquire.

5. Sir

5. Sir *Henry Fletcher* of Hutton baronet (so created by king Charles in the year 1640), was sheriff of the county in the first, and again in the 18 Cha. 1. He married Catherine daughter of Sir George Dalston of Dalston baronet, who survived him, and afterwards married to Dr. Thomas Smith dean and afterwards bishop of Carlisle. He raised a regiment, chiefly at his own expence, for king Charles the first, and was killed at the battle of Rawton heath not far from Chester in the year 1645.—He had issue (1) *Richard*, who died before him unmarried. (2) *George*. (3) *Henry*, who died young. (4) *Barbara*, married to Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal knight. (5) *Frances*, married to William Fletcher of Moresby esquire. (6) *Bridget* married to Christopher Dalston of Acorn-bank esquire.

6. Sir *George Fletcher* of Hutton, baronet, was a minor at the time of his father's being killed; and he, his mother and sisters, were all sent prisoners to Carlisle. But afterwards, composition being made for the estate, he was sent to Queen's college in Oxford under the care of the aforesaid Dr. Smith then fellow of that house. He married first Alice daughter of Hugh earl of Colerain, and by her had issue (1) *Henry*. (2) *Lucy*, married to Francis Bowes esquire, son of Sir Thomas Bowes. (3) *Catherine*, married to Lyonel Vane son of Sir Lyonel Vane of Long Newton in the county of Durham. (4) *Alice*, who died unmarried. His second wife was Maria Johnston daughter of the earl of Annandale, and widow of Sir George Graham of Netherby baronet; and by her he had issue, (1) *George*, who served in the wars abroad, and was commonly called colonel Fletcher, for which he had a breviate. (2) *Thomas*, a merchant in London. (3) *Susanna*. (4) *Mary*. All of which four died without issue.—This Sir George died at Hutton, and was buried in the parish church there, beneath a mural monument of white marble with this inscription:

To the sacred memory of the honourable Sir George Fletcher baronet, who died July 23, A. D. 1700: Aged 67 years. He married first Alice daughter of Hugh lord of Colrain, who also lieth here interred; and by whom he had issue George, Lucy, Catherine, Alice, and Henry. Secondly, Mary daughter of the earl of Annandale; by whom he had George, Mary, Susanna, and Thomas. An affectionate husband, and an indulgent father, careful of his childrens education, regular in his own life and conversation. Pious without affectation, and free without vanity; charitable, hospitable, and eminently just. So great a patriot to his country, that he was chosen knight of the shire for Cumberland near 40 years. Much beloved in his life time, and much lamented at his death; but by none more than by his daughter Alice, who erected this monument.

7. Sir *Henry Fletcher* of Hutton baronet, son and heir of Sir George, was a person of great hopes and expectation. For several years, he came from London, and visited his estate in the country; but growing weary of rural diversions, and those many troubles and dissipations of thought that necessarily attend a large revenue, he settled all he had (being about 1500*l* per annum) upon a remote relation, *Thomas Fletcher* of Moresby esquire, reserving only for himself a small competency for life, and retired to Doway in Flanders, where he shortly after died in a convent of English monks, and lies buried in a magnificent chapel which he built for them at his own expence. He reconciled himself to the church

church of Rome without the knowledge of any of his friends; and when his inclinations were suspected, he refused to admit any arguments to the contrary. Dr. Todd says of him, that he was of a temper positive and resolute, and not very capable of reasoning in points of controversy.

After his death, his sisters, as heirs at law, prosecuted their title to the whole estate for several years in the court of chancery. After great expence on both sides, they came to terms of accommodation, that *Thomas Fletcher* esquire should enjoy the demesne and lordship of Hutton, with some other parts of the estate, to the value of 500*l per annum*, for his life; and if he died without issue, then *Henry Fletcher Vane* esquire, second son to *Catharine Vane* eldest sister of Sir Henry Fletcher, and relict of Lionel Vane of Long Newton in the palatinate of Durham, should have and enjoy the whole.

The said *Thomas Fletcher* died without issue, and *Henry Fletcher Vane* afore-said succeeded accordingly: who also dying without issue, his brother *Walter Vane* (now *Fletcher*) became possessed, and now (1772) enjoys the whole estate.

The CHURCH of Hutton is dedicated to St. James. It was anciently called the chapel of Hutton in the Forest, but for several ages it has been reputed a rectory. The present church was built about the year 1714.

Robert de Vaux gave this church, and one carucate of land at Hutton, to the priory of Carlisle; whose grant was confirmed by king Hen. 2. and afterwards by king Ed. 2†. And the dean and chapter, as successors of the prior and convent, continue patrons.

It is valued in the king's books at 18 <i>l</i> 10 <i>s</i> 1 <i>d</i> . viz. Manse	£	s	d
and glebe — — — — — 24 <i>s</i>			
Tithes of wool and lamb — — — — — 20 <i>s</i>			
Tithes of corn and hay — — — — — 13 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> 1 <i>d</i>	18	16	1
White tithes of flax, hemp, geese, hens, colts, and other small tithes — — — — — 40 <i>s</i>			
Oblations, with profits of the Easter book — — — — — 32 <i>s</i>			
Out of which deduct,			
Pension to the prior of Carlisle — — — — — 2 <i>s</i>			
Another payment to the priory by composition — — — — — 12 <i>d</i>			
To the bishop for synodals — — — — — 12 <i>d</i>			
Triennial procurations 6 <i>s</i> , therefore yearly — — — — — 2 <i>s</i>			
And there remains	18	10	1

It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 39*l* 10*s* 2*d*. and is now worth about 52*l per annum*.

† Ex dono Roberti de Vauls unam carugatam terræ de dominio suo in Huttone, et communiam pasturæ et alia asiamenta sua communiter cum hominibus suis in eadem villa, quanta ad unam carugatam terræ pertinent. Ex dono ejusdem Roberti ecclesiam de Huttona, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, secundum quod carta ejus testatur.

Incumbents,

Incumbents, that have occurred, were as follows:

In 1263, Mr. *John de Boulton* was rector, being in that year witness to an accord between the abbot of Holm and Sir Richard de Newton knight.

In 1309, on the death of Sir *Richard* the late rector, the prior and convent present Sir Robert Parvyng, who has institution given him, with a reservation of an ancient annual pension of 2s due to the said prior and convent.

In 1369, Sir *Robert de Lowther* was instituted on a presentation by the prior and convent. And in 1381, the said Sir Robert exchanges with Sir *John de Welton* vicar of Wigton.

In 1465, Sir *Robert Thorp*, rector of Hutton, had a licence from bishop Scroop for 5 years non-residence.

In the reign of king Hen. 8. when the aforesaid valuation in the king's books was made, *John Deyne* was rector.

In 1569, on the death of Sir *Richard Tolson* rector of Hutton, Mr. *Anthony Walkwood* was instituted on the presentation of John Middleton gentleman, to whom Sir Thomas Smith (the queen's secretary) dean, and the chapter of Carlisle, had granted the first avoidance.

In 1612, on the death of Anthony Walkwood, Sir *William Lawson* clerk was instituted on a presentation by the dean and chapter.

In the time of the usurpation, *Thomas Todd* the rector was ejected by Cromwell's sequestrators, and imprisoned at Carlisle. The crimes laid against him were, that he used the Lord's prayer, baptized children, visited the sick, and sometimes preached privately to his parishioners and others. And one *Jackson* was appointed to succeed him †.

In 1689, *Nicholas Thomlinson* was instituted on a presentation by the dean and chapter.

In 1695, *Joshua Borrow*, B. A. was presented on the cession of Nicholas Thomlinson.

In 1728, on the removal of Joshua Borrow to Asby, *William Kilner* was instituted on a like presentation.

In 1752, on William Kilner's death, *Sandford Tatham*, M. A. was presented by the dean and chapter, and instituted thereupon.

In the year 1361, upon the humble remonstrance and petition of Thomas de Hoton to the bishop, setting forth that the old CHANTRY at Bramwra in this parish, erected for the soul's good of Thomas de Capella, was now wholly lost, the lands for its support being wasted and untilld; the said bishop confirms his erection of a new chantry in the parish church of St. James at Hutton, and his settling thereon six messuages and 44 acres of arable land and meadow, besides all the lands that were formerly settled upon the chantry of St. Mary at Bramwra aforesaid, reserving to himself and his heirs the right of presentation to the said chantry. Whereupon Sir Richard de Brampton was presented to the said new erected chantry of the altar of St. Mary in Hoton, and had institution and induction given him.

† Walker, 375.

The valuation of the said chantry in the king's books stands thus :

The chantry of the blessed virgin Mary in the church of Hoton—Bernard Haylty chaplain of the said chantry hath a mansion house with 9 acres of arable land belonging to the same, worth yearly *communibus annis* 9s. The same Bernard hath divers lands and tenements lying in divers hamlets and villages within the county of Cumberland, worth yearly *communibus annis* 6l 5s 10d.

After the dissolution of chantries, king Edward the sixth by letters patent bearing date Dec. 13, in the 2d year of his reign, grants to Thomas Brende of London scrivener (amongst other particulars) all that the late chantry of the blessed virgin Mary founded in the parish church of Hoton in the county of Cumberland, with messuages, lands, and tenements in the possession of 13 different persons in Hoton, Newton, Newbigging, and Gatescales in the said county of Cumberland, late parcel of the said late chantry : To hold to the said Thomas Brende and his heirs of the king as of his castle of Windfor, by fealty only, in free socage, and not *in capite*, for all rents, services, and demands.

In 1730, it was certified, that there were in this parish 62 families ; only one single person a presbyterian, and two old maiden sisters papists.

PARISH OF NEWTON.

THE parish of NEWTON lies within the forest of Englewood, and consists of two townships or constablewicks, called *Newton* and *Catterlen*.

Newton, by way of distinction, is called *Newton Regny*, of one *William de Regny* sometime owner thereof. In the 33 Hen. 2. *William de Regny* was impleaded in a writ of right, by one *William de Lascells* for a knight's fee of land in *Newton Regny*, but he did not prevail ; for *John Regny* succeeded his father *William* in the 4th of king John. And in the 4 Ed. 1. *William* his son was owner, and died in that year ; when it descended to his four daughters coheirs. But very soon after, it was the possession of *Robert Burnel* bishop of Bath, who in the 18 Ed. 1. granted this manor by fine unto *Hugh de Lowther*, who died in the 10 Ed. 2. and his son *Hugh* succeeded, and held the village of *Newton Regny* (as the inquisition finds) of the king *in capite*, by the service of finding to the said lord the king in his war against Scotland one horseman with a horse of 40s price, armed with a coat of mail, an iron helmet, a lance, and a sword, abiding in the war aforesaid for 40 days with the king's person.

In an account of knights fees in Cumberland in the 35 Hen. 8. this tenure is expressed with some little variation : viz. *John Lowther* knight holds the village of *Newton Remy* of our lord the king *in capite* by knights service, and pays to our said lord the king for cornage by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland 2s *per annum* ; and it is holden by the serjeanty of finding to our said

lord the king with his army one horseman, with habiliments, one lance, and one long sword; as appears of record in the 9 Ed. 3.

And this manor still continues in the house of Lowther, in the person of the present owner Sir James Lowther baronet.

CATTERLEN, in the reign of William the conqueror was the possession of *Haldan* father of *Willifrid*, father of *Cartimer*, *Walter*, and *Alexander*, lords of Farlam†. *Hubert de Vallibus*, lord of Gisland, accused *Willifrid* of high treason, as taking part with king Stephen against Henry the second; and thereupon wrested the manor from him and got it into his possession, which the said king Hen. 2. confirmed to him ‡.

The descendents of Hubert, by the name of Vaux of Caterlen enjoyed it for many generations. In the 35 Hen. 8. *John Vaux* held the capital messuage and vill of Caterleyn by the service of paying to the king 22*d* yearly. In the reign of queen Elizabeth *Rowland Vaux* held the same. In Mr. Machel's time, over the old kitchen door at Caterlen hall were the arms of Vaux in a roundel, viz. Or, a fess chequy Or and Gules, between 3 garbs Gules banded Or. With this legend round in *Old Characters*, "LET MERCY AND FAITHFULNES NEVER GOY FROME THE." And underneath, "AT THIS TIME IS ROWLAND VAUX LORD OF THIS PLACE, AND BUILDED THIS HOUSE IN THE YEAR OF GOD 1577." With the letters RV. AV. viz. Rowland Vaux, Anne Vaux (the name of his wife, who was daughter of Salkeld).

The last of the name at Caterlen, viz. *John Vaux*, dying without issue male, it descended to two daughters coheirs, who were married to *Christopher Richmond* esquire and *Richard Graham* of Nunnery gentleman. Mrs. *Susanna Richmond*, by virtue of her mother's will, who held the same in pursuance of the last will and testament of her son *Henry Richmond* esquire the last male heir of that family, now (1773) enjoys both the demesne and manor.

The church of Newton seems to have been very early appropriated to the see of Carlisle. It is of ancient time most commonly styled a chapel, but no other parish is mentioned of which it may be supposed to have been part.

In the year 1338, bishop Kirkby granted to Nicholas de Clause priest for the term of his life the whole altarage of the chapel of Newton, rendering to the bishop and his successors two marks of silver yearly, and taking care that divine service in the said chapel by himself or some other be duly performed.

In 1357, Sir Gilbert Baker, keeper of the chauntry in the chapel of Newton, resigned his charge, and Sir John de Bramwra was collated to the said vacant chantry.

† Todd.

‡ Henricus, &c. Sciatis me concessisse, dedisse, et confirmasse Huberto de Vallibus in feodo et hereditate sibi et hæredibus suis . . . Kaderleng cum molendino, quam Uætreus filius Haldani tenuit. Quare volo, &c.

In 1360, bishop Welton grants licence to the prior of St. Augustine in Penrith, to supply the chapel of Newton by some of his brethren.

In 1365, bishop Appleby grants licence to frier R. sacrist of the frery at Penrith, to officiate in the chapel of Newton for four years.

In 1523, bishop Kite let to farm the chapelry of Newton with all its appurtenances for 25 years to Sir Christopher Dacre knight and others, at the annual rent of ten marks.

In 1593, bishop Meye (on the death of Edward Nicolson the late curate), styling himself the appropriator of the parish church of Newton, confers the perpetual curacy of the said church on Robert Troutbeck clerk.

In 1635, an information was filed in the name of the attorney general against bishop Potter and Sir Thomas Carleton knight his lessee of the rectory for not allowing a sufficient maintenance to the curate. Whereupon it was agreed and ordered, that the curate for the time being should from thenceforth have all the rectory, the tithe corn only excepted; and should from the said corn tithe have 6*l* 13*s* 4*d* yearly. This rent was afterwards advanced to 10*l* 13*s* 4*d*; and the stipend as certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty is 21*l* 12*s* 7*d*. In 1765 this church received an augmentation of 200*l* from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, in conjunction with 200*l* given by Dr. Holme, wherewith lands were purchased at Kirkstone foot, of the present yearly value of 14*l*.

Mrs. Isabella Miller by her will devised to her daughter Susanna Richmond, her heirs and assigns, her messuage and garth or garden with the appurtenances, late Atkinson's at Catterlen, in trust for the use of a *schoolmaster*, to instruct the children of the tenants within the manor of Catterlen, in the principles of the christian religion as now by law established and in reading and writing.

In 1747, there were in this parish 55 families; of which, presbyterians two, and quakers two.

PARISH OF PENRITH.

PENRITH, as our best antiquaries affirm, signifies in the British *red Hill*, and hath its name from the hill of red stone adjoining: Although Dr. Todd says it hath its denomination from a Roman colony *Petriana*, where the *Ala Petriana* kept garrison about three miles north of it, out of whose ruins (he says) the town had its original.

This parish lies in the southern extremity of the forest of Englewood, and is bounded by the parishes of Barton, Dacre, Newton, Hesket, Lazonby, Edenhall, and Brougham: And in Dr. Todd's time contained 424 families.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, a commission was issued to Henry lord Scroop, John bishop of Carlisle, John Vaughan esquire, John Swift auditor, Edward Dacre esquire, Richard Dudley esquire, Simon Slingsby esquire, and

Ambrose Lancaster gentleman, to inquire of all trespasses on the wastes within the villages and precincts of Penrith, with an injunction to the sheriff to impanel a jury. The complaint was against Rowland Vaux and his tenants of Catterlin for incroachments on that side; but on the inquiry, the ancient boundary of the cow pasture of Penrith, belonging to the queen's majesty's manor of Penrith, was found necessary to be inquired into and ascertained †.

And on the side of Edenhall, the boundaries of the said manor of Penrith were ascertained and finally settled, on a reference to William Milbourne and Joseph Nicolson esquires, in the year 1765*.

At the time of the Norman conquest, this manor of Penrith and the forest of Englewood (within which forest Penrith is situate) were in the possession of the Scots; of which they were soon after dispossessed. Nevertheless the Scots did not thereupon relinquish their claim. For in the reign of king John, William king of Scots claimed the whole three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland; which three counties John seems to have consented to cede unto him, on William's having paid to John 15000 marks of silver (a commodity John had great need of), and John's covenanting that Henry or Richard sons of John should marry Margaret or Isabella daughters of William (neither of which marriages took effect).

Afterwards, the two next kings of England and Scotland, viz. Henry the third king of England son of John, and Alexander king of Scotland son of William, renewed these differences, and had a further dispute in relation to an agreement of marriage to be solemnized between the said Henry and Margery sister of the said Alexander, which agreement the said Henry on his part had failed to carry into execution.

These differences at length were compromised by the pope's mediation, and an agreement entred into by Henry and Alexander in presence of the pope's legate, by an instrument purporting to be an Agreement between Henry the third king of England and Alexander king of Scotland, concerning all plaints which Alexander had against Henry until Friday next before the feast of St. Michael in the year of our Lord 1237, concerning the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, which Alexander claimed as his inheritance, and 15000 marks of silver which king John father of Henry had received of William king of Scotland father of the said Alexander for certain agreements between John and William, which on the part of John had not been fulfilled; and also concerning certain agreements between the said Henry and Alexander, in relation to a contract of marriage between the said Henry and Margery sister of the said Alexander, which on the part of the said Henry had not been performed: By which present agreement, Alexander releases and quits claim to Henry king of England and his heirs the said three counties, and also the said sum of money, and all agreements made between the said John and William concerning marriage to be had between the said Henry or Richard his brother and Margaret or Isabella sisters of Alexander, and also all agreements between Henry and Alexander

† Appendix, N° 28.

* Appendix, N° 29.

concerning a marriage between the said Henry and Margery sister of the said Alexander. In consideration whereof, the said Henry gives and grants to the said Alexander 200 librates of land in the said counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, if the said 200 librates can be found in any of the towns where no castle is situate; if not, the deficiency to be made up in places near to the said two counties: To hold to the said Alexander and his heirs kings of Scotland, of the said Henry king of England and his heirs, paying for the same yearly one soar-hawk at Carlisle by the hands of the constable of the castle of Carlisle for all services. And if any of the said lands shall be within the bounds of the forest, the king of England's foresters shall make no claim of puture there or other demand, except only for attachment of pleas of the forest, and this by view of the bailiff of the king of Scotland, if on notice he shall chuse to be present†.

In 1251 the said Alexander died, and was succeeded by his son Alexander who married Margaret daughter of the said king Henry the third, who confirmed to Alexander the said two hundred librates of land, and gave to him a bond of 5000 marks of silver, for her marriage portion. And from thence those lands received the name of the Queen's haims (or demesnes).

What these lands were, will appear from an assize in the 6 Ed. 1. *Juratores pro rege ad assizas dicunt, quod rex Scotie tenet villatam de Penrith, Langwaldeofby, Scotby, Salkeld Magna, et Carleton.* And more particularly, from the inquisition *post mortem* of the said Alexander the son taken at Carlisle (for the Cumberland estates) in the 21 Ed. 1. 1292; before Thomas de Normanville the king's escheator beyond Trent: viz. "An inquisition taken at Carlisle on Tuesday in Easter week in the twenty-first year of the reign of king Edward, before Sir Thomas de Normanvil escheator beyond Trent, by Hugh de Muleton, Hubert de Muleton, Thomas de Newton, Robert de Joneby, Robert de Croglyn, Adam de Ulvesby, Adam de Hoton, Adam Turpp, John de Stafholl, John de Salkeld, Robert de Tympauron, and Thomas de Lowther. Being sworn how much land Alexander king of Scotland held of our lord the king of England on the day on which he died, they say, that the same Alexander held of our lord the king of England on the day of his death *in capite* the manors of Penrith, Soureby, Languetheby, Salkild, Carlatton, and Scotteby. How much of others: They say, that he held nothing. By what service: They say, by rendring one soar-hawk yearly at the feast of the assumption of the blessed virgin Mary at the castle of Carlisle, and by doing homage to our lord the king of England and his heirs and fealty for the said lands. How much those lands are worth yearly in all issues: They say, that the said manors are worth yearly two hundred pounds. And who is next heir, and of what age: They say, that John de Balliol is next heir, and is of the age of 30 years‡."

This John Balliol was he to whom king Edward the first, upon a reference to him by the several competitors, had awarded the crown of Scotland. The said Alexander the son having died without any descendent from him (except

† Appendix, N° 30.

‡ Ibid. ut supra.

one granddaughter who died soon after him) the three principal claimants of the crown of Scotland, were Baliol, Bruce, and Hastings, descended from the three daughters of David earl of Huntingdon brother of the aforesaid William king of Scotland. Their several claims were; *Baliol*, descended from the eldest sister, claimed that the kingdom of Scotland was an indivisible fief, and therefore that he solely was intitled in right of primogeniture. *Bruce* claimed, that altho' he was descended from the second sister, yet he was in a nearer degree of consanguinity, as being grandson, whereas Baliol was great grandson of the common ancestor. *Hastings*, descended from the third sister, claimed a third part, which being decided in favour of Baliol, Hastings nevertheless claimed a third part of the English estates, as being divisible amongst coparceners. And therefore when Baliol, in pursuance of the said office being found in his favour, sued for livery of the lands of Tindal, Penrith, and Scotteby, with the appurtenances, as next heir to Alexander; Hastings put in his claim for a third part. But he not appearing further to prosecute his claim, and it being found, that Penrith and Soureby with the appurtenances were given to Alexander and his heirs kings of Scotland, and not simply to him or his heirs, Baliol had livery accordingly, doing his homage for the same †.

Afterwards, king Edward, quarreling with Baliol, seized all those lands, and in the 26th year of his reign granted them to Anthony Beck the military bishop of Durham, who had assisted the king at the battle of Falkirk with a considerable number of soldiers, and was greatly instrumental in obtaining the victory. But the parliament held at Carlisle in the 33d year of that king's reign, not approving of the grant, summoned the bishop to shew by what title he had them; and he not appearing, they were adjudged to the crown.

In the 19 Ed. 3. the Scots to the number of 30,000, enter Cumberland, burn Penrith, and carry away great numbers of the inhabitants captives into Scotland, where they were sold as so many cattle to the best bidder. And in the 37th of the same king, the tenants of the manors of Penrith, Salkeld, and Soureby, of the ancient demesne of the crown within the forest of Englewood, by their petition setting forth that their lands and tenements for which they paid a large rent to the crown were wasted by the Scots, and their corn there growing often destroyed by the beasts of the forest; the king thereupon grants them and their heirs common of pasture for all their goods in the said forest, in as ample manner as the prior of Carlisle and William English and other tenants within the forest have by grant of the said king or any of his progenitors ‡.

In the 8 Ric. 2. the Scots made another inroad into the county, and destroyed Penrith, and carried off the goods of the inhabitants. In consideration of which losses, the same king, by his charter bearing date Feb. 10, in the 11th year of his reign confirms his grandfather's grant †.

Which same king Richard the second, in the 19th year of his reign, granted the manors of Penrith and Soureby, with the hamlets of Langwathby, Scotby, Carleton, and Salkeld, with their appurtenances, to John duke of Breisign and earl of Richmond; and shortly after, by letters patent grants them in ample

† Appendix, N^o 30. ut supra.

‡ Ibid.

† Ibid.

manner to Ralph de Nevil earl of Westmorland and Johanna his wife. Richard de Nevil earl of Warwick and heir of the said Ralph, being slain in the battle of Barnet in the 11 Ed. 4. the whole estate for defect of heirs male reverted to the crown, and continued as part of the royal demesne, till king William the third gave the honour of Penrith and all its dependences with the appurtenances, within the forest of Englewood, to William Bentinck whom the king afterwards created earl of Portland, for his services to the said king in bringing about the revolution in this kingdom, and thereby securing our religion and liberties. Of which family our account is as follows :

I. WILLIAM BENTINCK esquire was page of honour to William prince of Orange, and afterwards gentleman of the bedchamber. In the year 1677 he was sent by the prince to solicit a match with the lady Mary, eldest daughter to James then duke of York, which was soon after concluded. On the duke of Monmouth's invasion of this kingdom, he was sent over to offer his master's assistance to king James, both of his troops and person. In 1688, when the prince of Orange had thoughts of an expedition into England, he sent Mr. Bentinck, on the elector of Brandenburg's death, with his compliments to the new elector, and to lay before him the state of affairs, and to know how much he might depend upon his assistance; and was so successful in his negotiations, that he carried to his master a full promise of all that was desired. He attended the prince in the said expedition, and it is said was principally relied on in that enterprize. After his master's accession to the throne of these realms, he was made privy purse, and groom of the stole, a lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, colonel and captain of a regiment of Dutch horse, knight of the garter, baron of Cirencester, viscount Woodstock, and earl of Portland. He attended king William in all the dangers and fatigues of the wars both in Ireland and Flanders, and afterwards had a principal management of the peace, which was first agreed between him and mareschal Boufflers in the field between the two armies, and afterwards finished at Riswyk. And being thereupon sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, he fulfilled that employment with equal honour to himself and the British nation.

Besides this grant of Penrith and its dependencies, he had a grant of the lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale, with other lands, comprehending the best part of one of the counties of Wales; but that grant was resumed, on an address of the house of commons for that purpose. Also he had a grant of one hundred and thirty-five thousand acres of the forfeited estates in Ireland; but this grant also was resumed by the parliament in 1699.

He married to his first wife Anne daughter of Sir Edward Villiers knight, and by her had issue, 1. *William*, who died in his infancy. 2. *Henry*. 3. *William*, who died young in Holland. 4. *Mary*, married to Algernon earl of Essex, and after to Sir Conyers Darcy only brother to Robert earl of Holderness. 5. *Anna Margaretta*, married to Mr. Duyvenvorde, one of the principal nobles of Holland. 6. *Frances Williamyna*, married to William lord Byron. 7. *Eleonora*, who died unmarried. 8. *Isabella*, married to Evelyn Pierrepont duke of Kingston.

He married to his second wife Jane daughter of Sir John Temple of East Sheen in the county of Surry baronet, and widow of John lord Berkeley of Stratton; and by her had issue, 1. *William*, one of the nobles of Holland. 2. *Charles John*, an officer in the army of the States General. 3. *Sophia*, married to Henry Grey duke of Kent. 5. *Harriot*, married to James Hamilton earl of Clanbrassil in the kingdom of Ireland. 6. *Barbara*, married to William lord Godolphin.

After king William's death, the said earl of Portland betook himself to a retired life, and died at his seat at Bulstrode in Buckinghamshire in the year 1709, aged 61; and was buried in the vault under the east window of king Henry the seventh's chapel in Westminster abbey.

II. HENRY, earl of Portland, succeeded his father; and married Elizabeth eldest daughter and coheir of Wriothesley Baptist Noel earl of Gainsborough: with whom he had (amongst other possessions) the lordship of Titchfield in the county of Southampton, and a noble mansion-house there, which came to the said earl of Gainsborough on the decease of the countess his mother, who was eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas earl of Southampton, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of king Charles the second. In his father's life-time he served as knight of the shire for the county of Southampton in two parliaments of queen *Anne*. He was one of the lords of the bedchamber to king George the first, and by him made marquis of Titchfield and duke of Portland. In 1721, he was appointed captain-general and governor of Jamaica, where he died in the year 1726, in the 45th year of his age.

He had several children, of whom two sons and three daughters survived him; 1. *William*. 2. *George*, a colonel of foot. 3. *Anne*, married to lieutenant-colonel Daniel Paul. 4. *Isabella*, married to Henry Monk esquire, of Ireland. 5. *Amelia*, married to Jacob Arran Van Wassenar, one of the nobles of Holland.

III. WILLIAM BENTINCK, duke of Portland, son and heir of Henry, married Margaret Cavendish Harley daughter and sole heir of Edward Harley earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer by his wife Henrietta Cavendish Hollis daughter and heir of John Hollis duke of Newcastle, who married the heiress of Cavendish of Welbeck in Nottinghamshire.

He died in 1762, and had issue, 1. *William-Henry Cavendish*. 2. *Edward-Charles*, in the 8 Geo. 3. chosen representative in parliament for the city of Carlisle. 3. *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Thynne viscount Weymouth. 4. *Henrietta*, married to George-Harry Grey earl of Stamford. 5. *Margaret*, who died unmarried. 6. *Frances*, who also died unmarried.

IV. WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, duke of Portland, marquis of Titchfield, viscount Woodstock, and baron of Cirencester, succeeded his father William; and married Dorothy sister to William Cavendish the present duke of Devonshire: by whom he hath a son *William*, born in 1768.

The arms of the duke of Portland are; Azure, a cross moline Argent. The crest: out of a marquis's coronet Proper, two arms counter, embowed and vested Gules, gloved Or, and holding each an ostrich feather Argent. Supporters: Two lions double queue, the dexter Proper, the other Sable.

Within this parish of Penrith there are two or three small mesne manors; one of which belongs to the bishop of Carlisle, called BISHOP-ROW, consisting of about twelve leasehold tenants within the town of Penrith, and several other leasehold and customary tenants both in Cumberland and Westmorland; who have always been deemed amenable here, as appendices of the manor of *Bishop-row*.

Another belonged to the HUTTONS of Hutton hall in Penrith, a family that continued there for many generations, and was not extinct till within our own remembrance.

The first, of whom we have any account, was *Adam de Hoton* of Penrith, in the reign of king Ed. 1.

His son *Alexander de Hoton* of Penrith, in the reign of Ed. 3.

Thomas de Hoton, son of Alexander, lived till the beginning of the reign of king Hen. 5. His wife's name was Helen. These two (says the pedigree taken by Richard St. George Norroy king at arms 1615) lay intombed under the higher south window of St. Andrew's quire in Penrith, where were the figures of both, with this inscription in the window, *Orate pro animabus Thomæ Hoton et Elenæ uxoris ejus*.

They had issue *John de Hoton*, who married Isabel daughter of Hugh Salkeld of Rosgill in the county of Westmorland esquire, and lived in the reign of Hen. 6.

William de Hoton, son of John, appears to have been living in the 4 Hen. 7.

John de Hoton, son of William, married Elizabeth one of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas Beauchamp of Crogling, esquire; whose arms were, Argent, on a bend Gules three plates.

Anthony Hutton of Penrith, son of John, in the reign of Hen. 8. married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Musgrave of Comcach by his wife Elizabeth bastard daughter of Thomas lord Dacre of Gilsland. He had issue, 1. William. 2. Richard, who was one of the judges of the court of common pleas. This Richard married Agnes one of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas Briggs of Caumire in the county of Westmorland, and by her had issue Christopher, Richard, Thomas, and Henry; and five daughters, Elizabeth married to John Dawney son and heir apparent of Sir Thomas Dawney knight, Jane, Mary, Catharine, and Julian married to Sir Philip Musgrave of Hartley castle baronet. [The other three coheiresses of Briggs were, Anne married to John Skelton of Appletreethwayte, Frances married to John Sawrey of Plumpton, and Anne married to Edward Stanley of Dalegarth.]

Sir *William Hutton* of Penrith knight, elder son of Anthony, married to his first wife Jane daughter of Rowland Vaulx of Caterlen, and by her had issue Thomas who died in his father's life-time without issue male, and William who

died unmarried. To his second wife he married Dorothy daughter of Benson, and by her had issue Anthony, upon whom his father settled the estate on failure of issue male of Thomas, another son Bernard, and two daughters, Susan married to Simon Musgrave of Musgrave hall in Penrith, and Anne married to Sir Christopher Dalton of Acorn-bank.

Anthony Hutton of Penrith esquire, eldest surviving son of Sir William, married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Burdett of Bramcourt in the county of Warwick esquire, and died without issue in the year 1637.

On a brass plate on the floor near the middle of the chancel of the old church of Penrith was the following monumental inscription :

Here lyeth Mary daughter of Thomas Wilson secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, who was first married to Robert Burdett of Bramcourt in the county of Warwick esquire, by whom she had Sir Thomas Burdett baronet, and several sons and daughters : And afterwards was married to Sir Christopher Lowther of Lowther in the county of Westmorland, knight. Her daughter Elizabeth Burdett married to Anthony Hutton of Penrith in the county of Cumberland esquire, with whom she lived, and dyed the last day of May, Anno Domini 1622.

On the north side of the chancel was erected a fair monument, inclosed with iron rails ; whereon, under the portraitures of a man and woman in plaister of Paris in full proportion were the following inscriptions.—On the south :

Here lies interred Anthony Hutton esquire, who was a grave, faithful and judicious counsellor at law, and one of the masters of the high court of chancery ; son and heir of that renowned knight Sir William Hutton of Penrith, and was matched into the noble family of Sir Thomas Burdett of Bramcourt in the county of Warwick baronet, by the marriage of his virtuous sister Elizabeth Burdett ; whose pious care and religious bounty hath erected this marble tomb to perpetuate the memory of such a worthy commonwealth's man and of so dear a husband, who died the 10th of July 1637.

On the north :

Here lies the portraiture of Elizabeth Hutton the wife of the late deceased Anthony Hutton ; who, though living, desired thus to be placed, in token of her union with him here interred, and of her own expected mortality.

Maritus } Multum dilecta conjux, vita et morte individua comes, non amisisti quem uxori } præmisisti.

Uxor } Unica cura mea sic vivere, ut tecum Christo fruar, et tuo lateri in æter-marito } num sim conjunctior.

Bernard Hutton of Penrith succeeded his brother Anthony, and married Anne daughter of Hugh Stamper of Snittlegarth in the county of Cumberland, by whom he had issue William, Richard, John, Bernard, and Thomas ; and four daughters, Dorothy, Anne, Grace, and Catharine.

William Hutton of Penrith esquire, son and heir of Bernard, married Elizabeth daughter of Christopher Lancaster of Sockbridge esquire, and by her had issue, Anthony, Beuard, John, Henry, Dorothy, and Anne. This William was of the age of 39 at Dugdale's visitation in 1665, and his eldest son Anthony of the age of 17.

The

The said Anthony had a son Richard Hutton, who died in the year 1717. On a blue stone in the floor on the south of the chancel of Penrith church, is the following inscription :

Depositus
Richardus Hutton armiger, Qui
Obiit octavo die Maii Anno Domini
1717. Anno Ætatis suæ 41 :
Et deposita
Barbara Filia sua, nata 26
Die Octobris Anno Domini 1716.
Quæ obiit 15 Junii Anno Domini
1717.

The last of the name and family at Penrith was *Addison Hutton* esquire, son of Richard, who died about thirty years ago.

The arms of these Huttons were ; Argent, on a fess Sable three bucks heads caboshed Or.

Mrs. Gasgarth now enjoys Hutton hall in Penrith ; and (which is somewhat extraordinary) holds divers lands there of the bishop of Carlisle, called Bishop's Flat, by lease for 21 years, which said lands have been long held by customary tenure of the bishop's lessee.

Another mesne manor was held by the CARLETONS of Carleton hall : of which family the following pedigree was certified by Sir William Carleton at Dugdale's visitation of Cumberland in 1665.

The first five in the pedigree are barely named, *Baldwyn, Jeffrey de Carleton, Odard de Carleton, Henry de Carleton, and Gilbert de Carleton* ; the first of whom, by the course of chronology, ascending from those that are dated afterwards, must go nearly to the time of the conquest.

The next is *William de Carleton*, who married Helena daughter of Geoffrey Stainton.

Adam de Carleton, 15 Ed. 1. married Sarah daughter of Adam de Newton.

John de Carleton, 32 Ed. 1. married Dorothy daughter of Henry Brougham.

Thomas de Carleton, 19 Ed. 2. married Joan daughter of Roger de Lancaster.

John de Carleton, 30 Ed. 3. married Margaret daughter and heir of John de Moston.

Thomas de Carleton, 22 Ric. 2. 8 Hen. 4. and 27 Hen. 6. He married Alice daughter and heir of George Dawbury of the county of York.

Thomas de Carleton married Isabel daughter of Gilbert Brougham of Brougham, and died in the 11 Hen. 8.

Thomas Carleton married Agnes daughter of Thomas Wibergh of Clifton in the county of Westmorland, and died in the 22 Hen. 8.

Thomas Carleton married Anne daughter of Thomas Layton of Dalemmain, and died in the 4 Phil. and Mary.

Thomas Carleton married Mabel daughter and coheir of Carlisle of the city of Carlisle, and died in the 29 Eliz.

Thomas Carleton married Barbara daughter of Hugh Lowther of Lowther, and died in the 40 Eliz.

Sir *Thomas Carleton* of Carleton knight, the seventh in succession of the name of Thomas, married Elizabeth daughter of John Shelly of Woodborough in the county of Nottingham, and widow of Marmaduke Constable. He died in the 14 Cha. 1. without issue. His brother Gerard Carleton died before him; which Gerard married Nichola daughter of Elliot of Redhugh in Scotland, and by her had a son William who succeeded to the inheritance.

Sir *William Carleton* of Carleton knight, son of Gerard, married to his first wife Dorothy daughter of Sir Christopher Dalston of Acorn-bank, and by her had issue Mary of the age of 18 years at the said visitation of Sir William Dugdale. To his second wife he married Barbara daughter of Robert de la Vale of Cowpan in the county of Northumberland esquire, and had issue by her at the time of the said visitation Robert aged 8 years, and a daughter Alice.

This *Robert* died without issue male in the year 1707; and John Pattinson of Penrith attorney at law purchased Carleton hall. He was succeeded by his son Christopher Pattinson esquire; who dying unmarried, the estate descended to his three sisters coheirs, and Carleton hall was assigned to the eldest sister Elizabeth then wife and now widow of Thomas Simpson esquire, an eminent attorney at law, and justly celebrated for his learning, integrity, and extraordinary natural endowments.

The Arms of Carleton are; Ermin, a bend Sable, charged with 3 pheons Argent. The Crest: On a wreath an Arm dexter Proper, ready to discharge a dart or arrow.

The town of Penrith hath a very large MARKET on Tuesday weekly, and a fair on Tuesday in Whitsun-week, and on every Tuesday fortnight after until Lammas.

Bishop *Strickland* was at the expence of drawing a *watercourse* from the river Petterel thro' this town; which is of exceeding great benefit to the inhabitants.

On the west side of the town stands the CASTLE, of square stone, inclosed with a ditch; which by its largeness and ruins seems to have been a place of some strength and consideration. But it seems not to have been very ancient. For when the 200 librates of land (as is aforesaid), of which Penrith was part, were given to the king of Scots; there was a special reservation, that those lands should not be where there were any castles. King Richard the third, when he was duke of Gloucester, that he might be more at hand to oppose the Scots, and keep the country in obedience, which was generally of the Lancastrian interest, resided in this castle for some time, and enlarged and strengthened it with towers and other works. The stones for that purpose, it is said, he had from an old ruin, supposed to have been a place of Druid worship, at Mayburgh, about a mile distant, on the south side of the river Eamont. In the civil

civil wars in the time of king Charles the first, this fabrick was totally ruined, and all the lead and timber sold for the use of the commonwealth.

On the east part of the parish, upon the north bank of the river Eamont, are two *caves* or *grottoes*, dug out of the solid rock, and sufficient to contain 100 men. The passage to them is very narrow and dangerous, and perhaps its *perilous* access may have given it the name of *Ifis Parlis*, tho' the vulgar tell strange stories of one Ifis a giant who lived here in former times, and like Cacus of old used to seize men and cattle, and draw them into his den to devour them. But it is highly probable, that these subterraneous chambers were made for a secure retreat in time of sudden danger; and the iron gates, which were taken away not long ago, do not a little confirm that supposition.

The CHURCH of Penrith is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is vicarial, having been given by king Hen. 1. to the bishop of Carlisle at the first erection of the see. It is valued in the king's books at 12*l* 6*s* 3*d*. And is now worth about 100*l* *per annum* (including an augmentation of 32*l* out of the great tithes, and other benefactions).

About the year 1326, king Ed. 2. issued a writ of Certiorari to the then guardian of the temporalities, concerning his receipts from this and Dalston vicarages, and the return as to Penrith was, that it having been appropriated *ad mensam episcopi*, tithe wool and lamb had been used to be paid to the bishop, and therefore was now received by him, but all oblations and obventions belonged to the vicar. And by the lease of the rectory now granted to John Richardson esquire, all the tithes of corn, grain, hay, lamb, wool, and milns are demised.

For the augmentation of this small vicarage and of the vicarage of Dacre, about the year 1669, Mr. William Mawson of Timpaurin, having then a lease from the dean and chapter of Carlisle of the corn tithes of Slegill and Thrimby in the parish of Morland for 21 years (several years being run) gave the same by will to the vicars of Penrith and Dacre in trustees who were to renew the lease from time to time, each of the legatees to have an undivided clear moiety. This being found inconvenient by the trustees, a division was made by mutual consent of the parties concerned, and the vicars of Penrith had the whole tithe of Slegill assigned to them in a distinct lease, and the vicars of Dacre that of Thrimby. In process of time, the trustees for Penrith neglected to renew the lease, and left the sole care of that to the vicar, to whose custody the lease was committed. Mr. Child the then vicar renewed the lease; but thinking that the term might last his time, neglected to renew it again, tho' it was more than seven years run. Mr. Farrington the next vicar, upon his being inducted, thought it hard for him to renew for years of which he had received no profit; and, living only four years after, left the lease unrenewed. Dr. Todd, the next successor, being a member of the chapter, after some years were run out in his time, did prevail with the dean and chapter (with consent and at the request of the surviving trustees) to put upon the lease an additional yearly rent, which by a moderate estimate might amount to the sum of a fine every seven years, and so to have the lease granted to him and his successors vicars of Penrith for ever.

Dr.

Dr. Smith bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1702, by a clause in his will says, "Item, I give and bequeath for and towards the augmentation of the vicarage of Penrith and the better maintenance and encouragement of the vicars incumbent there for ever the sum of 500*l*; and my will is, that the said sum be paid within six months next after my decease unto the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Carlisle, whom I do hereby constitute and appoint supervisors of this my last will and testament and trustees for the said charity, requesting them to see the same duly settled and secured according to my intention and will herein, unless I shall dispose, settle, and pay the same in my life-time." Which sum was afterwards laid out in a purchase of lands at Clifton.

By indenture bearing date Dec. 19, 1740; Mary Bell of Penrith, spinster, grants to the churchwardens of the parish of Penrith and their successors 240*l*, in trust to lend out the same upon such security as the vicar shall under his hand approve of, and pay the interest thereof to the vicar for reading morning prayers in the parish church of Penrith in every week day in the year, and also evening prayers on every week day during the time of Lent; first deducting thereout their own reasonable expences in carrying the said trust into execution.

The first incumbent of this parish that we meet with was *Walter de Cantilupe*, who in the year 1223 was presented by the king to the then bishop elect of Carlisle.

In 1318, on the death of Sir *Thomas de Kirk-Oswald* vicar of Penrith, Sir *Alan de Horncastle* was collated by bishop Halton. And in 1323 the said Alan resigned, and the same bishop collated Sir *Gilbert de Kirkby*.

In the year 1355, bishop Welton constitutes Sir *John* vicar of Penrith to be dean rural of Cumberland. And in the same year the bishop sends out his mandate to Sir *Thomas* rector of Burgham and John de Docwra chaplain, to denounce the sentence of the greater excommunication against certain unknown persons, who had broken up a paved way, and done some other outrages in the churchyard at Penrith, reserving to himself the sole power of absolution. Hereupon several of the parishioners came to the bishop at Rose, confessed themselves guilty, and prayed for a remission of the heavy sentence; which was granted, on condition of each man's offering (by way of penance) a wax candle of three pounds weight, before the image of St. Mary in the parish church of Penrith on the Sunday following.—In the same year, Sir *John* vicar of Penrith hath a licence granted to him, to continue from the 8th of March till Easter following, to hear the confessions of all his parishioners, and to give absolutions upon the performance of penance enjoined, except in cases specially reserved to the bishop; which reserved cases were those of the violaters of the rights and liberties of the bishop and his church of Carlisle, ravishers of nuns or having carnal knowledge of them, and perjured persons in assizes, or causes of matrimony or divorce, or disherison, or loss of life or limb.

In 1428, *John Hawekin* was vicar of Penrith, being in that year made a trustee in the settlement of some lands at Yanewith.

In 1477, *Thomas Beste* was vicar.

In 1565, on the death of Sir *Thomas Ellerton* vicar of Penrith, Sir *Robert Pearson* was collated by bishop Best; and on his resignation in 1574, bishop Barnes

collates

collates Sir *Robert Robson*; who also resigning in the next year, the same bishop collates Sir *William Walleis* clerk.

In 1600, William Walleis resigns, and *John Hastie*, M. A. was collated by bishop Robinson. Which John Hastie continued till after the abolition of episcopacy, and his living was sequestred. During the time of his being ejected, one *Baldwin* had his place, who repaired the vicarage house with part of 100*l* given to him for that purpose out of the sequestred livings. On the return of king Cha. 2. Mr. Hastie was restored, but died soon after. And in 1661, *Simon Webster* was collated by bishop Sterne.

In 1663, on the cession of *Simon Webster* to Dufton, *Robert Fisher*, B. A. was collated by the same bishop.

Robert Fisher dying in 1665, bishop Rainbow collates *Charles Carter*, M. A.

On the cession of Charles Carter in 1667, the same bishop collates *Marius D'Assigny*, S. T. B. a Frenchman, author of several tracts. On whose promotion to Dover in the next year, *Josbua Bunting*, B. A. was collated by the same bishop. Who also removing within less than a year, *John Child*, M. A. was collated.

On the death of John Child in 1694, *Alexander Farington*, B. A. was collated by bishop Smith.

In 1699, on Alexander Farington's death, *Hugh Todd*, S. T. P. was collated by the same patron.

In 1728, on Dr. Todd's death, *John Morland*, M. A. was collated by bishop Waugh.

In 1748, John Morland dying, *Gustavus Thompson*, M. A. was collated by bishop Osbaldiston.

In 1749, on Mr. Thompson's death, *Battie Worsop*, LL. B. was collated; who resigning in the next year, *John Cowper*, M. A. was collated by the same patron.

The present church was built in the years 1720, 1721, and 1722; and is by far the most compleat and elegant parish church in the diocese. The galleries are supported by twenty stones, brought from the quarry of Crowdundale, each ten feet four inches high, and four feet two inches in circumference. It was consecrated by bishop Nicolson then bishop of Londonderry, at the request of bishop Bradford the diocesan. The whole expence of it was 2253*l* 16*s* 10½*d*. Of which, 344*l* 1*s* 5*d* was received by a brief (though the whole collection thereupon was 944*l* 6*s* 9*d*). By other voluntary contributions, 236*l* 4*s*. By the parish, 1673*l* 11*s* 5½*d*.

Upon the wall of the old church, on the right hand coming in at the south door, were the following inscriptions:

Hic jacet Christophorus Moresby miles, qui obiit 26^o die Mensis Julii, A^o Dⁱ 1499. Jesu. Maria.

Orate pro anima Christophori Moresby militis et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

Orate pro anima Christophori Pykryng militis; qui obiit 7^o die mensis Sept. Anno Dom. Milles^o. D^o. XII^o.

Which inscriptions are preserved in the wall on the south side of the chancel of the new church: As also this following, which in the old church was on the south side of the east window:

Orate pro anima Ricardi Coldall nuper de Plumpton in Comitatu. Cumbr. armigeri. Qui obiit apud Plumpton 27 die mensis Decembr. Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCLXII. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

And on the floor below (in the old church) was,

*Cum Domini Coldall secuerunt fila sorores,
Excipe tres dies atque December abit,
Armiger ille fuit præclaro sanguine natus.
Terra tenet corpus, ivit at ille Deo.*

Dr. Todd says, this *Richard Coldall* was a famous warrior in those times, being the same that the country people still frighten children with by the name of *Dicky Cow*.

On the north side of the east window of the old church (which is now on the south side of the east window) on a monument of white marble adorned with drapery and the arms of Dalston quartered with Wharton:

*Hic prope Thomæ filii cineres, jacet Jana filia e tribus lætissima Johannis Whar-
ton de Kirby Thore arm. Filia parente, parens filia, quam dignissim'. Fidelis
consors et solamen vitæ Thomæ Dalston Hospitii Grayiensis armigeri. Cui per
quinquennium marita, felicitis conjugii dedit pignora Johannem, Luciam, et Tho-
mam. Summa pietate vel illa quoad Deum, singulari studio erga maritum, prisca
simplicitate inter omnes, per dotes corporis et animi, olim hominum, nunc Dei,
amata. O maritæ, ex illa describite maritam! O posteris, vestrum deflete
damnum!*

*Obiit Christiane et pie {Ætatis xxvii.
12 die Augusti Anno {Salutis 1678.
Amoris ergo posuit
Tristissimus,
T. D.*

There were other inscriptions in the old church, as also some in the new, which we have inserted with the families to which they belong elsewhere.

From

From the many trifling monumental inscriptions that one meets with every where, and the very few good ones, it should seem that this is one of the most difficult species of composition. The following epitaph by Dr. Todd on two of his children, on a brass plate in the wall on the north side of the chancel, is much above the common level, and breathes something of elegance, mixed with parental tenderness, and christian magnanimity.

Infra reconduntur duo parvuli infantes, immatura morte abrepti, breves parentum deliciae, Edvardus et Johannes, filii unici Hugonis Todd, S. T. P. et Luciae consortis ejus. Dum in ipso vitae limine agebant, ingenium illis scitum, forma elegans, indoles blanda, futurae virtutis et illatae gratiae specimina mira. Hos ad se præpropere transire voluit, Qui dixit, Ex talibus constare regnum Dei.

Illi in portu perierunt: Tu, lector, in alto navigas. Mors ubique in propinquo. Aude sapere; Et quum momenta, quæ legentem fugiunt, in incerto sint, æternitatem felicem cogita.

Edvardus natus est 14 Sept. A. D. MDCCII. mortuus Febr. 13. MDCCV. Johannes natus Festo S. S. Innocentium A. D. MDCCIII. Innocens denatus Ap. 15. MDCCVI.

On the south wall, by the side of the second window, on white marble, is the following:

H. S. E.

Thomas Bolton, S. T. P.

Thomæ, rectoris olim de Graystock

Filius natu tertius.

Collegii Reginae Oxon'

Socius dignissimus!

Et non ita pridem apud Algerenses

Sacellanus Regius.

Vir erat spectabilis

Procero corpore et venusto:

Vultu ingenuo,

Honesti pectoris indice:

Moribus insuper suavissimis,

Sale conditis ac facetiis;

Adæo ut ubicunque gentium

Gratissimum se semper

Exhibuit hospitem.

Amicos visendi studio

Huc proficiscens

Cognatorum inter amplexus

Repentina morte

Correptus est.

Ob. 30 Sep. A. Dom. 1763.

Ætat. suæ 44.

Richardus Frater P.

G g g

On the wall in the chancel is an inscription giving an account of the plague in the year 1598.

A. D. MDXCVIII.

Ex gravi peste, quæ regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud

Penrith	—	2260
Kendal	—	2500
Richmond		2200
Carlisle	—	1196

This plague is mentioned in the register book of Penrith, and also in that of Edenhall.

William de Strickland (the same who was afterwards bishop) founded a *chantry* in the church of Penrith, and settled a yearly salary of 6*l* to be paid out of his lands in Penrith to a chantry priest who should teach children in church musick and grammar.

There was also a house of *grey friers* of St. Augustine in Penrith, founded in the reign of Ed. 2. or before; which after the dissolution was granted, in the 34 Hen. 8th, to Robert Tyrwhit esquire.—In the 30 Ed. 3. Agnes Denton widow gave to them by her will 10*s*. And it was the custom to maintain this poor sort of monks by such bequests and voluntary charities. In the 33 Ed. 3. the bishop grants an indulgence of 40 days, to all such as should be present when the Augustine monks lighted their candles on Christmas day and gave them some charity because they were very poor.

In the church-yard of Penrith, on the north side thereof, stand two pyramidal stones, near four yards in height, at five yards distance from each other; and having several segments of circular stones erected between them. These last the fancy of the people will have to represent wild boars; and they have a tradition, that a famous knight-errant, one Sir Ewan Cæsarius, was buried here, who in his time made mighty havock amongst those beasts in Inglewood forest. Mr. Sandford, in his manuscript account of Cumberland, says, he was told by Mr. Page (who was schoolmaster at Penrith from 1581 to 1591) that a stranger gentleman coming to an inn there, desired to have some of the considerable inhabitants to sup with him, whereupon this Mr. Page and some others attended him. The stranger told them he came to see the antiquities of the place; and drawing out a paper said, that Sir Hugh Cæsario had an hermitage some-where thereabouts called Sir Hugh's parlour: And Mr. Sandford adds, that when he was at school at Penrith this place was opened by William Turner, who there found the great long shank bones of a man and a broad sword.

Within the town of Penrith there was a free grammar school of ancient time. In the year 1340, the bishop granted a licence to John de Eskeheved clerk to teach here the art of Grammar; the school (as is there said) being
the

the bishop's and under his patronage and of that of his predecessors in former times. In 1361, another licence was granted to Robert de Burgham chaplain to teach boys and youth the psalter, Priscian's grammar, and singing: With an inhibitory clause against all others. Bishop Strickland (as aforesaid) required his chantry priest to teach music and grammar for the salary of 6*l* a year. Upon the dissolution of the chantries this revenue continued in the crown until the 6th year of queen Elizabeth; at which time she, moved thereto by the humble petition of the inhabitants of Penrith, and at the instance of Sir Thomas Smith knight then dean of Carlisle and secretary of state, did by her letters patent bearing date the 18th day of July in the same year found and erect a free grammar school, in this her feigniory and chief town within the forest of Inglewood, under the style and title of The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in Penrith; and did endow it at the same time with 6*l* ancient salary of the chantry priest; to have one master and usher; and to be governed by five of the most discreet persons of the town and parish, with power to chuse both master and usher, and to elect new governors upon the death of any of their number.

In 1633, Sir John Lowther conveyed to Mr. William Whelpdale some seats under Archer's hall (the Cross) at 1*l* 6*s* 8*d* rent, which was given by the town to the school. In like manner, a large piece of ground called Ling Stubbs was given to the school by the joint consent of the town and the king's commissioners; but the same was sold by Mr. Andrew Whelpdale to John Benson, reserving only a quit rent of 20*s* to the school, whereas the land was at the time of its first settlement valued at 40*s per annum*, and is now worth ten times that sum. There are also several leases of houses in the school register, which run for 21 years; but the premises have long been wholly unknown, and the rents turned into free or quit rents. Dr. Todd says, Upon a law suit in chancery concerning the revenue of the school, Mr. William Whelpdale having got the writings and evidences of the school into his custody and possession, and refusing to give an account thereof, it was decreed, that neither any of the governors, nor any nearly related to them, should be farmers of the school lands, or have any thing to do with the revenue.

In the year 1661, William Robinson of London citizen and grocer, gave by his will to the grocers company all his lands, rents, and hereditaments in Grubstreet to the uses following; viz. To pay out of the rents and profits thereof 20*l* yearly to the churchwardens, vestrymen, and overseers of the parish of Penrith, for the use of 20 *poor* people, ten men and ten women, of the said parish, on the 25th day of December; and 20*s* for a sermon to be preached in the parish church of Penrith on that day; with 5*s* to the clerk and sexton; and 15*s* to the churchwardens, vestrymen, and overseers for a collation: And 10*l* yearly to the use of the free *school* of Penrith: And also 20*l* yearly to the churchwardens, for the educating and bringing up of *poor girls* in a free school to read and seamstry work or such other learning fit for that sex, to be admitted by and with the consent of the churchwardens for

the time being: Also 20s yearly for a sermon to be preached in the said church on Ascension day, and 5s to the clerk and sexton, and 35s for a collation for the churchwardens, vestrymen, and overseers on the said day.

Mrs. Joan Lassells by her will in 1671, gave the residue of her personal estate, after debts and legacies paid, to the said school founded by Mr. Robinson; the interest thereof to be applied towards the employing of poor children in the working of worsted and knitting in the said school, at the discretion of her executors, with power to them to nominate two able persons to carry the said will into execution. The effects came to about 100l; for which the surviving executor granted an annuity of 5l out of certain lands, to four trustees and their heirs male; if any of them die without an heir male, the survivors to chuse another in the town of Penrith; and they to appoint the girls so to be taught, with the assistance of the owner of the lands out of which the rent charge issues.

Mr. Roger Sleddale by his will in 1690 gave 10l to be lent to the master or mistress of the said school without interest, on their giving security for the same to be repaid when they die or cease to teach.

PARISH OF EDENHALL.

EDENHALL (the next parish) is bounded by the river Eden on the east, Eamot on the south, the parish of Penrith on the west, and Salkeld on the north. It was first given to *Henry Fitz-Swene*, younger brother of *Adam Fitz-Swein*. In Henry the third's time *Robert Turp* died seized thereof, his son *Adam Turp* being then an infant of seven years of age. Which *Adam* had a son *Robert Turp*, who had two daughters coheirs, of whom *Julian* in the 1 Ed. 3. was married to *William Stapilton*.

The *Stapiltons* held it for five descents; then *Joan* second daughter and coheir of *Sir William Stapilton* knight transferred it to *Thomas de Musgrave* about the 38 Hen. 6. in which name and family it still continues.

The ancestor of this family most probably came in with William the Conqueror, for very soon after the conquest we find them seated at Musgrave in Westmorland, where they had large possessions, and to which place they gave name. After their purchase of Hartley castle, and the acquisition of Edenhall by this inter-marriage, they transferred their habitation to Hartley and Edenhall alternately, and of late years chiefly to Edenhall; saving that the present owner having received Kempton Park in Middlesex by his mother, daughter of *Sir John Chardin*, he now frequently resides in Middlesex. This family we have deduced at large at Musgrave aforesaid, which was their first habitation in these counties, and of which they still continue proprietors.

The church of Edenhall is dedicated to St. Cuthbert; and is vicarial, having been given by king Edward the first to the prior and convent of Carlisle, who soon after got it appropriated to their priory. It is valued in the king's books jointly with Langwathby at 17l 12s 1d; was certified to the
governors

governors of queen Anne's bounty at 43*l* 7*s* 8*d*; and is now worth about 70*l* yearly.

In the year 1259, *John de Ludam* deacon was presented to this church by the prior and convent of Carlisle; who assigned to him for his support the whole altarage of the church, and a moiety of the land and meadow of Edenhall (that is, of the *glebe* land, as it seemeth) and four pounds of silver out of their chamber yearly.

In 1341, the bishop being informed of the infirm state of Sir *Adam* vicar of Edenhall, directs his official to give him tender notice to pitch upon some coadjutor, who may be licensed to assist him in his cure.

In 1362, upon the death of Sir *John de Londham* vicar of Edenhall, Sir *John de Mareball* was presented by the prior and convent, and thereupon instituted, on his having taken the oath of personal residence according to the form of the constitution of the legate in that case provided.

In 1368, the prior and convent having procured the profits of the church of Edenhall and chapel of Langwathby to be appropriated to themselves, refer the allowance for the supply of both the said cures to be settled by the bishop, and impower their subprior to be their proctor to consent to the same. And in the same year *John de Kirkby* was presented to the vicarage, on his exchanging Burgh by Sands with *Eudo de Ravenstandale* then vicar of Edenhall.

In 1465, *Robert Goodylow* was vicar; having in that year a legacy given him in the vicar of Stanwix's will proved by the bishop.

In 1565 *Alan Scott*, M. A. was presented: He was provost of Queen's College in Oxford, and resigned his provostship, and resided and died at Edenhall.

In 1578, on the death of *Alan Scott*, Sir *William Smith* clerk was presented by virtue of an assigned grant long before made by Sir Thomas Smith knight dean and the chapter of Carlisle.

In 1609, on the death of William Smith, institution was given to *Thomas Maplett*, M. A. who was presented by Sir Christopher Parking knight dean and the chapter of Carlisle.

In 1669, *Gilbert Burton* was presented upon the death of *Simon Green*.

In 1683, *John Leigh*, M. A. on the death of Gilbert Burton.

In 1690, on the deprivation of *John Leigh*, *George Moon* succeeded.

In 1743, upon Mr. Moon's death, *Christopher Musgrave*, M. A. was collated by bishop Fleming on a lapse.

In 1763, on the cession of Christopher Musgrave (then D. D.) *Joseph Rowland* clerk was instituted on a presentation by the dean and chapter.

In 1774, on the death of Joseph Rowland, *Roger Baldwin*, D. D. was in like manner presented and instituted.

The abbey of Holme Cultram had 14 acres of land at Edenhall given by Robert Turp; and other lands there given by Alan Turp: With pasture for 700 sheep, and for other goods as much as belonged to the said lands†.

† Registr. Holme.

And in the 37 Hen. 8. Mar. 20, the said king grants to Thomas lord Wharton one messuage and tenement, and all those several parcels of land lying in the fields of Edenhall, and one holme or pasture containing 8 acres, then in the tenure of Edward Musgrave knight, late belonging to the monastery of Holm Cultram.

The parish register of Edenhall takes notice of 42 persons (about a fourth part of the parish) dying there of the *plague* in 1598; who were buried near their lodges on Penrith fell, Shaddow Burgh or Edenhall fell, Flatt's close, and other places.

There are now in the parish about 35 *families*; all of the established church.

They have a small charity here of about 7*l* a year, given at different times by the Musgrave family; which is chiefly applied for the maintenance of a petty school.

PARISH OF SALKELD.

THE parish of SALKELD, or *Great Salkeld* (as it is often styled in the bishops registers), adjoins upon Edenhall on the south, Lazonby on the west and north, and the river Eden on the east. It is one of those places that was granted to the king of Scots as we have mentioned above, and afterwards returned by the crown of England, upon which account it is sometimes called Salkeld Regis, and finally granted by king William the third to the ancestor of the duke of Portland the present proprietor.

The CHURCH here is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is annexed to the archdeaconry of Carlisle. When it was first appropriated to or made a corps of the archdeaconry doth not appear. There are no institutions or collations to it separately in the oldest registers at Rose: therefore it seemeth to have been annexed to the archdeaconry at the first foundation of the see.

As to the *value* thereof, in bishop Appleby's register, in the year 1366, it is certified by John de Appleby the archdeacon, that the church of Salkeld Regis annexed to his archdeaconry was taxed at 12*l* sterling according to the old valuation (namely, that of pope Nicholas), and at 40*s* according to the new valuation (of king Edward the second). In Henry the eighth's taxation it is rated at 22*l* 10*s* 10*d*; and is now worth about 90*l* per annum.

The church and steeple seem to have been built at different times. The steeple seems to be of a much later erection; and intended, upon occasion, for a secure hold or habitation for the rector himself: So the iron door below, and the good cellar, with several chimnies within, persuade us to believe. Bishop Nicolson supposes it to be the work of archdeacon Close, brother to the bishop of that name. The said archdeacon lies buried in the quire under a large blue gravestone, with an inscription in brass, whereof nothing is now legible.

legible. There were also anciently the like commemorations of him in the windows, with an *Orate pro Anima*.

The parsonage house was left in a ruinous condition by archdeacon West; but Mr. Thomas Musgrave, afterwards doctor in divinity and dean of Carlisle, repaired it handsomely and at considerable expence, and built the stable and granary from the ground. The rest of the outhouses (the old kitchen only excepted and a small part of the little barn) were all built by archdeacon Nicolson.

There are about 60 families in this parish, of which seven are presbyterians.

There is a *parish stock* of 9l 6s. And a *poor stock* of 34l 4s 4d.

Also here is a free *school*, which was founded about the year 1515; endowed with several small rents, charged on sundry parcels of land in the said parish, together with fines upon descents and alienation. Some of which rents and fines having been withholden, the matter is and hath been long contesting in the court of chancery.

In the year 1360, the bridge at Salkeld being fallen, bishop Welton published an indulgence of 40 days to all who should contribute to the repair of it. We have met with accounts of many other indulgences granted on like occasions, and are enabled from that bishop's register to exhibit the form of such indulgence, which therefore as a curiosity we shall here insert: "Univerſis ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis, ad quorum notiā præſentes literæ pervenerint, Gilbertus permiſſione divina Karliolenſis epiſcopus ſalutem in ſinceris amplexibus Salvatoris. Reparationem pontium et viarum quam plurimum fore neceſſariam attendentes, mentes fidelium ad ſubveniendum fabricis pontium et viarum per alleſtiva indulgentiarum munera duximus excitandas. De Dei igitur omnipotentis miſericordia, ac glorioſæ Virginis Mariæ matris ejus ac beatorum apoſtolorum Petri et Pauli omniumque ſanctorum meritis et interceſſionibus confidentes; omnibus parochianis noſtris et aliis qui Dioceſanam hanc noſtram indulgentiam ratam habuerint, de peccatis ſuis vere contritis pœnitentibus et confeſſis, qui ad fabricam pontis de Salkeld diruti et proſtrati de bonis a Deo ſibi collatis grata contulerint ſubſidia caritatis, vel manus porrexerint quomodolibet adjutrices, quadraginta dies de injuncta ſibi pœnitentia, Deo propitio, miſericorditer relaxamus. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum præſentibus eſt appenſum. Dat' etc."—And at the ſame time a monition was directed to all rectors, vicars, and chaplains in the dioceſe, to warn all that have any ſums of money in their hand for the uſes aforeſaid, to pay the ſame forthwith to Roger de Salkeld or Richard Hunter the receivers, on pain of the greater excommunication.

The priory of Wetheral had two parts of the tithe in certain parcels of the demesne of Salkeld Regis, and the rector only the remaining third part †.

PARISH OF LAZONBY.

THE parish of LAZONBY adjoins upon Salkeld on the south, Penrith and Hutton on the south west and west, Hesket on the north west, and the river Eden on the east and north east: And contains in the whole about 115 families, four whereof are presbyterians.

Lazonby lies within the forest of Englewood, but has been long a separate manor; heretofore in the possession of the *Stutevils*, and by marriage of the heiress of the *Stutevils* came to the *Morvils*, then to the *Multons*, and from them came to the *Dacres*. It was settled upon a younger branch of the *Dacres* and their issue male, and on failure thereof to go to the heirs general of the family, who were the lords Dacre of the south. *Leonard Dacre*, second brother of Thomas lord Dacre of the north, being seized thereof in tail male, was attainted in the 12 Eliz. for being concerned in the affair of Mary queen of Scots, as were also his two younger brothers *Edward* and *Francis*. *Edward* died in the 21 Eliz. and *Leonard* died in the 23 Eliz. after whose death the intailed estate continued in the crown during the life of *Francis* and any who should claim as heir male of his body. And this seems to be the reason why these brothers were not executed, but only banished, as the crown held the estate by the tenure of their lives.

On the death of *Leonard*, a commission issued to Henry lord Scroop, the bishop of Carlisle, and others, to inquire what goods and chattels, and what lands and tenements, the said *Leonard Dacre* had or held at the time of his death; who return, that he had no goods and chattels, and that Philip earl of Arundel in the right of Anne his wife, and the lord William Howard in the right of Elizabeth his wife, had and received to their own use all the rents and profits of the Dacre estate, except what were in the hands of the queen; and that *Francis Dacre* son of the late William lord Dacre, and brother of the said *Leonard Dacre*, hath issue male *Francis Dacre* of his body lawfully begotten; which said *Francis* the father and *Francis* the son are in full life, to wit, at Carlisle in the county aforesaid.

The said *Francis* the son had a son *Ranulf*, who died in the 10 Charles 1. without issue, whereby the intail ended. Nevertheless, the king continued in possession, and after him the commonwealth of England, until the year 1657, when *Francis* lord Dacre of the south, heir general of the family of Dacre, sued in the court of exchequer for the recovery of *Lazonby* (and other pos-

† Terræ five culturæ de dominio in villa seu territorio de Salkeld Regis; de quibus prior de Wederhal habet percipere duas partes decimæ et rector unum: In le Croftes 6 acræ. Item, in le Fittes 36 acræ, viz. in Holme. Item, in Langrigg 18 acræ. Item, in le Taythes 6 acræ. Item, in Hapershowe 9 acræ. Item, in Halborwan, vel in les Ronylandes, 12 acræ. Item, in Smekergill bank 18 acræ. Item, in le Wym 18 acræ. Item, in le Northfeld inter vias 6 acræ. Item, in le Kingflat 12 acræ. Item, in le Waterlands 5 acræ.—Registr. Wetheral.

feffions); whereupon " the barons on mature confideration adjudge, that the " hands of the keepers of the liberty of England by authority of parliament " be amoved from the poffeffion of the manor of Leyfingby with the appur- " tenances, and that Francis now lord Dacre be reftored to his poffeffion " thereof, together with the iffues and profits thereof from the time of the " death of Ranulf de Dacre."

From which time Lazonby continued in the Dacres till about the year 1716, when it was fold (amongft other particulars) to Sir Christopher Mufgrave of Edenhall baronet, by the coheirs of Thomas earl of Suffex, being heirs general of the eftate of the Dacres of the fouth.

The tenants pay yearly to the prefent lord of the manor Sir Philip Mufgrave baronet, a free rent of 2*l* 7*s* 1½*d*; indenture rent, by agreement Dec. 4, 1676, 9*l* 15*s* 7½*d*; arbitrary rent 3*s* 2*d*; Potter rent 1*l* 4*s*; and for improvements 3*s* 11*d*.—The Potter rent is faid to be for liberty to get clay, of which there is a very fine white fort, for making of earthen ware.

Within thefe precincts there is a fmall meſne customary manor belonging to Timothy Fetherftonhaugh eſquire, whoſe anceftors have long refided at the neighbouring town of Kirkofwald.

The CHURCH of Lazonby is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was given by Sir Hugh de Morvil to the priory of Lanercoft, and in 1272 was appropriated to that houſe: And an endowment was made for the vicar, and the collation to the vicarage referred to the biſhop.

In 1300, Sir *William de Haloghton* was collated by biſhop Halton.

In 1316, upon the death of the ſaid Sir William de Haloghton, the biſhop collates Sir *Adam de Ottley* chaplain.

In 1367, the laſt will and teſtament of *William de Threlkeld* vicar of Leyfingby was proved at Roſe. He was ſucceeded by *Richard de Whitton*, who in the next year made an exchange with *John de Caſtro Bernardi* vicar of Newton in Glendale in the dioceſe of Durham, who thereupon is collated to the vicarage of Leyfingby.

In 1477, *Edward Rothion* was vicar, being alſo at the ſame time vicar of Stanwix.

In 1484, an award was made by biſhop Bell, between the priory and convent of Lanercoft (proprieties of the rectory) and *John Boon* the vicar, touching the tithes of wool and lamb and other ſmall dues; which award was in favour of the vicar. And in 1513, at the inſtance of the ſaid vicar Boon, the bounds betwixt the pariſhes of Penrith and Lazonby in Plumpton Park were found by a jury to be " per cloacam putei in pariete parcæ de Plumpton, " vulgariter, *the Watdobe*; et ſic extendendo linealiter et directe uſque ad " rivulum de Petrel, habuttando directe a cloaca prædicta ad locum vocatum " uſualiter *the Harrys* ultra ripam præfati rivuli de Petrel infra parcam de " Plumpton."

In 1588, *Edward Denton* clerk was collated by bishop *Meye*.

In 1614, on the death of the said Mr. Denton, bishop *Robinson* collated *Anthony Haydock*.

In 1637, Mr. Haydock being dead, a caveat was entered by Sir *Thomas Dacre* knight, then mayor of *Carlisle*, who claimed the patronage: But notwithstanding this, bishop *Potter* collated *Jonathan Goodwin*.

In 1661, on the resignation of *Jonathan Goodwin*, *Robert Simpson* was collated by bishop *Sterne*.

In 1668, on *Robert Simpson's* death, *John Symson*, B. A. was collated by bishop *Rainbow*. And after him was *Robert Hume*; who removing in 1703, *George Parker*, M. A. of *Glasgow* was collated by bishop *Nicolson*.

In 1737, on the death of *George Parker*, *Erasmus Head*, M. A. was collated by bishop *Fleming*.

In 1739, on Mr. Head's resignation, *William Wilkinson*, M. A. was collated by the same bishop.

In 1752, on Mr. Wilkinson's death, *John Brown*, M. A. was collated by bishop *Osbaldiston*: And he resigning in 1757, his father *John Brown* vicar of *Wigton* was collated.

In 1763, on the death of *John Brown* the elder, *James Evans*, M. A. was collated by bishop *Lyttelton*.

In 1771, on Mr. Evans's death, *Joseph Blain* was collated by bishop *Law*.

Upon the dissolution of the religious houses, this rectory was granted by king *Edward the sixth* to Sir *Thomas Dacre* knight; which was afterwards purchased by Dr. *John Barwick* dean of *St. Paul's*, and together with the demesne of *Hareskeugh* nigh *Kirkoswald*, was given by him and his brother Dr. *Peter Barwick* to the chapel and poor of *Witherslack* in *Westmorland*, paying thereout yearly to the vicar of *Lazonby* 40 s.

The abbey of *Holm Cultram* had divers possessions at *Layingby* given to them by Sir *Hugh de Morvil*; who for the health of the souls of himself and his wife, and his father and mother and all his ancestors and successors, gave to God and the church of *St. Mary* of *Holm Cultram* pasture at *Lafyngby* for 500 sheep, 10 oxen, 10 cows and their followers of one year, one bull, and two horses, and divers parcels of arable and meadow ground*. And he afterwards gave unto them

* *Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, Hugo de Morevill salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac præfenti charta confirmasse, Deo et ecclesiæ sanctæ Mariæ de Holmcotram et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemosynam pasturam de Layingby quingentis ovibus, et decem bobus, et decem vaccis et sectæ earum unius anni, et uni tauro, et duobus equis; et quatuor acras terræ arabilis, videlicet, illas super quas edificia sua sunt inter ovile suum et viam regiam, et novem acras prati infimul ad Keldefelde inter pratum domini H. et meum de Salychild; et communem pasturam ipsis averiis et omnibus suis, in omnibus locis ubi mea dominica averia et averia prænominatæ villæ pascunt; et ayfiamenta in boïco ad omnia necessitaria*

them, with his body, other parcels of land †. Which land, king Hen. 8. by his letters patent dated July 9, in the 37th year of his reign, granted (among other particulars) to Thomas Dalton esquire and Elizabeth his wife.

PLUMPTON PARK, in this parish, being a demesne of the crown, was leased out for a long term to *Jack Musgrave* captain of Bewcastle, who planted there (Mr. Sandford says) five sons on five several tenements, with many other tenants besides. And in the 26 Eliz. whilst the captains of Bewcastle were farmers thereof, there was a decree in the exchequer ascertaining to the tenants within the said park their several tenements as they had been accustomed.

After the expiration of the Musgrave lease, king James the first by letters patent bearing date July 19, in the 3d year of his reign, granted the premisses to John Murray esquire (afterwards earl of Annandale) for the term of forty years, paying for the same to the king yearly 12 *l* 6 *s* 3 *d*. This John Murray, being possessed of the said grant, sued the tenants for ejecting them; setting forth, that they holding their lands by border service, and that service being now ceased by the union of the two kingdoms in his majesty's person, their tenure was at an end. At length it was agreed (by consent of all parties) that on their payment of 800 *l* to the said John Murray, they should hold their tenements as before; and the customs, on the footing of the decree in the 26 Eliz. were ascertained and decreed as followeth: That after the death of a tenant, having a tenement within the said park, manor, or lordship of Plumpton, the eldest son shall inherit and enjoy the same to him and his heirs for ever; and if such tenant have no sons, but hath issue a daughter or daughters, the eldest daughter only shall inherit. And if a man marry a wife that hath right to have a tenement within the said park or manor, the husband shall enjoy the same during the life of his wife; and afterwards, if he hath issue by her, until such issue shall attain the age of 21 years, he finding and bringing up such issue in convenient manner at his own costs and charges. If such tenant die without issue male or female, the tenement shall descend to the next heir; and if there be divers heirs female in equal degree, it shall descend to the eldest of them and not be divided amongst them as coparceners. And after the death or alienation of a tenant, the heir or purchaser shall pay within one year in name of a fine two years rent of the lands descended or aliened; the same to be presented by the tenants of the manor at the next court. The widow to have a

cessaria sua facienda. Quare volo, ut prænominati monachi prædictam elemosynam habeant et teneant de me et hæredibus meis liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servicio, consuetudine et exactione. Et ego et hæredes mei warrantizabimus prædictis monachis prædictam elemosynam contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Testibus; Thoma filio Cospatrickii, &c. *Registr. Holme.*

† Univerſis ſanctæ matris, &c. Hugo de Morevill Salutem. Sciatis me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe et hac præſenti charta mea confirmavi, voluntate et conſenſu uxoris meæ Helewifæ et hæredum meorum, cum corpore meo, Deo et beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Holm Coltram, pro ſalute animæ meæ et omniam antecellorum et ſucceſſorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosynam, totam terram illam in territorio de Laiſingby, quæ jacet inter quatuor acras terræ quas prius dedi eis et rivulum qui eſt diviſa inter Laiſingby et Salkild, et extendit ſe a via regia uſque ad vaſtum domini regis. Teſtibus, &c. *Registr. Holme.*

third part during her widowhood, paying rents and services according to her rate and proportion. All the said lands to be holden by the tenants (being about fourscore in number) as customary tenants, by copy of court roll, as in the nature of copyholds.

Afterwards, king Charles the first, by letters patent dated April 26, in the first year of his reign, grants in fee and perpetuity to the said John Murray earl of Annandale, all that the park or land of Plumpton, within the forest of Inglewood, containing by estimation in meadow, pasture, and arable ground 2436 acres, and common of pasture in the forest of Inglewood to the same appertaining, of the yearly rent of 121*l* 6*s* 3*d*; being parcel of the possessions assigned to the said king before his accession to the crown, and heretofore parcel of the possessions of Richard duke of Gloucester: To be holden of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite* nor by knights service, for all services, exactions, and demands.

Finally, James earl of Annandale, Aug. 19, 1653, for the sum of 3000*l*, grants to dame Ellinor Lowther of Mauls Meaburn widow, and others, (whereby the same came into the Lowther family) all that the manor or lordship of Plumpton, Plumpton Park, Plumpton Park Head, and Plumpton Head, together with all messuages, lands, tenements, woods, underwoods, waters, fisheries, warrens, chases, commons, wastes, heaths, courts leet, courts baron, view of frankpledge, heriots, waifs, estrays, goods and chattels of felons, felons of themselves, and of fugitives and persons outlawed, franchises, liberties, privileges, and emoluments whatsoever, to the said manor and lordship belonging or in any wise appertaining [except one messuage and tenement called Wallas tenement, and 13 other tenements and parcels of ground by name, of the yearly rent in the whole of 15*l* 7*s* 10*d*, and foggage rent 1*l* 1*s* 6*d*.] With a covenant of warranty against the said earl James, John late earl of Annandale, James late king of England, and Charles late king of England.

In the year 1767, a very handsome new chapel was erected at Plumpton Wall, at the expence of about 200*l*, raised by contributions in the neighbourhood. Mr. John Brown late of Plumpton aforesaid endowed it with 200*l*, and the seats make 3*l* 9*s* 6*d*. It was consecrated by bishop Lyttelton in 1767, and dedicated to St. John the evangelist; and the nomination of the curate declared to be in Mr. John Sanderson heir to Mr. Brown.

OLD PENRITH lies within this division, of which we shall give Mr. Horsley's account, as much the most accurate and satisfactory of any thing hitherto published:

“ *Old Penrith* (he says), which I take to be *Bremetenracum*, stands upon the grand military way that leads directly to Carlisle or to the wall, and is visible almost all the way to it. And excepting Carlisle (which I believe to be *Luguvallium ad vallum*, but abandoned before the writing of the *Notitia*) there seems never to have been any station on this way nearer to the wall than *Old Penrith*. The remains of the outbuildings here continue very considerable, as

well

well as those of the station itself. The fort is about 6 chains (or 132 yards) in length, 5 in breadth, containing about 3 acres; which is a station of a middle size. The place near the station is called Plumpton Wall, being a long and scattered village. The fort itself is called Castle-Steeds, and the house that stands nearest it *The lough*, from a small lake, as it seemeth, just before it. The said *Plumpton Wall* takes in the whole row of houses, of which the *Lough* is one. The station lies about 200 yards from the river Peterel, which runs on the west side of it. The ramparts are still very high, and the ditch round them very perfect. The four gates, or entries, are all very visible, and just in the middle of the ramparts. The *Prætorium* also appears, though by working stones out of it they have spoiled its figure. On the west side there is a descent, as usual, towards the river, and great ruins of a town. The ruins of buildings also on the other sides, particularly on the east and south, are very remarkable, and the whole like a *Notitia* station, though the stones have been wrought away, and used in building the village. The east and west ramparts are about 140 yards long, and the north and south about 120. The *prætorium* is near the north rampart. The situation of the fort is also very remarkable, being one of those that have the prospect every way terminated by hills or rising ground, overlooking the vale in the middle. The distance to New Penrith is about 5 miles, and to Carlisle 13. This station appears to have been possessed by the Romans in the reign of Alexander Severus from the inscription at Great Salkeld. This station seems to be that which is called *Voreda* in the *Itinerary*, and *Bereda* by the anonymous *Ravennas*. According to the *Notitia*, the *cuneus armaturarum*, that is, horse completely armed, kept garrison at *Bremetenracum*. To this it must be added, that there is a military way, though now much ruined, which goes out from Old Penrith towards Kewick, but not quite so far west. This joined the other way that passeth from Elenborough by Papcastle to Ambleside, from whence it is most probable that a branch went off to Morebby*."

Mr. Camden has given us several inscriptions found at this place, which (he says) he copied himself; the originals of which are not now to be found. The first is,

GADVNO	Gaduno
VLP TRAI	Ulpus Trajanus
EM. AL. PET.	emeritus alæ Petrianæ
MARTIVS	Martius
F. P. C.	faciendum procuravit.

Mr. Burton (from the authority of this inscription, as it seemeth) reckons *Gadunus* among our northern tutelæ deities; but by the conclusion of the inscription, *faciendum procuravit*, *Gadunus* seems rather to have been the name of a person deceased, for whom *Ulpus Trajanus Martius* an *emeritus* of the *ala Petriana* took care to have this funeral monument erected. Mr. Ward thinks it more likely that the *emeritus* was the deceased person, and therefore

* Horsley iii.

reads this inscription, *Gaduno Ulpio Trajano emerito alæ Petrianæ Martius frater ponendum curavit.*

The next is,

DM
FL. MARTIO SEN
IN C CARVETIOR
QUESTORIO
VIXIT AN XXXXV
MARTIOLA FILIA ET
HERES PONEN
CVRAVIT

Diis Manibus,
Flavio Martio senatori
in cohorte Carvetiorum,
questorio:
Vixit annos quadraginta quinque.
Martiola filia et
heres ponendum
curavit.

The reading in the third line is according to the conjecture in Camden; of which Mr. Horsley says, though he cannot say it is satisfactory, yet he knows not how to mend it. Mr. Ward thinks the three first lines after DM should be read *Flavio-Martio senatori in civitate (or, colonia) Carvetiorum questorio*. *Vir questorius* is one who hath been *questor* or treasurer; in the same manner as *prætorius* and *censorius* denote such persons as have discharged those offices. So that this *Martius* had been a senator and treasurer among these *Carvetii*, whoever they were.

The next inscription in Camden is,

DM CROTILO GERMANVS VIX.
ANIS XXVI. GRECA VIX ANIS IIII
VINDICIANVS FRA. ET FIL. TIT. PO.

Dis Manibus. Crotilo Germanus vixit
Annis viginti sex. Græca vixit annis quatuor.
Vindicianus fratri et filiæ titulum posuit.

The last inscription in Camden is this:

DM
AICETVOS MATER
VIXIT A XXXXV
ET LATTIO FIL VIX
A XII. LIMISIUS
CONIV. ET FILIÆ
PIENTISSIMIS
POSVIT

Dis Manibus.
Aicetus mater
vixit annos 45.
Et Lattio filia vixit
annos 12. Limisius
conjugi et filiæ
pientissimis
posuit.

Next follow such inscriptions as Mr. Horsley himself met with:

- “ Deabus Matribus tramarinis et numini imperatoris Alexandri Augusti et
“ Juliæ Mammeæ matri Augusti nostri et castrorum totique domui divinæ
“ æternaque vexillatio

This was found at Lough, and is in the garden of the archdeacon at Salkeld. *Julia Mammea* the mother of the emperor is here called *mater castrorum*, which title is given to the empresses in several inscriptions in Gruter. It occurs like-
wife

wife in the later writers ; for Trebellius Pollio informs us, that Victorina the mother of Victorinus was so called. And Capitolinus says the same of Faustina. But the greatest curiosity of it lies in its being consecrated to the *Deæ matres transmarinæ* (or *transmarinæ*). We have the *matres domesticæ* upon an altar at Scaleby castle, which seem to be distinguished from these *matres transmarinæ*, and the two characters may serve to explain each other.

The next is upon an altar ;

JOM	Jovi Optimo Maximo
COH	Cohortis
II GAL EQ	secundæ Gallorum Equitum
T DOMITI	Titus Domiti-
VS HERON	us Heron
D NICOMEDIA	de Nicomedia
PREF	Præfectus.

Another, upon an altar ;

IOM	Jovi Optimo Maximo
ET G DD	et Genio Dominorum
NN PHI	nostrorum Phi-
LIPPORV	lipporum
AVGG COH	Augustorum Cohors
GALLO	Gallorum.

The last is, upon a small altar ;

DEO	Deo
MOGTI	Mogonti.

Mogon was a local deity, that was worshipped by the *Gadeni*.

PARISH OF KIRKOSWALD.

KIRKOSWALD is the next parish, but on the east side of Eden. It is so called from St. Oswald, to whom the church is dedicated.

Mr. Denton says, it is part of that great barony which was granted to Adam son of Swene, from whom it came with a daughter to Trivers lord of Burgh, from a daughter of Trivers to Engain, and from a daughter of Engain to Morvil. But Sir William Dugdale says, it came (together with Lasingby) to Sir Hugh Morvil by marriage of his wife Helwise de Stuteville. And in disparagement of the former account, it is well known, that Trivers married a daughter of Ranulph de Meschiens first grantee of Cumberland.—But however it came to the Morvils, it is certain Sir Hugh Morvil was in possession of it, from whom it descended to the Multons, and from them to the Dacres, and by Joan daughter of Thomas lord Dacre to Sir Richard Fynes knight, and by the heiress of that family to Sampson Lennard, and from him to Thomas Lennard

lord Dacre, who married the lady Anne Fitzroy natural daughter of king Charles the second by Barbara duchess of Cleveland, and by that king made earl of Suffex; whose two daughters and coheirs Barbara and Anne sold this lordship (*inter alia*) to Sir Christopher Musgrave of Edenhall baronet, father of Sir Philip Musgrave baronet the present proprietor.

The *demesne lands* here are excellent; and let for upwards of 600*l* per annum. The customary tenants pay about 9*l* yearly customary rent, and a god's-penny only for a fine.

The *castle* of Kirkoswald is very ancient. It was much improved by Sir Hugh Morvil; who in the second year of king John had a grant of a market at this place on Thursday weekly and inclosed the park. Thomas son of Thomas de Multon and John de Castro (who married his widow) enlarged this castle and fortified it. Thomas de Dacre encompassed it with a large ditch for its better security, and beautified it at a great expence. The pictures of all the kings of England from Brute (real or imaginary) were carried from hence to Naworth castle, where many of them yet remain.—Mr. Sandford, speaking of this place, says, “Northward (from Ousby) on the river Eden standeth the capital grand castle of Kirkoswald, and a very fine church there, and quondam college; now the noble mansion-house of the late Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, colonel of the king's side, taken at Wigan, where the late lord Witherington was slain. Sir Timothy was taken prisoner, and executed by beheading at Chester, by the command of unworthy colonel Mitton, after the said knight had quarter given him. This great castle of Kirkoswald was once the fairest fabrick that ever eyes looked upon. The hall, I have seen, 100 yards long; and the great portraiture of king Brute lying in the end of the roof of this hall, and of all his succeeding successors kings of England, portraicted to the waist, their visage, hats, feathers, garbs, and habits, in the roof of this hall; now translated to Naward castle, where they are placed in the roof of the hall, and at the head thereof. This castle was the ancient palace of the lord Multon marrying the lord Vaux's heir, lord of Naward and Gillsland; and afterward of the late lords Dacre; and now come by lineal descent to the noble earl of Suffex: with the lands adjoining, and many brave parks and villages belonging thereto.”

The FETHERSTONHAUGHS were a Northumberland family, whose ancient seat was at a place of that name. Their house, it is said, was formerly upon a hill (where are two stones called Fether Stones) and was moated about for a defence against the Scots. But upon the ruin of this, the house was afterwards built in the holme or valley under the hill, which they there call *baugh*; and thence it was called Fetherstonhaugh: and the family writ their names de Fetherston, and sometimes de Fetherstonhaugh†.

1. The first of the name that came to Kirkoswald, was *Henry Fetherstonhaugh*, second son of Albany Fetherstonhaugh of Fetherstonhaugh in Northumberland esquire, by his wife Lucy daughter of Edmund Dudley of Yanwath in the county of Westmorland esquire. The elder brother was Alexander, who mar-

† Machel.

ried Anne daughter of Sir Richard Lowther of Lowther knight.—The said Henry died in the year 1626; and had issue by his wife Dorothy daughter of Thomas Wybergh of Clifton esquire, a son *Timothy*, and a daughter *Dorothy* married to John Stanley of Dalegarth esquire.

2. Sir *Timothy Fetherstonhaugh* of Kirkoswald, knight, married Bridget daughter of Thomas Patrickson of How esquire, and by her had 18 children. He was beheaded, as aforesaid, by the usurping power of Cromwell in 1651. His children were (1) *Henry*, who was killed in the same cause at Worcester fight, and died without issue. (2) *Thomas*. (3) *Richard*, who married Catharine daughter of William Grahme of Nunnery, and had issue two daughters. (4) *John*, who married Isabel daughter of Leonard Wharton of Wharton Dykes, and had issue two sons. (5) *Philip*, who died without issue. (6) *William*, who also died without issue. (7) *Mary*. (8) *Jane*, married first to Bernard Kirkbride of How esquire, and afterwards to Edward Hassel of Dalemmain esquire, but had no issue by either of them. (9) *Dorothy*, married to Robert Whitfield of Randleholme esquire. (10) *Bridget*, married to Peter Bell of Lazonby. (11) *Frances*, married to Christopher Wyvil of Johnby afterwards of Winderwath, and to her second husband she married Thomas Addison of Whitehaven esquire; and to her said two husbands she had 16 children. (12) *Elizabeth*, married to Mr. Simpson of Thackwood Nook. The other 6 children died before they arrived at their full age.—Two of the sons, viz. John and William, were of the life-guard to king Charles the second, which was all the recompence made to the family for their services and sufferings in the royal cause.

3. *Thomas Fetherstonhaugh* of Kirkoswald esquire, second son and heir of Sir Timothy, was 37 years of age at Dugdale's visitation in 1665; whereby it appears that he was only 23 at the death of his father, and was then the eldest of 17 children. He married to his first wife Katherine daughter of Thomas Musgrave 3d son of Sir William Musgrave of Crookdayke knight, and by her had issue *Mary*, of the age of 12 at the said visitation. His second wife was Mary daughter of Henry Dacre of Lanercost esquire, by whom he had issue, (1) *Timothy*. (2) *Henry*, who died without issue. (3) *Thomas*. (4) *Bridget*, married to Mr. James Nicholson, to whom she had several children. (5) *Jane*, married to Mr. John Bowerbank of Culgaith.

4. *Timothy Fetherstonhaugh* esquire, son and heir of Thomas, married Bridget daughter of James Bellingham of Levins in the county of Westmorland esquire; by whom he had issue *Elizabeth*, *Agnes*, *Dorothy*, *Mary*, *Bridget*, *Heneage*, *Thomas*, *Henry*, and *Timothy*.

5. *Heneage Fetherstonhaugh* esquire, son and heir of Timothy, married one Lidstone a Devonshire lady, and had issue *Timothy*, and a daughter married to the reverend Charles Smallwood vicar of Kirkoswald.

6. *Timothy Fetherstonhaugh*, esquire, now living and unmarried.

The Arms of this family, as certified by Thomas Fetherstonhaugh esquire, and confirmed by Sir William Dugdale, are; Gules, a chevron between three of trich feathers Argent. The Crest: On a wreath, an antelope's head couped Gules.

STAFFOL lies between Kirkoswald and Ainstable, from the river Eden to the mountains, and is a fee of Kirkoswald, and gave name to a family of gentlemen of that place. The issue male ended about Henry the fifth's time; and then the inheritance fell to three daughters, who transferred it by marriage to the families of Chambers, Mulcaster, and Blenerhasset of Carlisle. It is now the property of the Fletchers of Hutton.

LITTLE CROGLIN stands in the same parish and township, and is a fee of Kirkoswald. It was anciently the Beauchamps till king Henry the seventh's time, when the Dacres lords paramount purchased it to their seignior. Before that, towards the time of Hen. 1. one Uchtred held a part thereof, and Ibrida de Trivers another part. And afterwards one Elias de Croglin, William his son, and William son of William; who gave some part of the same to the house of Wetheral; which Reginald Beauchamp confirmed: that is, the fifth part of the town, now called Cringleydyke, which is held by lease under the dean and chapter of Carlisle. At Sir William Dugdale's visitation of Cumberland in 1665, a pedigree was delivered in by George Towry of Croglin hall in Kirkoswald parish, justice of the peace; whereby it appears that he was of a younger branch of the Towrys of Towry Hagg in the county of York; that he married Anne daughter and heir of William James of Carlisle, and had a son William then aged 13 years.

HARESCEUGH, or *Harescow*, was given by Ada de Engain to the priory of Lanercost, and Sir Hugh de Morvil confirmed the same, in king Henry the second's time, or in the beginning of king John's reign, and before it belonged to Kirkoswald as parcel of that seignior; being bounded as followeth: "Sicut magna via venit de Apelbi usque ad Ravin, et inde sursum per Ravin usque ad caput ejusdem aquæ, et a capite Ravin usque ad Croscrim, et a Croscrim usque ad Hartishevede et usque ad Snartegill, et sic per aquam quæ descendit a Snartegill usque ad mussam, et deinde usque ad sicam quæ descendit usque ad Kenerhen usque ad viam prædictam." After that house or priory was dissolved, Henry son of Christopher son of Sir Thomas Dacre knight purchased it from the crown, and his son or grandson sold it to Dr. Peter Barwick physician in ordinary to king Charles the second, who gave it to the chapel and poor of Wither Slack in Westmorland. There are also eleven customary tenants belonging thereto, who pay 29s yearly rent and a twenty-penny fine.

The CHURCH of Kirkoswald was turned into a college of 12 secular priests about the year 1523, which was not many years before the dissolution of colleges and other religious houses. And the revenues thereof by the said dissolution being come into the hands of the crown, queen Elizabeth in the 29th year of her reign granted a lease of the rectory to Thomas Hammond for 21 years, paying thereout to the vicar 8l yearly. And in the very next year she granted the reversion thereof to Edward Downinge and Miles Doddinge gentlemen, to wit, all those glebe lands of the rectory of Kirkoswald, and all other lands and tenements in the parish of Kirkoswald, late parcel of the possessions of the late college

college of Kirkoswald, and all the tithes of corn and grain within the said parish belonging to the said rectory and late parcel of the possessions of the said college; to hold to them and their heirs as of the manor of East Greenwich in free and common socage.

All these glebe lands and tithes are now the property of the family of Fetherstonhaugh, except the tithes of Staffol and Blunderfield which belong to Mr. Edward Towry.

The aforesaid yearly sum of 8*l* to the vicar is still paid by the king's receiver in these parts, and seems to have been the whole endowment of the vicarage after the dissolution, until the sum of 200*l* was raised by contribution of the parishioners, which with 200*l* more given by the governors of queen Anne's bounty was laid out in lands in 1725, and makes about 20*l* a year to the vicar. And the vicarage having been again augmented in conjunction with 200*l* given by the countess dowager Gower, the whole revenue is now better than 40*l per annum*.

In the year 1246, one *Martin* was rector of Kirk-Ofwald; in which year, in a suit between him and Ranulph de Levington and Ada his wife (which Ada was daughter of Joan one of the two coheirs of Sir Hugh Morvil), it was adjudged, that they should permit the said Martin to have housboot and hayboot in their woods of Kirkoswald (except in the woods inclosed), and common of pasture in the town of Kirkoswald.

Whilst the same Martin was rector, in the year 1263, between Simon prior of Norwiche complainant, and Thomas de Multon and Ranulph de Levington and Ada his wife deforciant, concerning the church of Kirkoswald; it was settled, that the said church was the right of the said Thomas (who was son of the other coheir of Morvil) and Ada, and their heirs; so that the said Ranulph and Ada his wife present first after the death of Martin then incumbent, and afterwards alternately the said Thomas de Multon and Ada and their heirs. And for this recognition, the said Thomas de Multon and Maud (Vaux) his wife, at the instance of the said Ranulph and Ada his wife, have given to the said prior and his successors the church of Denham, and a messuage and grange and five acres of arable land there, to hold to the said prior and his successors for ever.

In 1293, *Walier de Langton* resigning the rectory of Kirkoswald, Thomas son of Thomas de Multon of Gillsland presents Mr. *Nicholas Lovetoft*; who, before he received any profits, had a writ of sequestration for debt brought against him.—During the incumbency of this Nicholas, in the year 1305, bishop Halton held a great ordination in the parish church of Kirkoswald, whereat were ordained 17 acolites, 25 subdeacons, 26 deacons, and 21 priests; in all 89. Whereof a good many were monks of Furness, Holme, and other religious houses.

In 1323, *Richard de Monte* subdeacon was instituted into the rectory of Kirkoswald, being thereto presented by Sir John de Castre knight (who, as is aforesaid, married the widow of Thomas de Multon). In 1371, the bishop, being informed that this Richard was grown so old and infirm as not to be able to

attend his cure, orders him to be cited to shew cause, why a coadjutor should not be assigned him. In the next year he died, and Mr. *John de Appleby* was instituted on the presentation of Ralph de Dacre lord of Gillsland. And the said John resigning in two years after, the same patron presents Sir *William Beauchamp*; who upon his institution into Kirkoswald resigns a moiety of the rectory of Aketon.

From 1436, to 1460, *William Marshall* rector of Kirkoswald appears as a witness to several deeds of Thomas lord Dacre and others.

In 1522, Mr. *John Heryng*, provost of the collegiate church of Kirkoswald, was one of bishop Kite's lessees at Newton.

In 1561, on the death of Sir *John Scales* vicar of Kirkoswald, Sir *James Shepherd* clerk was instituted on a presentation by queen Elizabeth.

In 1668, *George Yeates*, rector of Croglin, had a licence to serve this cure, by way of sequestration in the hands of the bishop, it not being worth the expence of a presentation under the great seal. In like manner, *George Sanderson*, *John Rumney*, and *James Wannop* were successively licensed to serve the same. But in the end, the said James Wannop, in the year 1714, tendred a presentation under the great seal, and was thereupon instituted.

In 1719, *William Milner* was licensed to be curate. So also *John Rumney* in 1723: upon whose death in 1739, *John Mandeville* was instituted upon a presentation under the great seal.

Upon Mr. Mandeville's death in 1761, *Charles Smalwood*, B. A. was instituted on a like presentation.

And upon Mr. Smalwood's death in 1771, *John James*, M. A. was presented under the great seal and instituted thereupon.

The quire of the church seems greatly disproportioned to the adjoining body. Bishop Nicolson supposes it was rebuilt by some of the lords Dacre, whose seat was at the neighbouring castle, as the arms of that family and of the Clifords are painted in most of the windows. And he is inclined to think that it was put into this figure when the rectory was turned into a college; being made thus capacious for the reception of the members of that society. He also supposes, that the spring which issues from under the west end of the church was the great motive for the founding of it in this place; as the well-worship of the Saxons was notorious.

The belfrey is placed without the church, on the top of an hill, towards the east, that the sound of the bells might be more easily heard by the circumjacent villages.

The priory of Armathwaite had a close called The Holme, and some other small possessions, in the parish of Kirkoswald; which after the dissolution were granted to William Greyme of Carlisle gentleman.

In 1737, it was certified, that there were in this parish 157 families; of which, presbyterians 31.

Which

Which number of presbyterians is owing to an established dissenting meeting-house in this parish; to which there have been several benefactions.

At Highbank in this parish there is a *school*, endowed with the sum of 124*l*.

PARISH OF AINSTABLE.

AINSTABLE, *Ainstaple*, *Eynstable*, *Aynstapelith*, is a manor or lordship on the south side of Gillsland, divided from that barony by Northskeugh beck; and reacheth from the river Eden on the west up eastwards into the mountains; and bordereth upon Staffol lordship towards the south.

This feigniory king Henry the first gave to Adam son of Sweine, from whom it descended in king Henry the second's time to William de Neville, whose lands in Cumberland in the time of king John were in the holding of Roger de Monte Begon, Simon son of Walter, and Alexander de Neville. In king Henry the third's time, Ainstable lordship became the inheritance of John Maffey and Henry Terriby. Michael de Vallibus son of David held it in the 33 Hen. 3. And in the latter end of that king's time, Sir William Boyvill of Thursby knight was lord thereof, and held the same of Richard Neville. When he died, it fell to his son John Boyvill, whose brother Edmund sold it to Sir Andrew Harcla who was attainted in the 15 Ed. 2. Which king granted it to Sir Richard Denton (the same probably that was very active in seizing Sir Andrew), and from him it came to John Denton of Cardew, whose posterity William and John Denton enjoyed it as lords thereof successively from father to son, until Thomas lord Dacre (Mr. Denton says) extorted it from the said last John Denton in the time of king Henry the sixth, for that the said John Denton was towards the party of king Edward the fourth. Which tyranny of the Dacres (the said Mr. Denton, who was a descendent of these Dentons of Cardew, further remarks) God seemed to take revenge for shortly after, when the said lord Dacre and Ranulph his son were both slain at Towton field, or drowned in the river at Ferrybridge, when king Edward got the victory against Henry the sixth, and thereby obtained the crown. Afterwards the lord Humphrey Dacre (Mr. Denton proceeds) by marrying of dame Mabil Parr daughter of the king's favourite Sir William Parr of Kendal castle, recovered the Dacres lands; and, amongst these, Ainstable: which, in the partition of the Dacre estate between the two sisters and coheirs of George lord Dacre, fell to the share of the younger sister married to the lord William Howard ancestor of the present owner Frederic Howard baron Dacre of Gillsland and earl of Carlisle.

NUNNERY, in this parish, was a small house of Benedictine nuns, founded by king William Rufus; who by letters patent bearing date the sixth day of January in the second year of his reign, for the souls of his progenitors and of all christian people, establishes an house or monastery of Black nuns of the order of St. Benedict, situate nigh the water called Croglin; and grants unto them two acres of land whereon the said house and monastery are situate, and three carucates.

carucates of land and two acres of meadow lying nigh to the said monastery; and also two hundred and sixteen acres of land within his forest of Inglewood, lying on the north side of the water called Tarnwadelyn; with common of pasture for all the cattle of them and their tenants throughout the whole forest of Inglewood, and sufficient timber for their houses by delivery of the foresters; also a yearly rent of 40s out of his tenements in his town of Carlisle, to be paid by the hands of his governor of the said town; and that they and their tenants shall be toll-free throughout England: And he grants to them common of pasture for all their cattle within the town and common of Aynstapylith; and free warren in all their lands wheresoever: To have and to hold all the said premisses as freely AS HERT MAY IT THYNKE OR YGH MAY IT SEE †.

King Ed. 4. by his charter, 9 Apr. in the 13th year of his reign, on the lamentable complaint of the prioress and nuns, that their houses and lands were totally ruined and destroyed by the Scots, and that all their books, charters, and other muniments were burnt or carried away, regrants and confirms to them all their possessions whatsoever ‡.

At the time of the dissolution here were only a prioress and three nuns. By which it should seem that the revenues of these religious women had been embezzled or misapplied; for very ample revenues they had, as will appear from the grant thereof by the crown after the dissolution of the religious houses, whereby king Edward the sixth by his letters patent bearing date March 9, in the 6th year of his reign, grants to William Greyme alias Carlisle gentleman, the house and site of the late priory of Armethwaite, with one garden, three orchards, one parcel of inclosed ground called the Lyngclose containing two acres, one close of arable land called the Petebank containing 4 acres, one close called the Studholes containing 4 acres of arable land, 10 acres of meadow and 4 acres of waste, 3 closes of arable land called Wheat closes containing 20 acres, one close called Holme Cammock containing one acre, one close called Kirkholme containing one acre, one close called Highfield containing 5 acres; one close of land, wood, and waste containing 18 acres, and one other close called Broadmeadow containing 9 acres; also all those messuages, tenements, and lands containing 216 acres (in the tenure of 17 different tenants) in the Nonneclose; also 5 messuages and tenements, in the tenure of so many different persons, in Dale in the county of Cumberland; 6 messuages and tenements in Rewcroft in the said county; 12 in Anastaplethe in the said county, with several quit rents there; two messuages and tenements in the parish of Kirkoswald; two in Coumwhitton; one in Blenkarn; one in the parish of Kirkland; one in Glassonby; and one in Crofton. —The rectory and church also of Ainstable were appropriated to the said nunnery.

The said William Greyme, in the 3 Eliz. levied a fine of the premisses, and settled the same upon his son Fergus Greyme alias Carlisle and the heirs male of his body, remainder to the right heirs of the said Fergus.

† Appendix, N°. 31.

‡ Ibid. N°. 32.

Of this family of the Grahams of Nunery, the following pedigree was certified at Dugdale's visitation of Cumberland in 1665, beginning with the said Fergus; viz.

1. *Fergus Graham* of Nunery, a younger brother of the Grahams of Rose-trees.

2. *William Graham* of Nunery, son of Fergus, married Elizabeth Somers of the county of Kent; and by her had issue George and Henry.

3. *George Graham* of Nunery, son of William, married Katherine daughter of John Mulgrave of Plumpton head; and had issue (1) William. (2) Richard Graham of Smerdale in Westmorland. (3) George Graham of the same place. (4) Fergus Graham of Dublin. (5) Catherine married to George Denton of Cardew esquire. (6) Elizabeth married to Robert Tomlinson of Cumdubbrick in Cumberland. (7) Bridget married to William Chollerton of the county of Northumberland. (8) Frances.—This George Graham of Nunery was of the age of 72 at the said visitation.

4. *William Graham*, eldest son of George, was dead before the time of the said visitation. He married to his first wife Mary daughter of John Vaux of Caterlen, and by her had issue Catharine married to Richard Fetherston of Langwathby, Magdalen married to John Routledge, Mary married to Thomas Lowthian of Staffol, and Mabel. His second wife was Mary daughter of Richard Kirkbride of Howes, by whom he had Richard aged 8 years at the said visitation, and Bridget.

The arms of these Grahams are the same as the arms of the Grahams of Netherby.

George Graham esquire, perhaps son of the last named *Richard*, sold Nunery about the year 1690 to Sir John Lowther baronet for 1436*l*. And Sir John exchanged it with John Aglionby esquire for Drumbugh castle, whose descendent Christopher Aglionby esquire is the present owner.

Upon a bedhead at Nunery, called the nun's bed, is this inscription:

MARK THE END
YOW SHALL NEVER DOOW AMIS

Mark the end and
yow shall never doow amis.

The CHURCH of Ainstable is dedicated to St. Michael, and is vicarial, having been appropriated to the said Nunery. It is valued in the king's books at 8*l* 8*s* 6½*d*; was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 35*l*, and is now worth about 40*l* per annum.

There is no presentation or institution to this vicarage in the bishops registers before the dissolution of the religious houses. It seems to have been totally
appro-

appropriated to the nunnery, and supplied by the chaplain of their own house. In 1565, on the death of *Thomas Rumney* vicar of Ainstable, Sir *John Preeftman* was instituted on the presentation of Robert Dalston gentleman in the right of his wife.

In 1597, on the death of John Preeftman, institution was given to *Robert Watson* presented by Henry Barrow and Hugh Lowther gentlemen.

In 1661, *George Dacres* clerk was presented by Leonard Barrow gentleman.

In 1680, *George Hodgson* clerk, on the death of George Dacres, was presented by Barbara Huggatt widow.

In 1737, *John Verty* was presented, upon George Hodgson's death, by Bridget Lowthian.

In 1749, *Charles Smallwood* was presented by Richard Lowthian of Dumfries gentleman.

In 1771, on the death of Mr. Smallwood, *Thomas Railton* clerk was presented by the same patron.

The rectory and advowson of this church were granted away from the crown in the reign of king Edward the sixth; who by his letters patent bearing date the 20th day of December in the third year of his reign, grants to Thomas Peryent knight, and Thomas Rewe gentleman (*inter alia*) the rectory and church of Anastaplethe and the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage of the said church, late belonging to the priory of Armathwaite, together with all houses, glebe lands, tithes of corn, hay, wool, lamb, and all other tithes to the same belonging; to hold to them and their heirs as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free socage, and not *in capite*.

The aforesaid Mr. Richard Lowthian is the present impropriator, and as such hath a seat in the chancel: But it is said that the estate at Nunnery stands obliged with the repairs of the north side of the chancel, as the vicar is with those of the south.

Near the middle of the church is a large gravestone with a coat of arms (two bars, and three martlets in chief), which is also above the south window in the quire in freestone; and round the gravestone is this legend: "Hic jacet Johannes de Dentoun dominus de Aunstaple."

Here is in this parish a small parochial library; a poor stock of 50*l*.; and a small school endowed with 2*l* 10*s*. issuing out of land.

In 1747, there were 98 families in this parish; of which, five were presbyterians.

PARISH OF CROGLIN.

CROGLIN was so called from two British words *Careg* (*crag*) a rock, and *Lyn* water. The parish is coextensive with the manor. It joins upon Gillsland towards the north east, upon the manor of Knarefsdale at a place called Gyllian bridge

bridge towards the east, Renwick on the south, and Kirkoswald towards the west. It was anciently the freehold of one Philip Hastings, in whose issue male it descended until Edward the first's time, and then Croglin and his other lands fell to his two daughters, one married to Wharton, and the other to Warcop.

One of this family of Hastings was with king Richard the first at the siege of Jerusalem, and obtained a grant there of these lands.

Croglin, from and after the said intermarriage with Wharton, continued in the Whartons of Wharton hall in Westmorland till the late duke of Wharton's time; and it is somewhat remarkable, that the Whartons did not (as it is usual on the marriage of heiresses) impale or quarter the arms of Hastings, but assumed singly the Hastings' arms, which are the paternal arms of Wharton to this day, namely, Sable, a manch Argent.

The late duke of Wharton's trustees sold this manor of Croglin to the duke of Somerset (together with divers other possessions), whose representative George Wyndham earl of Egremont is the present owner thereof.

The number of tenants finable is about 24, who pay a yearly customary rent of 5*l* 15*s* 0*d*, and a ten-penny fine. There is also a free rent of 2*s*, and a mill let for about 6*l* a year, and the lime kilns about 11*l* a year.

It is said in 1 Dugd. Mon. p. 389. that Uchtred son of Lyolf gave to the abbey of St. Mary's York a third part of Croglin with the church there; as is specified among the particulars in the charter of confirmation by king Hen. 2. —But this concerning the church seems to have been brought in by a sleight of the monks; for it doth not appear that the said abbey (or Wetheral, which was a cell thereof) had ever any possessions here, but the land which Uchtred had was at Little Croglin in the parish of Kirkoswald, where the monks of Wetheral had some possessions. And this church continued always rectorial, and in the patronage of the lord of the manor, until the late duke of Wharton sold the same in gross to Matthew Smales gentleman, grandfather of the present patron Henry Chaytor, L. L. D. vicar of Kirkby Stephen.

It is valued in the king's books at 8*l*; was returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 47*l*; and is now worth about 90*l* per annum.

In the year 1293, the bishop confirms a lease made of the rectory of Croglin by Adam the rector, saving all dues to the crown and ordinary. And in 1309, another like lease was allowed to be made by the rector Symon de Layton, for defraying the charges of assessments for the holy-land.

In 1317, William de Edenball was instituted at Horncastle, on a presentation by Henry de Qwerton. Which said Henry, on a vacancy in 1335, presented John de Weterwang.

In 1362, Patrick de Edenham was instituted on a presentation by Hugh de Qwerton. And again in 1377, the said Hugh presented John Mayson to the rectory, being vacant by the death of William de Willerdby.

In 1380, on the resignation of John Mayson instituted to Torpenhow, William de Hoton was presented by Sir William Beauchamp rector of Kirkoswald.

In 1452, Henry Staynesforth was rector, who in that year appears as witness to a deed of lands in Aynstaplyth.

In 1527 Sir *William Wharton* was rector; who in that year paid the abbot of Shap's composition to the vicar of Burgh under Stanemore.

In 1564, on the death of Sir *Percival Warthcopp*, institution was given to Sir *Philip Macbell*, who was presented by *Barnabas Machell* and *Hugh Machell* gentlemen, to whom *Thomas lord Wharton* had granted this avoidance.

In 1568, Sir *John Hudson* was instituted on the death of the said *Philip Machell*, being presented by *Richard Lowther* of *Lowther* esquire and *Thomas Wybergh junior* of *Clifton* gentleman, by a like grant from *Thomas lord Wharton*.

In 1574, on the resignation of *John Hudson*, *Thomas Barnes* clerk was instituted into the church of *Croglin Magna* or *Kirk Croglin*, on the presentation of *Gerard Lowther*. Which *Thomas* dying in 1578, *Marmaduke Cholmley* was presented by *Philip lord Wharton*: on whose resignation in 1582, *Roger Haslehead* was presented by the same patron.

In 1611, on *Roger Haslehead's* death, *John Allan* was presented by *Philip lord Wharton*.

In 1639, on the death of *John Allan*, *Richard Sharples* was instituted on a presentation by *Philip lord Wharton*.

In 1660, *John Rogers*, M. A. was presented by the same patron.

In 1663, on the deprivation of *John Rogers* (probably for non-conformity), *George Yates* was collated by lapse.

In 1671, on *George Yates's* death, *George Sanderfon* was presented by the last named *Philip lord Wharton*.

In 1691, on the death of *George Sanderfon*, *Thomas Hunter* was presented by the same *Philip lord Wharton*,

In 1724, on *Thomas Hunter's* death, *Henry Noble* was presented by *Matthew Smales* gentleman.

In this parish are 39 families, all of the church of England.

PARISH OF RENWICK.

RENWICK, *Ravenwick*, a town on the river *Raven*, belonged from almost the time of the conquest to a family of the name of *Staveley*: for king *Henry the first* gave it to one *Adam de Staveley* and his heirs. And one *Thomas de Staveley* and *Margaret* his wife held it in the 20 Ed. 1. Afterwards it came to the *Eglesfields*. And *Robert de Eglesfield*, chaplain and confessor to *Philippa* queen consort of king *Edward the third*, which *Robert* was also founder of *Queen's college* in *Oxford*, granted the same in the 15th year of the said king to his said college then incorporated by the name of the provost and scholars of *Queen's Hall* in *Oxford*, which style in the 22 Eliz. was altered to that of the provost and scholars of the *Queen's college* in the university of *Oxford* †.

This

† Sciant omnes tam præsentēs quam futuri, quod ego *Robertus de Eglesfeld* dedi, concessi, et hac præsentī meā charta confirmavi, præposito et scholaribus aulæ Regiæ Oxon per me fundatæ, totum

This parish and manor are coextensive; consisting of about 9 freeholders; and 23 customary tenants, who pay yearly *6l 10s 9½d* customary rent, and a twelve-penny fine upon change of tenant, by indenture settled between the provost and scholars of the one part and the several tenants of the other part, bearing date Nov. 2. in the 16 Cha. 2. Whereby also the tenants are obliged to scour and cleanse the watercourse to the lord's mill from the bottom up to the mill trough head, and maintain the said mill with wall and thatch, and bring the millstones to the same, and grind their corn thereat, paying a 24th multure: and that they shall cut down no timber trees, except what shall be set out to them by the steward for the necessary repairs of their houses.

The college hath also a colliery upon Renwick fell, now let at *33l 5s 0d* a year.

The church of Renwick is dedicated to All Saints. It was rectorial at the time of pope Nicholas's Valor, and rated at *9l 11s 4d*. It was afterwards appropriated to a religious house at Hexham (as is commonly supposed); but by the grant thereof after the dissolution it should seem that it belonged to the abbey of St. Mary's York. For by letters patent bearing date the 24th day of February in the 20th year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the said queen grants to her trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor Edward earl of Lincoln knight of the garter and Christopher Gowffe gentleman, all that the chapel or church of Renwicke, called or known by the name of Renwick chapel, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances in the county of Cumberland, formerly belonging to the late dissolved monastery of St. Mary nigh the walls of the city of York and parcel of the possessions thereof, and late demised to Thomas Owen for the yearly rent of *13s 4d*. Except the advowson of the church and

totum hamletum meum de Ravenwicke in comitatu Cumbrie, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, ut in dominicis, domibus, ædificiis, terris, pratis, pasturis, redditibus, serviciis, molendinis, boscis, vastis, et aliis rebus quibuscunque, ad dictum hamletum qualitercunque pertinentibus: Incipiendo ad pedem syket vocati Sykergill, et sic ut aqua dividit ascendendo ad caput ejusdem syket, et linealiter usque ad unum lapidem jacentem super le Scalerigg, et a prædicto lapide linealiter ad caput le Bromeryge dike super Langmore, et sic linealiter ad pedem Reydyke, quod se extendit in Briggill, sicut aqua descendit usque ad unum le reyd quarreum, et sic linealiter usque ad unum le Mossie super Medlemore, et sic linealiter usque ad pedem unius fossati ex parte boreali quarundam terrarum vocatarum le Nonnefelde, et sic ascendendo sicut prædictum fossatum dividit usque ad portum vocatam Burden ad caput Davygyll, et sic linealiter usque ad unum acervum lapidum vocatum Ceyll cutrock super fidem Thake-mire egge sicut aqua dividit usque ad caput le Blakebury gill sicut aqua descendit in aquam de Croglyng, et sic ascendendo ut aqua dividit ad pedem syket vocati Rays syke, et sic ascendendo usque ad placeam albam terræ super le Blakefell, directe descendendo ad caput Bullgrave sicut aqua descendit ad le Great force, et ut aqua descendit vocata Ravyn usque ad unum vicum vocatum Appleby street, ff ut aqua prædicta Ravyn descendit usque ad pedem prædicti syket le Sykergill; sine ullo retenemento ceu quacunque exceptione: Habendum et tenendum prædictis præposito et scholaribus et eorum successoribus in perpetuum. Et ego prædictus Robertus et hæredes mei prædictum hamletum cum pertinentiis prædictis præposito et scholaribus et eorum successoribus sicut prædictum est contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. Salvis domino regi et aliis, serviciis inde debitis et de jure consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī chartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui. Hii testibus, Andrea de Wyrminhall tunc majore villæ Oxon, Ricardo Cary, Simone Gloucester, burgensibus ejusdem villæ, Johanne de Darwentwater, Petro Telyol, militibus, Richardo Saikelde, et aliis. Datum Oxon. 17 die Junii, anno regni Edwardi illustris regis Angliæ tertii post conquestum regni sui Angliæ 15º, Franciæ vero 2º, et anno domini 1341.

chapel, with all bells and lead of, in, and upon upon the premises; to hold to the said earl of Lincoln and Christopher Gowffe their heirs and assigns of the said queen and her successors as of the manor of East Greenwich in Kent, by fealty only, in free socage and not in capite, rendering for the same yearly to the queen and her successors the sum of 13 s 4 d.

Nevertheless this probably might be a mistake, in reciting it as belonging to the said abbey; which might be occasioned by the same grantees having purchased divers other possessions belonging to the said abbey of St. Mary's York. And if it had indeed belonged to that abbey, we should probably have met with it amongst the grants or confirmations of grants to that house, and more especially in the Register of Wetheral priory.

These vendees conveyed to Thomas Compton and Edward Braddil. Braddil released to Compton, and Compton again conveyed to others, and the rectory and tithes are now in several hands. A very small portion was allowed all this while to the curate, and about the year 1749 the curacy was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 4*l* per annum. In 1748 it received an augmentation of 200*l* by lot from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, and again in 1748, wherewith lands were purchased in the parish of Addingham; and in 1761 it received another augmentation of 200*l* in conjunction with 200*l* given by the countess dowager Gower, wherewith lands were purchased in the parish of Ainstable: the whole being of the yearly value of about 36*l* per annum.

The revenue being for a long time so very small, it would be difficult to procure any clergyman to accept of it. And it seems that sometimes the owner of one part of the impropriation, and sometimes of another, hath appointed the curate. But unless a title from the crown, posterior to the grant to the earl of Lincoln and Mr. Goff can be produced, the right of nomination seemeth still to remain to the crown.

The church of Renwick was rebuilt in the year 1733 in a very decent manner, at the expence of the parishioners.

There are in this parish about 40 families, all of the church of England.

PARISH OF OUSBY.

OUSBY, *Ulnesby*, or more properly *Ulfby*, was the habitation of *Ulf* or *Olave* a Dane, who before the Norman conquest seated himself here under the edge of the east mountains. He was one of the three sons of Haldan; which sons were Thorquell, Melmor, and Ulf. Melmor was placed at Melmerby, and Thorquell (Mr. Denton says) was placed at Thorquelby nigh Kefwick. Near the time of the conquest, this manor of Ousby seems to have been parted between two sisters; and shortly after, a moiety thereof between four sisters. For in the time of Henry the third one Julian Falcand and William Armstrong held each a moiety; and soon after, Henry le Serjeant and Patrick de Ulnesby held each an eighth part. The residue by alienations was broken into small parcels; whereof some were given to Lanercost, some to the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, some to the prior and convent of Carlisle, some in frank marriage, and many

many small parcels fold, and distributed amongst the families of Crofton, Sal-keld, Beauchamp, Raughton, and Crackenthorp.

The CHURCH of Ousby is rectorial, and dedicated to St. Luke. It is valued in the king's books at 13*l* 13*s* 4*d*. And is now worth about 100*l* *per annum*. The bishop of Carlisle is patron.

In the year 1245, *Roger* surnamed *Peytenin* a subdeacon, and a bastard, was collated to the vacant rectory of Ulvesby; provided that, according to the tenor of his dispensation from the apostolic see upon account of the defect of his birth, he keep personal residence in the same. And saving to the prior and convent of Carlisle their annual pension of 6*s* 8*d*. And upon *Roger's* resignation in 1304, bishop Halton collates *Gilbert de Haloughton*.

In 1312, on the resignation of *Adam de Appleby* rector of Ulvesby, Sir *Robert de Halghton* was collated by William de Gosford the bishop's vicar general, having the bishop's special mandate for that purpose, the bishop then being absent in foreign parts. The said *Robert* resigning in 1316, *Thomas de Caldbeck* was collated; who also resigning soon after, *John Grayvill*, B. D. succeeded.

In 1359, on the death of Sir *William de Denton* the then rector, Mr. *John de Welton* was collated; and in the next year *Robert de Welton* was collated by bishop Welton; and on *Robert's* resignation in the very next year, Sir *Richard de Ulvesby* was collated.

The said *Richard de Ulvesby* died in the year 1361, before he had been one year rector, and his will was proved at Rose; wherein he bequeathed to the bishop (if he pleased to accept of them) a pair of oxen, to *Richard Aslackby* his robe, and to the nuns of *Lamley* in Northumberland an heifer that runs at *Denton*. And in the same year Sir *Thomas de Kirkland* is collated. In less than three years after this, Sir *Nicholas de Stapleton*. Who in less than three years again exchanged with *William de Strickland* for the rectory of *Stapleton*; which exchange was made in April, and in December following Sir *John Watreward* was collated. Neither did this *John* continue long; for in 1376 we find a dispensation for three years absence granted to *Symon de Wharton* rector of Ulvesby, to enable him the better to follow his studies in some of the public schools in England.

In 1583, on the death of *Hugh Sewell* rector of Ulvesby, bishop *Meye* instituted Sir *Hugh Rayson* clerk on a presentation by *Barnabas Sewell* of *Caldbeck* yeoman, who (with others) had procured this avoidance from bishop *Barnes*.

In 1611, on *Hugh Rayson's* death, Mr. *Nicholas Deane* was collated by bishop *Robinson*.

In 1644, we find *Leonard Milburne* rector of Ulvesby amongst the contributors of provisions to the garrison of *Carlisle* then besieged.

In 1672, the said *Leonard Milburne* died, and *Thomas Robinson*, B. A. (author of the book intituled an Essay towards a natural history of *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*) was collated by bishop *Rainbow*.

In 1719, on *Thomas Robinson's* death, *George Fleming*, M. A. was collated by bishop *Bradford*.

In 1735, on the said George Fleming's promotion to the bishoprick, *Lancelot Pattenfon*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation under the great seal.

In 1759, on the death of *Lancelot Pattenfon*, *John Delap*, M. A. was collated by bishop Osbaldiston.

In 1766, on the resignation of *John Delap*, *William Raincock*, M. A. was collated by bishop Lyttelton.

In this parish are 48 families, 3 of which are presbyterian.

PARISH OF ALSTON.

AS the boundary of the parish and manor of ALSTON, or (as it is most commonly called) *Alston-Moor*, is more accurately and distinctly set out, by those natural and unremovable bounder marks of mountain tops and rivulets, than most others we have met with, we have thought fit here to give it a place: "Beginning at the foot of Aleburn, from thence to the head thereof; from thence to Willyshaw rig end; from thence to the top of Willyshaw rig; from thence in a direct line to Long clough hill; from thence in a direct line to Long-crofs pool east of Long-crofs; from thence to the foot of Miresfyke, so to the head thereof; from thence in a direct line to Hardrig end; from thence as heaven water deals to Blakelawes crofs; from thence as heaven water deals to High-raife; from thence to Welhope head; from thence as heaven water deals to Dodd End; from thence as heaven water deals to Guddamgill head; from thence as heaven water deals to the foot of the ditch at Ramsgill otherwise Red Groves-head; from thence along the said ditch to the end thereof; from thence as heaven water deals to Killhope head; from thence along Killhope head as heaven water deals to a place fifty yards east of Killhope crofs, where the said crofs formerly stood, it being some time ago removed as a mark for the convenience of travellers; from thence as heaven water deals to a place 200 yards east of Short's crofs, where the said crofs also formerly stood, it being likewise removed as a direction or guide for travellers; from thence as heaven water deals to the Nag's head; from thence as the water divides to the road on Wellhope edge; from thence as the water divides to Red stones; from thence as the water divides to Pennymea hill; from thence up Pennymea, leaving the turns a little on the right hand, to Burnhope seat, otherwise Scaith head; from thence as the water divides to a part of Scaith head, where the bishop of Durham's, the earl of Darlington's, and the Greenwich hospital lordships join in a point. From thence in a direct line to Crookburn head; from thence down Crookburn to the foot thereof where it joins Lees water; from thence up Tees to the head thereof; from thence to the summit of Crofs-fell; from thence as heaven water deals to the north end of Crofs-fell; from thence as the water divides to Greyhound stone; from thence in a direct line to Cashburn head or well; from thence down Cathburn to the foot of Dirtpot burn, where the said Cashburn alters to the name of Shield water. From thence down the said Shield water to the foot of Swarthbeck burn, where there stands a fold called Swarthbeck fold.

fold. From thence down the said Shield water to Snittergill burn, where the name alters to Greencastle water. From thence to Rowgill burn foot; from thence up Rowgill burn to Mereburn foot. From thence up Mereburn to Dick Lee's cabbin; from thence up the said burn to the place where the said burn divides; from thence up the westermost burn called Mereburn to the half dyke; from thence to Parkin stones on the south of, and near unto, Parkin stones fold; from thence to Benty hill currock; from thence as the water divides to Rowgill head; from thence to the height of Hartside; from thence to Colecleugh head; from thence to Little Daffinside currock; from thence to Great Daffinside currock; from thence to Black-fell currock; from thence to Thief syke head; from thence as the water divides to the head of Candlefieve syke; from thence in a direct line to Woogill tarn; from thence as the water divides to Tom Smith's stone; at which place, the boundaries of the earl of Egremont, Queen's college in Oxford, and Greenwich hospital in Cumberland, and of Knarfedale and Kirkhaugh in Northumberland, do all meet. From thence to Calless head; from thence down Woogill burn to Gilderdale burn, and down that burn to the foot thereof; and from thence up Tyne to Aleburn, where it first began."

In the 8 Ed. 2. by an inquisition *post mortem* of *Nicholas de Vipont* it was found, that the said Nicholas on the day whereon he died held the capital messuage in Alderstone, with 14 acres of arable land, and 100 acres of meadow, had 33 tenants at Gerardsgill who held 33 shielings and paid 5*l* 18*s* 0*d* yearly rent, 13 tenants at Amotes-halsh who paid yearly 3*l* 8*s* 4*d*, 22 tenants at Nent and Corbrig-gate who held 22 shielings and paid 5*l* 2*s* 0*d* rent, also one water corn miln and one fulling miln, and 3,000 acres of pasture in Alderstone moor; all which premisses were held of the manor of Werk: and that Robert Vipont was his son and heir.

In the 10 Hen. 5. *John de Clifford* held the manors of Alderston, Elryngton, and Gerardgill of the king *in capite*, paying yearly into the exchequer at Carlisle 6*l*. 13*s* 4*d*.

In the 21 Hen. 6. *Thomas Whytlaw* granted the said manors to *William Stapilton* and *Margaret* his wife.

This William and Margaret had two daughters coheirs; *Mary* married to Sir William Hilton of Hilton, and afterwards to Richard Musgrave second son of Sir Richard Musgrave of Hartley castle; and *Joan* married to Thomas Musgrave elder son and heir of the said Sir Richard. They were heirs of Edenhall as well as of Alston-moor. And in the 9 Ed. 4. there was a partition executed between Richard Musgrave and Mary his wife of the one part, and Johan reliēt of Thomas Musgrave of the other part; whereby it was agreed, that Alston moor should go to the said Richard Musgrave and Mary his wife and the heirs of the said Mary, and that Edenhall should go to the said Joan and her heirs.

Mary's heir was a son which she had to her first husband *Hilton*, in whose name and family Alston-moor continued till the reign of king James the first; when, in the 15th year of that king, *Henry Hilton* of Hilton mortgaged the same to *Francis Ratcliffe* baron of Dilston, and soon after released it to him absolutely. From which time it continued in the family of the Ratcliffes till the attainder of

James earl of Derwentwater in the year 1715, upon which it became vested in the crown, and by act of parliament was settled upon Greenwich hospital.

The lands in Aldston-moor and Garrigill are mostly leasehold, granted in the years 1611 and 1616, by the said Henry Hilton, for 999 years, paying a twenty-penny fine at the end of every 21 years.

The annual rent, by virtue of these leases, payed to the receiver of the hospital is 63*l*.

The number of inhabitants in this parish, exclusive of miners that come from various parishes and work 4 or 5 days in the week, is about 4,500.

The value of the lead mines, as taken from the Moor Master's books, for three years successively, appears to be as follows: In the year 1766, 18,600 byng of ore: In 1767, 24,500 byng: In 1768, 18,730 byng: Each byng upon an average being worth 2*l* 15*s* 0*d*.

There are 103 lead mines leased under the hospital in Aldston-moor. Six leased under Mr. Emerson of Temple Sowerby, the late Mrs. Railton, and Mr. Wilkinfon, in Prior's Dale. And 12, under the hospital, Mr. Hopper, and Mr. Gill of Guernesey, at Tyne-head.

Prior's Dale (as the name imports) belonged to a religious house at Hexham.

That part of Tyne-head, which belongs to Mr. Gill is freehold, and he hath also the royalties. The rest of Tyne-head is held by lease as aforesaid.

Lord Coke, in his Second Institute, page 578, reports a notable case that happened in these mines of Aldernewton, in the 18 Ed. 1. Henry de Whiteby and Joan his wife impleaded several of the miners for cutting down and carrying away their trees. The miners answer, that they farm the mine of the king, and plead that for working a vein of silver (as now they do) the miners have a right to take any wood whatsoever that shall be near to and convenient for the said work, and that they have also a right at their will and pleasure to use and dispose of that wood for burning and smelting, and for paying the workmen their wages, and also to give what they think fit thereof to their poor workmen of the mine; and they state, that they have exercised their right for time immemorial. The said Henry and Joan acknowledge the miners' right to take the wood for burning and smelting for the use of the mine, but charge, that the miners had cut down, carried away, and sold large quantities of wood, from which the king received no kind of benefit, and which never came to the use of the mine at all. And upon this they pray to have judgment.—It doth not appear what was the event of the cause, nor is it now very material to inquire, for two reasons; first, for that by act of parliament no mine shall be deemed a royal mine, notwithstanding any gold or silver that may be found in it, only the king (if he pleases) may have the ore, paying for the same a stated price. Secondly, here is now, as may well be supposed, scarce a tree to be seen in the whole country.

This parish is in the diocese of Durham, and the church was appropriated to the monastery at Hexham. After the dissolution, king Edward the sixth by letters patent dated Dec. 20, in the 3d year of his reign, granted to John Peryent

knight, and Thomas Reve gentleman, all that the rectory and church of Alderstone in the county of Cumberland, and the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage thereof, with all houses, buildings, glebe lands, woods, tithes of corn, hay, wool, lambs, calves, flax, hemp, and other tithes and profits whatsoever, belonging to the said rectory, late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Hexham in the county of Northumberland.—The present impropiators are the governors of Greenwich hospital, Henry Stephenson esquire, and John Walton gentleman, who present to the vicarage by turns, and have amongst them about 90 *l* a year in tithes.—The vicarage is worth about 80 *l* a year.

The church was handsomely rebuilt some few years ago, at the expence of the parishioners.

PARISH OF MELMERBY.

MELMORBY was the habitation of *Melmor* a Dane, who first improved and cultivated the country, about the ninth or tenth century. It is a small manor and parish, bounded on the east with Crofsfell and part of the bishoprick of Durham, and on the other sides with the parishes of Ousby and Adingham.

It was parcel of the barony of *Adam* son of *Swene*. In the reign of Hen. 3. *Odard* then lord of *Wigton* was seized thereof; after whose death, his son *Walter de Wigton*, *John* son of *Walter*, and *Margaret* sole daughter and heir of the said *John*, were successively owners thereof. *Margaret* had two husbands *Sir John Gernon* knight and *Sir John Weston* knight, but had no issue. She granted *Melmerby* to *Sir Robert Parving* knight, the king's serjeant at law. His first son *Adam* son of *John Peacock* succeeded, and called himself *Adam Parving*.

This *Adam* died in the 4 Ric. 2. and then *Henry de Threlkeld* entered, in whose family it continued for many generations.—In the 35 Hen. 8. *Christopher Threlkeld* held *Melmerby* of the king *in capite* by knight's service, rendering for the same yearly to the said lord the king 13 *s* 4 *d* cornage.—In the 11 Eliz. we find *Christopher Threlkeld* patron of the church of *Melmerby* (and consequently lord of the manor, unto which the advowson is appendent). In the 15 Eliz. *John Threlkeld*. In the 7 Ja. 1. *Humphrey Threlkeld*. Which *Humphrey* had a son *Lancelot Threlkeld*, who had five daughters coheirs: 1. *Anne*, married to *William Threlkeld* clerk, of a collateral branch of the family. 2. *Katherine*, married to *Richard Studholme* of *Wigton* gentleman. 3. *Mary*, married to *Thomas Crackenthorp* of *Newbiggin* gentleman. 4. *Dorothy*, married to *Anthony Dale* of the county of *Durham* gentleman. 5. *Margery*.—The arms of these *Threlkelds* (who are a branch of the *Threlkelds* of *Threlkeld*) were; Argent, a manch Gules.

William Threlkeld, who married the eldest daughter, purchased the shares of the other sisters, and had issue a daughter and heir *Elizabeth* married to *Thomas Pattinson* of *Brecks* in the county of *Westmorland* esquire; to whom succeeded *Lancelot Pattinson* clerk his son, who married *Margaret* fifth daughter of *Charles*

Orfeur of High Close esquire; and had issue an only son *Thomas Pattinson* esquire the present lord of the manor, who in the year 1769 married Barbara fourth daughter of John Grainger of Bromfield gentleman.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. John, and is rectorial; valued in the king's books at 12*l* 11*s* 5½*d*: and is now worth about 80*l* per annum.

In 1332, Sir *Thomas de Berneston* was presented to the rectory of Melmerby by *Dionisia* relict of Sir John de Wigton knight; and the inquisition thereupon taken finds the said lady to be the true patroness in right of her dower in the manors of Wigton, Kirkbride, Blackhall, and Melmerby; that her late husband was son and heir of Sir Walter de Wigton, who last presented.

In 1334, the patronage was recovered by Robert de Parving knight from Margaret wife of Sir John Gernoun.

In 1342, *Thomas de Blythe* rector of Melmerby, with consent of the patron and ordinary, exchanges with *John de Mansergbe* rector of Bright Walton in the diocese of Sarum.

In the next year after, *Roger de Cromwell* was collated by lapse.

In 1346, *Robert de Bromfield* was presented by Margaret de Wigton.

In 1354, on the death of Robert de Bromfield, Sir *Henry de Wakefeld* was presented by Adam Parving. And in 1359, Sir *William de Pulbow* was presented by the same patron.

In 1526, *Roland Threlkeld* was rector; who in that year, as official to Dr. William Burbank archdeacon of Carlisle, issued his mandate for the induction of the abbot of Shap to the rectory of Kirkby Thore.

In 1565, on the death of Roland Threlkeld, institution was given to Sir *Edward Stampe* clerk, presented by Christopher Threlkeld gentleman. Which Edward being deprived in 1572 for not subscribing the articles, Sir *George Threlkeld* clerk was presented by John Threlkeld gentleman.

In 1609, *George Warwick*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation by Humphrey Threlkeld gentleman.

In 1684, on the death of *Richard Singleton* rector of Melmerby, *William Threlkeld* was presented by William Jameson and Richard Hutton yeomen patrons for that turn (grantees, as it seemeth, of the five sisters abovementioned, the eldest of whom was married to this William Threlkeld). Which William dying in 1701, *William Lindsey*, M. A. was presented by Thomas Pattenon gentleman.

In 1739, on the cession of William Lindsey, *Lancelot Pattenon* M. A. was presented by (his father) Thomas Pattenon esquire.

In 1760, on Lancelot Pattenon's death, *John Jameson* was instituted upon a presentation by John Stephenson esquire, Francis Blackburne, and Charles Smalwood, clerks, executors in trust of the said Lancelot Pattenon.

In this parish there are about 50 families; all of the church of England, except one presbyterian.

PARISH OF KIRKLAND.

KIRKLAND is the next parish, and is the eastern boundary of the county of Cumberland on that side, being divided from Westmorland by the rivulet which springs on the top of Crossfell, and empties itself in the river Eden a little below Temple Sowerby bridge. It seems to have received the name of *Kirkland*, from its having belonged to the church of Carlisle. The township itself of *Kirkland* is but of small extent, consisting of about 14 tenements holden of Sir Michael le Fleming baronet, all now purchased to freehold. But there are in the parish three other considerable manors, viz. *Blencarn*, *Skirwith*, and *Culgaith*. And the whole number of families in the parish is about 145, all of whom are of the established church.

The church of this parish is dedicated to St. Laurence, and was for a long time rectorial and in the patronage of the bishop of Carlisle. In the reign of king Hen. 6. it was granted, and soon after appropriated, to the prior and convent of Carlisle; since which time the prior and convent, and after them the dean and chapter, have been patrons thereof. It is valued in the king's books at 8*l* 10*s* 0*d* *per annum*; and may now be worth about 130*l*.—The incumbents thereof, so far as appears from the bishop's registers at Rose, have been as follows:

In 1294, *Adam de Newcastle* was collated by bishop Halton to the rectory of Kirkland; saving to the religious men the lord prior and convent of the church of St. Mary of Carlisle 20*s* of silver yearly due to them out of the same.

In 1306, Sir *Gilbert de Haloghton* was collated by the same bishop; with a reservation of the said pension to the prior and convent.

In 1336, *William de Denton* rector of Kirkland, with consent of his ordinary and patron, subjects his rectory to an annual rent charge of 20 marks, to be paid to John Skelton during the life of the said John; and in case of failure of such payment, he subjects himself (for want of better security) to the greater excommunication.—This Skelton was a clergyman, recommended by proviso from the court of Rome.

In 1372, a demand was made of *John de Langbolme* rector of Kirkland, by the collector of the apostolic chamber, of a provision out of the profits of the rectory, on behalf of one John de Kirkby; which the rector refused to pay, having never consented to any such provision.

In 1379, on the death of John de Langholme, bishop Appleby collates *John de Penreth*, and grants unto him a licence to be absent from his cure, as well out of England as in it, for seven years.

In 1581, on the death of Sir *Thomas Aglionby* vicar of Kirkland, *Anthony Gosling* deacon was collated, upon a lapse, by bishop Meye.

In 1631, on the resignation of *John Robinson* vicar of Kirkland, *Edward Slegg*, B. D. was instituted on a presentation by the dean and chapter.

In 1681, *John Ardrey*, B. D. was presented by the same patrons. In like manner, *Hugh Todd*, M. A. in 1684; who resigning in the next year, *Daniel Mayer*, M. A. was presented by the same patrons.

On Daniel Mayer's death in 1694, *Nathanael Spooner*, M. A. was presented. And on his death in 1703, *George Fleming*, M. A. was presented; who resigning in 1717, the dean and chapter present *John Christopherfon*, B. D.

In 1720, John Christopherfon resigning, *Edward Birket*, M. A. was presented.

In 1768, on the death of Edward Birket, *Henry Richardson* clerk was instituted on a presentation by the dean and chapter.

BLENKARN, in this parish, was parcel of the barony of *Adam Fitz-Swein*, and *William de Nevill's* lands at first; but afterwards it was granted forth in frank-marriage, and was holden of the heirs of Adam and William Nevill; and some part in frankalmoigne was granted to the priory of Carlisle. In the reign of king John and before, the Thurstbys of Thurstby held a moiety, and the Whitbys the other moiety. In the 11 Hen. 3. Evon de Vipont and Sibell Thurstby (daughter of Adam) his wife gave six bovates of land in Blenkarn to Bernard Thurstby, and her lands in Ainstable and Waverton; all which William Boyvill had in possession in his own right as heir to the Thurstbys. In the 6 Ed. 1. he granted part thereof to the priory of Carlisle. The residue descended to Edmund Boyvil his second son, who sold it to John Harcla; upon whose flight, after his brother Sir Andrew de Harcla was apprehended for treason, king Edward the second seized the same, and granted it to William English, father of William, whose sister and heir Julian was married to William Restwold, whose heirs sold it to Lough. It is now the property of Mr. Lough Carleton, attorney at law in London, who has here 24 tenants, who pay 3*l* 12*s* 5*d* yearly rent, arbitrary fines, and boon services of plowing, mowing, raking hay, and reaping.

Mrs. Adderton, one of the sisters and coheirs of Christopher Pattenfon late of Carleton hall esquire deceased, hath also 11 tenants here, who pay her 1*l* yearly rent, arbitrary fines, and boon services. Likewise lieutenant-general Honywood has 10 tenants, who hold of him as of his manor of Milburne Grange: pay yearly a customary rent of 1*l* 1*s* 11½*d*, a twenty-penny fine, and some boons. And lastly, the dean and chapter of Carlisle have 8 tenants, who pay 2*l* 16*s* 11*d* yearly customary rent, and a four-penny fine at change of tenant only.

SKIRWITH also was parcel of Adam's barony. In the time of king John, one Jordan Spiggurnel had freehold, and others rent there. In the reign of Ed. 1. and the latter part of the reign of king Hen. 3. Robert Fitz-Walter held it. After, one John Lancaster of Holgill held the same, and died seized thereof in the 8 Ed. 3. From him it descended to his cousin Richard son of Richard Place, whose heir gave it by fine to one William de Lancaster, whose heir general married to John Crackenthorp, father of William Crackenthorp, father of John Crackenthorp, whose three daughters and heirs were married to Hutton of the Forest, Sandford of Askham, and to Middleton. Afterwards the Middletons were lords thereof: so in the 35 Hen. 8. Ambrose Middleton and Anne his wife, in right of the said Anne, held the capital messuage and town of Skirwith

Skirwith of the king *in capite*, paying yearly for the same 4*s* 4*d* cornage. Afterwards Hutton married a daughter and one of the coheirs of Middleton, and by purchasing the share of the other coparceners, enjoyed the whole. Finally, Agnes widow of William Fleming of Rydal esquire purchased the same in the 4 Ja. 1. from whom it hath descended to the present owner Sir Michael le Fleming baronet.

There are in this manor about 38 tenants, who paid customary rent, fines, and many boon services, as reaping, mowing, ploughing, harrowing, carrying coals, and spinning so many hanks of yarn. But they have all been now lately enfranchised by the said Sir Michael le Fleming.

Besides the demesne belonging to the said Sir Michael, there is another demesne within these liberties called *Bankball*, belonging to the Crackenthorps of Newbiggin, who claim the sole right of common upon the fells, exclusive of Sir Michael and his tenants. And when the late Sir William Fleming came to the estate, he and the late Mr. Crackenthorp both rode the same fell-boundary. But Mr. Crackenthorp did not further prosecute his claim, and the inhabitants of Skirwith still enjoy the privilege of common.

There is likewise another freehold estate, formerly Bird's, late Adderton's, and now belonging to John Yeates esquire; under whom are held four customary tenements which pay a yearly rent of 17*s* 6*d*.

CULGAITH was part of the large barony aforesaid given, or confirmed, by King Hen. 1. to Adam Fitz-Sweine son of Alaric: which barony was holden of the king by the payment of 112*s* cornage. Adam's two daughters, named Amabil and Matilda, were married to Alexander Crevaquer and Adam de Montbegon. The said Alexander de Crevaquer granted to the monks of Wetheral his moiety of the mill of Culgaith, with the miller and his family [*cum tota sequela pertinente*]. Witnesses of which grant were, Adam de Montbegon, Robert the Sheriff, Simon de Crevaquer, and others†. Amabil was wife afterwards to William de Nevill, to whom she had issue Thomas de Burgo, or a daughter to him married. And Thomas had issue another Thomas de Burgo, who gave or confirmed to the monks of Breton in Yorkshire his right to those lands which William Nevill his grandfather and Amabil wife of the said William had given unto them, and which Adam son of Sweine gave them before.

The said Thomas de Burgo the younger gave to Symon son of Walter and Sara his wife divers of the lands by fine in the 7th year of king John; in whose time Roger de Montbegon, Symon son of Walter, and Alexander de Nevill held the lands in Cumberland that were the inheritance of Adam Fitz Swein. The said Roger de Montebegon was son to Adam de Montebegon by Matilda his wife aforesaid. They had issue Clementia a daughter married to Longviller, who seems to have been heir to Roger her brother.

In the 16 Hen. 3. one William son of John (by fine) gave the moiety of Culgaith to one Gilbert de Nevill and Mabel his wife.

† Registr. Wetheral.

In the 6 Ed. 1. Michael de Harclay father to Andrew de Harclay earl of Carlisle, held a moiety of Culgaith; and Walter Mulcaster and Gilbert son of Robert Hawksey held the other moiety.

Andrew Harclay's part was forfeited by treason in Edward the second's time: which king granted the same to Sir Christopher Moresby knight; on whose death in the 22 Ed. 3, the inquisition finds, that the said Christopher died seised of the manor of Culgaith, holden of Robert Nevill of Hornby, who held *in capite* by the service of 16s 8d cornage. From Sir Christopher it descended to the lady Knevett heir general of the Pickerings and Moresbys, who sold the same to Henry Crackenthorp of Newbiggin esquire, and the lands to four feoffees, who assigned to the tenants.

The lands are now all freehold, except one tenement only, which is at present in four or five different hands, and is holden of lieutenant-general Honeywood as parcel of his manor of Milburn Grange, under the annual rent of 10s. 9d and a twenty-penny fine. The freeholders pay a yearly quit rent of 28l 4s 1d to the owners of Acorn-bank, but no court hath been holden by any lord of the manor for time immemorial.

The *chapel* of Culgaith was founded of ancient time by the lords of the manor, as appears by a commission from the pope (which in bishop Nicolson's time was in the hands of some of the inhabitants) directed to the bishop of Carlisle, to inquire of certain neglects of duty by the rector of Kirkland in not saying mass on the week days in the chapel of All Saints at Culgaith, and for not finding on Sundays in the said chapel the sacramental bread and holy water, to the peril of his soul, the damage of the inhabitants, and the diminution of the divine worship †.

† Calixtus episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Episcopo Carliolensi salutem et amplissimam benedictionem. Querelam dilecti filii nobilis viri Christophori Moresby domicelli tuæ dioceseos accepimus, continentem, Quod licet rector parochialis ecclesiæ loci de Kirkelland dictæ dioceseos, pro tempore exillens, in capella Omnium Sanctorum loci de Culgayth ejusdem dioceseos sita infra limitem parochiæ præfatæ ecclesiæ, quæ per predecessores dicti domicelli fundata fuit, cujus idem domicellus verus patronus existit, certas missas singulis ebdomadis ex causis legitimis celebrari, nec non singulis diebus dominicis aquam et panem benedici facere teneatur, prout etiam rectores ejusdem ecclesiæ qui pro tempore fuerunt facere consueverunt; tamen modernus rector dictæ ecclesiæ id facere hæcenus recusavit et recusat, in animæ suæ periculum, et detrimentum habitatorum dicti loci, et diminutionem divini cultus: Quare pro parte præiati domicelli nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut super præmissis opportune providere paterna diligentia curaremus. Quocirca Fraternitati tuæ per Apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vocatis qui fuerint vocandi, et auditis hinc inde propositis, quod justum fuerit (appellatione remota) decernas; faciens quod decreveris per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati, si se gratia, odio, vel amore subtraxerint, censura simili (appellatione cessante) compellas veritati testimonium perhibere. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, quinto die Maii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.—[*Domicellus*, is an old word used to signify one of the household or family; here it seems to denote an inhabitant, having (as the civilians term it) a *domicil* or habitation in that place.]

In 1739, the revenues of this chapel were certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty as follows :

			<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Ancient salary by the inhabitants	—	—	3	5	8
Further additional salary	—	—	2	6	8
Chapel yard worth <i>per annum</i>	—	—	0	3	0
One grassing in the town pasture	—	—	0	5	6
			<hr/>		
Total			6	0	10

It was augmented in the same year with 200*l* by lot. Afterwards, John Dalton of Acorn-bank esquire bequeathed 60*l* to this chapel. The reverend Christopher Bowerbank rector of Weyhill in Hampshire gave by his will 160*l*, to which his brother and executor added 40*l* more. The late Dr. Bolton dean of Carlisle gave 70*l* from an unknown hand. With which benefactions another augmentation of 200*l* was procured from the said governors of the bounty of queen Anne. With part of the bequests they rebuilt the chapel, one John Sewell giving 10*l* towards it; and other deficiencies were made up by the inhabitants. The rest of the money was laid out in lands, which now procure a revenue to the curate of upwards of 30*l* a year. And the new chapel was consecrated by bishop Osbaldiston in 1758.

PARISH OF LANGWATHBY.

LANGWATHBY, Mr. Denton says, in the ancient records is called *Long-Wa'de-osby*; wherein it is also recorded, that king Henry the first gave it to *Henry Fitz-Swein*, together with Edenhall. Howbeit this did not long continue with him or his posterity; for the king held it as a royal demesne. King John had it in possession. Henry the third gave it to Alexander king of Scots in part of 200 librates of land granted to the Scots in the year 1237, by composition for the release of Cumberland and Northumberland and other things in demand. The king of Scots enjoyed it, until John Balioll forfeited those lands. Thenceforth they continued until Richard the second's time in the crown: but he granted those in Cumberland to Ralph Nevil earl of Westmorland and Johan his wife and the heirs of their bodies; whose grandson Richard earl of Warwick did forfeit them to Edward the 4th. And he granted them to the duke of Gloucester his brother, afterwards king by the name of Richard the third. From which time they continued in the crown, till king William the third granted them to the earl of Portland, in whose family they still continue.

Langwathby consists of one single township or manor. The river Eden divides it from Edenhall on the west. It adjoins upon Kirkland on the south and south east, and Aldingham on the north and north east. The tenants are copyholders under the duke of Portland, and do suit and service at the courts at Penrith, tho' they are separated from the forest of Englewood by the river Eden.

As to the ecclesiastical state, this seems to have been anciently part of the parish of Edenhall, and therefore doth not occur in the valuations of pope Nicholas or of king Edward the second. And the church or chapel here was probably first erected for want of a bridge over Eden, whereby the inhabitants were often hindred from repairing to divine service. But by length of time it hath gained parochial rights. And in the visitation rolls, it is called a vicarage, and churchwardens are always sworn for the parish of Langwathby.

The church was lately rebuilt at the expence of the parishioners; and the vicar of Edenhall officiates here and at Edenhall alternately: and enjoys the profits by virtue of his institution and induction to Edenhall.

The revenue consists chiefly of about 8 acres of glebe land, 10*l* a year paid out of the corn tithes by Timothy Fetherstonhaugh esquire the present lessee, prescription for tithe hay 1*l* 1*s* 11*d*, tithe wool and lamb, and other small dues, amounting in the whole to about 25*l* per annum.

The number of families is about 36, one of which is presbyterian.

PARISH OF ADDINGHAM.

Dr. Todd supposes this place to have received its name from a remarkable monument of antiquity, on the top of the hill, nigh unto the place where the church now stands, a little to the north east of it, where there is a circle of stones, something like Stonehenge in Wiltshire; and *Aldingham*, (*Hald-bing-ham*,) he says, signifies an habitation nigh the hanging stones (*oppidum ad lapides antiquum pensiles*). The circle is about 80 yards in diameter, and consists of about 72 stones, from above three yards high to less than so many feet. There is one stone larger than the rest, which stands about 40 yards from the circle towards the south west, being four yards in height and near two yards square at the bottom; and is hollow at the top, like a dish or Roman altar. This the country people call *Long Meg*, and the rest they call *her daughters*. Dr. Todd further observes, that the northern people, as the Scythians, Scandians, and others, who were most tenacious of ancient customs, and from whom the Britons are more immediately descended, did endeavour to perpetuate the memory of all their great affairs, as the inauguration of their kings, the burials of their generals and nobles, or victories over their enemies, by raising and ordering stones and pyramids of prodigious magnitude. We are told that the election of a king of Denmark in ancient times was commonly had in this solemn manner: as many of the nobles as were senators, and had power to give their votes, agreed upon some convenient place in the fields; where seating themselves in a circle upon so many great stones, they gave their votes. This done they placed their new-elected monarch upon a stone higher than the rest, either in the middle of the circle, or at some small distance at one side, and saluted him king. In Iceland to this day, there is such a company of stones, which bear the name of *Kingstolen*, or the king's seat. Near St. Buriens in Cornwall, in a place which the Cornish men call Biscow-Woune, are to be seen 19 stones set in a circle, distant every one about 12 feet from the other, and in the very center one pitched

pitched far higher and bigger than the rest. So in Rollrich stones in Oxfordshire, the largest stone is at some little distance from the circle. From all which, Dr. Todd concludes, that some Danish or Saxon king was elected here for Cumberland.

All which may be very true, and yet these places not solely set apart for the inauguration of their kings, but for many other solemn rites and observances; and, generally, they seem to have been the places dedicated to religious uses. It is well known, that the Druids in this kingdom performed their adorations in the open air, and within this kind of inclosure. And the hollow or basin in the top of the largest stone here seemeth somewhat to confirm this notion, as being intended for a place of sacrifice and oblation.

LITTLE SALKELD, a manor in this parish, was about the year 1292 given, or rather confirmed, by king Ed. 1. to the prior and convent of Carlisle; for it is said that Walter the Norman had long before purchased and given it to that church. The dean and chapter (who succeeded the prior and convent) now hold this manor, and have a large number of tenants here and in the neighbouring parts, who attend their courts here, and pay about 8*l* 14*s* 0*d* annual rent. Those of the tenants that are customary pay a four-penny fine on change of tenant, but the lord never dies; and they have all the wood growing upon their estates.

There was anciently a chapel at Little Salkeld, which in the year 1360 being desecrated and polluted by the shedding of blood, and the parish church at a great distance, the vicar was allowed to officiate in his own vicarage house, till the interdict should be taken off from the chapel.

GLASSONBY and GAMELSBY in this parish were anciently both one feignory, bounded on the north by the rill or little beck that falleth from the east mountains westward, through Kirkoswald parks, into Eden, which doth bound it on the west; from whence the lordship is extended of great breadth into the mountains, till bounded by the waste belonging to Alston-moor on the east. They were given by king Hen. 1. unto one Hildred and his heirs, to be holden of the crown *in capite* by the payment yearly of 2*s* cornage; from whom it descended to a daughter named Christian being ward to king John, who gave the wardship to William de Ireby. She was daughter of Odard, son of Odard, son of Adeline, son of the said Hildred.

William de Ireby had issue by the said Christian two daughters Christian and Eva. Eva had a rent charge out of the land, and was married to Robert de Estotevil, and after to Alan de Charters. She released to her sister Christian wife of Thomas Lascells of Bolton, who had issue Arminia married to Thomas Seaton, whose son Christopher Seaton forfeited the same and other lands to king Ed. 1. by taking part with Robert Bruce and the Scots.

The king gave his lands in Gamelsby and Unthank to William Latimer, father of William, who had issue William Latimer, father of Elizabeth, wife of John Nevill, father of Ralph Nevill earl of Westmorland; who gave his lands

in Cumberland, and divers others, to George (his second son) lord Latimer, whose daughter and sole heir was married to John lord Nevill of Raby.

The male line failing in the reign of Hen. 8. these lands fell to four coheirs; from them to the Dacres; so to Fienes; so to Lennard earl of Suffex; so to Sir Christopher Musgrave baronet by purchase from the two daughters of Thomas earl of Suffex.

The CHURCH of Addingham is dedicated to St. Michael, and is vicarial; valued in the king's books at 9*l* 4*s* 7*d*, and of the present yearly value of about 110*l*. It was anciently in the patronage of the lord of the manor, as appears from a fine levied in the year 1245, whereby Thomas de Lascells and Christian his wife and Eva widow of Robert Avenal settle the manor of Gamelsby and Glassenby on William de Ireby for life, and the presentation to the church of Glassenby (as it is there called) to go by turns between the said Christian and Eva. Afterwards, the said Christian being then a widow, granted the said church to the prior and convent of Carlisle. And having married again to the lord Robert de Brus, she and the said Robert in the year 1282 petition bishop Irton to confirm the appropriation of the said church and rectory, with the chapel of Salkeld, to the said prior and convent, which the said bishop confirms accordingly; and ordains, that after the death of the then rector *Eustacius de Trewick*, they provide sufficiently for the supply of the cure. And the same was afterwards confirmed by bishop Halton; who taxed the vicarage at 20 marks. And finally, king Edward the first, on the part of the crown, upon the grievous complaint of the prior and convent of their sufferings by the Scots, confirms the same unto them †.

In 1292, the prior and convent present *Robert de Scardeburg*, whereupon a commission *de jure patronatus* issued, Adam de Crokedayk having also presented Richard de Longwardby; but judgment was afterwards given in the king's court for the prior and convent.

In 1316, on the resignation of *William de Beverley* vicar of Addingham,

† *Edwardus Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, et dux Aquitaniæ, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per vicecomitem nostrum Cumbriæ fieri fecimus, quod non est ad damnum vel prejudicium alicujus, si concedamus dilectis nobis in Christo priori et conventui beatæ Mariæ de Carliolo, quod ipsi ecclesiam de Adingham sui patronatus et Carliolensis dioceseos, cum capella de Salkeld eidem ecclesiæ annexa, in proprios usus in perpetuum possidendam appropriare, et eam sic appropriatam retinere possint sibi et successoribus, nisi ad damnum nostrum in hoc, videlicet, quod si episcopatu et prioratu Karholensi simul et semel vacantibus, et in manu nostra existentibus, dictam ecclesiam de Adingham vacare contigerit, non possemus post appropriationem hujusmodi, idoneam personam ad dictam ecclesiam præsentare, sicut antea temporibus hujusmodi vacationum facere potuimus: Nos, ob diversa gravamina et oppressiones quæ iidem prior et conventus, tam per combustiones domorum et ecclesiarum suarum, quam per depredationes diversas eis per Scotos inimicos et rebelles nostros factas multipliciter sustinuerunt, concessimus eis pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, quod ipsi ad relevationem status domus sue, prædictam ecclesiam de Adingham, cum capella prædicta, sibi in usus proprios perpetuo possidendam appropriare, et eam sic appropriatam retinere possint sibi et successoribus suis, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Strivelyn, octavo die Julii anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo.*

Jeffrey

Jeffrey de Generton was instituted on the presentation of the said prior and convent.

In 1362, *Adam de Wigton* was vicar; who dying in that year, *Walter de Kelton* was instituted.

In 1477, *Thomas Lowther*, brother and heir of Hugh Lowther of Askham, appears to have been vicar.

In 1574, *George Stubb* was instituted on the death of *John Austen*, presented by John Blenerhasset of Flimby esquire, who had this avoidance granted to him by Lancelot Salkeld sometime dean and chapter of Carlisle.

In 1591, *Edward Mayplet* was instituted.

In 1636, *Lewis West*, M. A. was instituted: He was also prebendary of Carlisle; and was ejected by Cromwell's commissioners. On the return of king Charles the second he was restored, and was the only member of the chapter who survived the usurpation. He died in 1668, and was succeeded by *William Sill*, M. A. who in the year 1678 commenced a suit in chancery against the dean and chapter, which by the mediation of bishop Rainbow was compromised; and a lease of the tithes of Little Salkeld was granted by the dean and chapter in augmentation of the vicarage.

In 1697, on the death of *Henry Aglionby* the then vicar, *Thomas Newinson*, B. A. was instituted; who in the next year removing to Torpenhow, *William Nicolson* the archdeacon was instituted. On whose promotion to the see of Carlisle in 1702, *John Christopherfon*, M. A. was presented by the crown.

In 1758, on John Christopherfon's death, *Edward Birket*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation by the dean and chapter.

And on *Edward Birket*'s death in 1768, *John Temple* clerk was instituted on a like presentation.

There is a small *poor stock* in this parish of about 52*l*, lent out upon land security at Windscales in the said parish.

At *Maughanby* in this parish is a free *school*, founded in 1634 by Mr. Mayplet vicar here, who was also prebendary of Carlisle. The revenues thereof, as certified by the schoolmaster and churchwardens at bishop Nicolson's primary visitation in 1704, are as follows:

Imprimis, a large school-house, a mansion-house, a barn, and oowhouse. Item, the closes following: viz. the Low Close, containing by estimation 8 acres; the School field, 12 acres; Baron Croft, 4 acres; Crook tree, 6 acres; Low Whins, 10 acres; High Whins, 20 acres; New Rust, 8 acres; The whole is a customary estate, paying yearly 8*s* finable rent to the lord of the manor of Melmerby, and 3*s* 4*d* free rent to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and 1*s* cornage rent.

The trustees being all dead, the bishops of Carlisle have for some time, as ordinary, appointed schoolmasters. About the year 1726, Joseph Hutchinson devised an estate at Gawtree in this parish, after the death of his mother, to the use of a school in that quarter, now let for about 20*l* a year; the same to be

M m m 2

under

under the care and management of the churchwarden and overseer of the poor for that quarter.

The number of families in this parish is about 128; of which four are presbyterians.

ESKDALE WARD.

PARISH OF STANWIX.

THE first parish in this Ward is that of STANWIX, *Stanerwick*, which word signifies a town or village on the stony way. It consists of the following townships or constablewicks, viz. Stanwix, Rickerby, Linstock, Terraby, Houghton, Etterby, Stainton, and Cargo.

STANWIX is held as parcel of the manor of the socage of the castle of Carlisle. And the lands are all freehold. At this place, according to Mr. Horsley, was the Roman station of *Congavata*, upon the course of the wall. The ditch which appears distinctly to the west of the village, between it and the river Eden, seems to have been Severus's; whose wall has formed the north rampart of the station here, as it has generally done with respect to the other stations upon the wall. This situation suits exactly with those rules which the Romans observed in building these stations. For here is a plain area for the station, and a gentle descent to the south, and towards the river, for the out-buildings. And by all accounts, and the usual evidences, it is upon this descent, and chiefly to the south east, that the Roman buildings have stood. Abundance of stones have been dug up in this part; and some which resembled the stones of an aqueduct. The ruins of the wall are visible to the brink of the precipice, over which it seems to have passed in going down to the river †.

RICKERBY is a mesne manor under the barony of Crosby, or manor of Linstock, and pays a yearly quit-rent as such to the bishop of Carlisle for the time being of 13s 4d, with suit of court. This little manor was anciently part of the Tilliols' estate, then of the Pickerings and Westons; of which last Sir Edward Musgrave purchased, and sold to Cuthbert Studholme, who conveyed to the Gilpins, in whom it continued for three descents, and is now mostly sold off to the tenants, and what remained of the seignior Mr. Richardson of that place has purchased.

† Horsley, 155.

At *Drawdykes*, a capital messuage within this parish, belonging to the Ag-lionbys, is a Roman inscription :

COH IIII PR POS
CIVL VITALIS

*Cohortis quartæ prætorianæ
posuit centuria Julii Vitalis.*

This is one of that sort of inscriptions which are usually found on the face of the wall ; but it has this peculiar curiosity in it, that the century seems to have belonged to the guards, or to a prætorian cohort.

Also there is another inscription, which is sepulchral :

DIS MANIBV
S MARCI TROIANI
AVGVSTINII TVM FA
CIENDVM CVRAVI
T AEL AMMILLVSIMA
CONIVX KARISS

*Dis Manibus
Marci Trojani
Augustiniani tumulum fa-
ciendum curavit
Aelia Ammilla Lufima
conjux karissima.*

There is another at Scaleby castle, which Mr. Horsley thinks belongs to Stanwix :

MATRIBVS
DOMESTICIS
VIS MESSO
SIGNIFER V S LL

*Matribus
domesticis
Vis. Messorius
signifer votum solvit libentissime.*

There is another at Carlisle, which Mr. Horsley is likewise of opinion be-
longs to this station :

LEG VI
VIC P F
G P R F

*Legio sexta,
victrix, pia, fidelis,
Genio populi Romani fecit †.*

LINSTOCK was granted (together with Carleton) by king Hen. 1. to Walter his chaplain, to hold in cornage by the yearly rent of 1*l* 17*s* 4*d*. This Walter (with the king's licence) took upon him a religious habit of a regular canon in the priory of St. Mary's Carlisle ; and with the king's consent he gave Linstock and Carleton to that house of religion in pure alms for ever : whereupon the king released the said rent. And the said Walter was made prior there.

For some time, the bishop and convent held all their lands in common and undivided. But after the first partition made by the pope's legate Gualo, this barony fell to the bishop, and Linstock castle was his only seat for a long time. For so late as the year 1293, we find the bishop of Carlisle entertaining the archbishop of York Johannes Romanus, at his castle of Linstock.

† Horsley, 265.

There are in this manor about 10 freehold tenements, which pay a yearly rent of 2*l* 13*s* 10½*d*. There are also about 90 customary tenants who pay yearly 37*l* 6*s* 1½*d*. And about 14 leaseholders, who pay 17*l* 15*s* 10*d*. The customary tenants pay only a small piece of current silver coin at the change of tenant, and nothing at the change of the lord. Yet it appears from some old evidences at Rose, that they were anciently arbitrary. They also have all the wood that grows upon their tenements. Twenty pounds of the said customary rents are paid for the commons which were divided and inclosed about the year 1707, and are held as customary estates, and conveyed as such. The tenants seem anciently to have been bound to the lord's mill, and it was then of considerable value, but is now of very little account.

TERRABY and HOUGHTON came anciently by marriage to the Aglionbys, who were lords thereof for several generations; until John Aglionby esquire exchanged the same with Sir John Lowther baronet, who again exchanged the same with Christopher Dalton esquire for the manor of Melkintorp in Westmorland, whose heir general Sir William Dalton knight sold the same about the year 1764 to the tenants.

ETTERBY in old writings is called *Arthuriburgum*, which seems to imply that it had been a considerable village. Some affirm, that it took its name from Arthur king of the Britons, who was in this country about the year 550 pursuing his victories over the Danes and Norwegians. But there are no remains of antiquity at or near this place to justify such a conjecture. It now consists of about 12 tenements, holden of Sir James Lowther as parcel of the barony of Burgh; pays 5*l* yearly customary rent, and arbitrary fines.

STANTON is the next township, and is parcel of the manor of Westlinton, and holden of Sir James Lowther; consists of about ten tenements, is very high rented, and pays a twenty-penny fine.

CARGO, *Carg-how*, a craggy hill, is a village on the north east side of the river Eden, between Stainton and Rockcliffe. It was first a manor and demesne of John de Lacy constable of Chester, who held the same of the king immediately by cornage. This John Lacy granted the same and Cringle-dyke (a territory thereunto belonging) to William de Vescy and his heirs, lords of Alnwick in Northumberland and of Malton in Yorkshire, to be holden of the donor and his heirs, for a mew'd hawk yearly in lieu of all services. William Vescy granted it to Ewan Carlisle knight for lands in Yorkshire, reserving to him and his heirs the same services. And afterwards, in the 2d year of Ed. 1. Robert de Ros lord of Werk in Tindale died seised thereof, having held the same of William de Carlisle the younger, rendering yearly an hawk or mark of silver in lieu of all services. From this Robert de Ros it descended for many generations in the issue male, until the 32d year of Ed. 3. and shortly after, Elizabeth Ros the heir general transferred the inheritance

inheritance to the family of the Parrs of Kendal with other lands, where it remained until William Parr marquis of Northampton dying without issue, his widow dame Ellin exchanged it with queen Elizabeth, and took other lands for her jointure. From the crown it was granted to the Whitmores; who sold it to the present possessor Joseph Dacre esquire.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. Michael, and was given by Walter afore-said or king Henry the first to the church of Carlisle, and soon after appropriated. The corn tithes are divided between the bishop and the dean and chapter, and the bishop hath always had the right of patronage. It is valued in the king's books at 9*l*, and is now worth 100*l* per annum.

In the year 1300, one *Adam* was vicar, who appeared at the county court and at the assizes, as the bishop's ordinary, to receive such as had the benefit of clergy, and to see them committed to some of the bishop's prisons.

In the year 1309, on the death of the said *Adam*, bishop Halton collates Sir *Gilbert de Derlyngton*; saving to himself and his successors the accustomed pension of half a mark.

In 1316, on the death of Sir *John de Appleby* vicar of Stayneweggs, Sir *Thomas Hagg* was collated by the same bishop, with a like reservation of half a mark pension.

In 1358, Sir *Richard de Caldbeck* was vicar; who dying in that year, Sir *Richard de Aflacby* was collated: Who, in the next year, exchanged with Sir *Thomas de Cullerdonne* for the vicarage of Wigton.

In 1465, the last will and testament of Sir *William Byx*, vicar of Stanwix, was proved at Rose before bishop Scroop. The next that occurs was *Thomas Best* in 1473; in like manner *Edward Rothion* in 1477, and *Thomas Boyet* in 1487.

In 1577, Sir *Richard Phayer* clerk was collated by bishop Barnes, on the death of Sir *Henry Brown* the late vicar. And two years after, *Mark Edgar* was collated; on whose death in 1585, a caveat was entred by Robert Dalton of Carlisle gentleman, on a grant of the first, second, or third avoidance, made by bishop Best in 1569, and confirmed by Sir Thomas Smith knight (then dean) and the chapter of Carlisle; but in September following Sir *John Braythwaite* clerk was collated by bishop Meye in his own right.

In 1602, John Braythwaite died; whereupon *Thomas Langhorn*, B. A. was collated by bishop Robinson. And on Thomas Langhorn's death in 1614, the same bishop collates *John Robinson*, M. A.

In 1625, on the resignation of *John Jackson* vicar of Stanwix, bishop Senhouse collates *Robert Brown*, M. A. On whose death in 1639, *Richard Welfshman* was collated by bishop Potter.

In 1661, *George Buchanan*, M. A. was collated: And on his death in 1666, *Henry Marshall*, M. A. who died in the year following, and was succeeded by *Jeremiah Nelson*, M. A.

In 1676, on the cession of *Jeremiah Nelson*, *John Tomlinson*, M. A. was collated; and on his death in 1685, *Hugh Todd*, M. A. was collated by
bishop

bishop Smith. And Hugh Todd resigning in 1688, the same bishop collates *Nathanael Spooner*.

In 1703, on Mr. Spooner's death, *George Fleming*, M. A. was collated by bishop Nicolson. And two years after, the same bishop collates *Thomas Benson*, M. A. on Mr. Fleming's resignation.

In 1727, on Dr. Benson's death, *John Waugh*, M. A. was collated by (his father) bishop Waugh.

In 1765, on Dr. Waugh's death, *James Farish* clerk was collated by bishop Lyttelton.

The number of *families* in this parish is about 182; of which, ten are quakers, and ten presbyterians.

In the year 1356, bishop Welton published an indulgence of 40 days, to all that should contribute towards the repairs of the *bridge* over Eden, between the city of Carlisle and Stanwix.

PARISH OF CROSBY.

AFTER the barony of *Linstock* came to the church of Carlisle, a grange was erected here and was called *Crosby*, as belonging to the church. The civil state whereof being before set forth in *Linstock*, the ecclesiastical state only remains to be considered.

It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at 7*l* 11*s* 4*d*; was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 27*l* 10*s*; and is now worth about 27*l* *per annum*. It is in the patronage of the bishop of Carlisle. What occurs concerning it in the archives at Rose, is as follows:

In 1303, *William de Insula*, vicar of Crosby, gives bond to the bishop for the payment of 40*s* in three years time, for a certain favour to him done. What that favour was, seems to appear from another bond immediately following, which obliges him to the payment of 10*l* to the bishop or his official, if hereafter he be found guilty of incontinency with Maud (a parishioner of his) or any other woman.

In 1310, William vicar of Crosby resigns, and *John Waschipp* was collated; saving to the bishops of Carlisle an annual pension of 2*s*.

In 1337, Sir *Thomas de Dalston* appears, by the style and title of vicar of Crosby juxta Lynstoke.

In 1355, *Robert Merke* vicar of Crosby resigns; and two years after, another vicar resigns, viz. *Roger de Ledes*; upon whose resignation, *John de Grandon* was collated.

In 1362, *Thomas de Kirkland* was collated; and in less than 4 months after, *John Fitz Rogier* was collated.

In 1379, *Robert Caylles* was collated, and in the year following exchanged with *Elias* rector of Scaleby.

In

In 1577, Sir *Thomas Twentyman* was collated and instituted into the vicarage of Crosby nigh Eden, on the death of Sir *Simon Gate* the last incumbent. And after the death of several vicars successively, *Thomas Wilson* was collated in 1585. *Thomas Shaw* in 1612. *Thomas Milburn* in 1627. And *Richard Welshman* in 1635.

On the cession of *Richard Welshman* in 1639, *William Hodgson* was collated.

In 1661, *John Theakston* was collated; on whose death in 1666, *Philip Fielding*, M. A. succeeded. And he resigning four years after, *Robert Hume* was collated.

On the cession of *Robert Hume* in 1680, *Nathanael Bowey* was collated. And on his death in 1713, *Richmond Fenton*, B. A. And he dying in 1730, *William Gibson* was collated by bishop *Waugh*.

In 1758, on *William Gibson's* death, *Henry Shaw* was collated by bishop *Osbaldiston*.

In this parish are about 61 families; of which one is a quaker.

PARISH OF SCALEBY.

SCALEBY is a small parish, encompassed with those of Stanwix, Crosby, and Kirklington. It hath its name from the *scales* or booths made of branches of trees and earth, which the inhabitants erected for the shelter and defence of themselves and their flocks and herds, especially in the summer time, when all the country round was forest.

When king *Hen. 1.* had established Carlisle, he gave that lordship unto one *Richard* the Rider (so called from his expertness in horsemanship) whose name was *Tylliolfe*, who first placed those habitations. From him it descended unto *Symon Tylliolfe*; whose son *Piers* (or *Peter*) *Tylliolfe*, in the latter end of *Henry the second's* time, was ward to *Jeoffrey de Lucy* by the king's grant, and lived through the reigns of *Ric. 1.* and king *John*, and until the 31 *Hen. 3.* They held the castle and manor of Scaleby of the crown as also *Houghton* and *Etarby*. They were also lords of *Solpart*, which they held of *Lyddal*; and of *Richardby* in the barony of *Linstock*, which they held of the bishop of Carlisle. At *Richardby* the said *Richard* their first ancestor seated himself, whereupon it was so called after his name.

At that time the Scots harassed all this country to an high degree, which obliged the gentlemen to dwell in Carlisle, and therefore every man provided himself with land whereon to produce grass, hay, and corn, as near to the city as they might; as this *Richard* at *Richardby*, *Botchard* at *Bothardby*, *Hubert* the baron of *Gillsland* at *Hubertby*, *Henricus* father to *Ranulph Engain* (or grandfather to his wife *Ibria*) at *Henrickby*, *Agillon* at *Aglionby*, *Pavya* widow of *Robert de Grinsdale* in the territory called *Pavy-*

field, Avery son of Robert in Haversholme, Albert son of Yervan (or Hervy) in Harveyholme afterwards called Dentonholme, and divers others.

The said Piers Tylliolf married the daughter of the said Jeffrey Lucy (his tutor and guardian), and had issue two sons; one named *Jeffrey* after her father's name, who succeeded in the inheritance, and died in the 23 Ed. 1. and another named *Adam*, that married the daughter of Henry de Cormanure, and by her he got the inheritance of the sixth part of Houghton. This Adam had Richardby for term of life, and was therefore called Adam de Richardby; and of that family the Richardbys are descended.

Jeffrey had issue *Robert Tylliolf*, who purchased a third part of Levington, and died in the 14 Ed. 3. He had issue a son *Peter Piers* or *Tylliol*, and a daughter Elizabeth married to Anthony Lucy.

Robert son of *Peter* and *Isabella* his wife died in the 41 Ed. 3. and had issue by his wife Alice a son *Piers* who succeeded him, and a second son *Jeffrey* lord of Emelton.

Piers Tylliolf son of *Robert* died in the 13 Hen. 6. having enjoyed the estate 67 years. He had issue one son *Robert de Tylliolf* who was an idiot, and died in the next year after his father without issue; whereby the estate came to be divided between his two sisters and coheirs, *Isabel* and *Margaret*.

Isabel the elder sister was married to *John Colvil*, and died in the 17 Hen. 6. having issue *William* and *Robert*.

William died in the 20 Ed. 4. without issue male, leaving only two daughters *Phyllis* and *Margaret*. Whereupon *Robert* the younger brother claimed the estate by virtue of an intail; alledging that his grandfather Sir Peter de Tilliol had made a feoffment to the use of his will, and that afterwards he made a will, by which he ordered that *William Colvil* his grandson should take the name of Tilliol, and have the manors of Houghton, Richardby, Ireby, Solpart, his moiety of Newbigging, and a third part of Kirklevington, together with the castle of Scaleby, to him and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Robert the second son of his daughter *Isabel* in the like manner and upon the same condition that he take the name of Tilliol. But Robert had not this will to produce, and so was forced to go without the estate, which was enjoyed by the daughters of William. Nevertheless, to keep on foot his pretensions, he assumed the name of Tilliol. And this accounts for what we find in some ancient evidences, that these Colvils are called Colvil *alias* Tilliol. And the late Mr. Gilpin, said he had in his custody an authentic instrument under the seal of the commissary general of York, dated Sept. 27, in the 22 Ed. 4. which testifies, that one Sir William Martindale knight did in the court of York, for the discharging of his conscience, swear, that he saw the will, and that it purported an intail as aforesaid; and that he and others, in favour of *Margaret* second daughter of the said Peter de Tilliol had destroyed it. Be that as it may, it is certain Robert failed in his claim, and the estate descended to the two daughters and coheirs of William, between whom their moiety of the Tilliol's lands became further divided; viz. *Phyllis*, married to William Musgrave, who had Crookdake for her purparty, and was ancestor of the Musgraves

graves of Crookdale ; and *Margaret*, married to Nicholas Musgrave brother of the said William, who had Hayton (and, as it seemeth, Scaleby), and was ancestor of the Musgraves of Hayton.

This *Margaret* to her husband Nicholas Musgrave had a son *Thomas*; which *Thomas* had a son *William*; which *William* died in the 40 Eliz. leaving issue a son and heir Sir *Edward Musgrave* knight, who purchased the other moiety of Sir Peter de Tilliol's lands.

For, as was observed before, the said Sir Peter de Tilliol had two daughters; of whom, *Margaret* the younger was married to *James Moresby* esquire, who had issue Sir *Christopher Moresby* knight, who had issue another Sir *Christopher*, who had issue a daughter and heir *Anne* married to Sir *James Pickering* knight, who had issue a son Sir *Christopher Pickering* knight, who had a daughter and heir *Anne*, married first to Sir Francis Weston knight, secondly to Sir Henry Knevet knight, and thirdly to John Vaughan esquire. To her first husband she had a son and heir Sir Henry Weston knight, who sold to Sir Edward Musgrave aforesaid the moiety of all the lands that were the Tilliols below Eden, whereby Sir Edward became possessed of the whole.

This Sir *Edward Musgrave* rebuilt Scaleby castle in the year 1696. *William Musgrave* esquire his son succeeded; who had issue Sir *Edward Musgrave* baronet, who sustained great losses on the account of his faithful services to king Charles the first and second, and was forced to dismember a great part of his estate. He sold Kirklevington to Mr. Edmund Appleby, Houghton to Arthur Forster of Stonegarth side, Richardby to Cuthbert Studholme, and Scaleby to *Richard Gilpin*, who afterwards purchased Richardby of Michael Studholme son of the said Cuthbert.

Mr. Sandford (in the true spirit of those times) speaking of Scaleby, says, "It was sometime the estate of Sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton baronet, but now sold to Mr. *Gilpin* a quondam preacher of the fanatical parliament, and his wife Mr. Brisco's daughter of Crofton, brethren of confusion in their brains, knew what they would not have, but knew not what they would have if they might chuse."

The said *Richard Gilpin* had a son *William Gilpin* esquire, of whom Dr. Todd gives this encomium, "that he was a learned counsellor at law, recorder of the city of Carlisle, and a lover of antiquities, in which he was well skilled."

Richard Gilpin esquire, son of William, sold Scaleby to *Edward Stephenson* esquire, commonly called governor Stephenson, who died in 1768; and was succeeded by his brother *John Stephenson* esquire, who also died, leaving a son the present owner, unmarried.

There are now only three customary cottages within this manor, which pay 2s yearly rent and a twenty-penny fine; and 40 freehold tenements, which pay no rent, nor other services, but only suit of court.

The CHURCH of Scaleby is dedicated to All Saints, and is rectorial; valued in the king's books at 7l 12s 1d; was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 18l 3s 0d; and having received an allotment of 200l from the said governors, is now worth about 30l per annum.

It is in the patronage of the bishop of Carlisle, the advowson whereof was confirmed to the bishop by fine in the 21 Ed. 1. for which the bishop gave to Jeoffrey de Tylliol the lord of the manor 25 marks of silver *.

In the year 1315, upon the death of Mr. *John de Blencou*, *Stephen* called *Marescall* was collated to the rectory of Scaleby; saving to the bishop and his successors a yearly pension of 20s of old time accustomed.

In 1342, Sir *Stephen* called *Marescall* resigns his rectory, and Mr. *William de Carleton* is collated. And in the same year Sir *Robert de Howes* was collated; who soon after exchanged with *Roger de Crumwell* rector of Whytefeld in the diocese of Durham.

In 1356, on the death of Sir *Walter Swetebop*, Sir *Henry Martin* chaplain was collated. Which Henry died in 1362, and by his will bequeathed his body to be buried in the quire of the church of *All Saints* at Scaleby; and Sir *John de Grandon* was collated in his stead.

In 1380, Sir *Robert Cayllis* was collated, on an exchange with Sir *Elias* rector of Scaleby.

In 1578, a collation was given by bishop Mey to Sir *George Howell* clerk (in the person of Leonard Lowther his proxy, who subscribed and swore for him) on the death of Sir *Henry Munick* the late rector.

In 1585, on the cession of Sir *Rowland Vaux*, *Thomas Nicholson* was collated; who removed in two years after, and *Christopher Witton* succeeded. Next to him, *Thomas Kirkby*. And afterwards, *Thomas Wilson*: On whose death in 1641, *William Green*, M. A. was collated.

In 1680, *Nathaniel Bowey* was collated upon the death of *Robert Priestman*.

In 1713, *James Jackson*, B. A. was collated by bishop Nicolson.

In 1723, on the cession of *James Jackson*, *Christopher Hewitt* was collated by bishop Bradford.

In 1759, on Mr. Hewitt's death, *Henry Shaw*, clerk, was collated by bishop Osbaldiston.

The number of families in this parish is about 45.

* Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Karliolum in crastino Sancti Michaelis, anno regni regis Edwardi filii Henrici vicesimo primo; Coram Hugone de Cressingham, Willielmo de Ormesby, Johanne Wogan, Magistro Johanne Lovel, et Willielmo de Mortuo mari, justiciariis itinerantibus, et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus, inter Galfridum de Tylliol petentem per Henricum Meaton positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Johannem episcopum Karliolensem deservientem per Rogerum Peytenyn positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, de advocacione ecclesie de Scaleby: Unde recognitio magnæ assise summonita fuit inter eos in eadem curia; scilicet, Quod prædictus Galfridus recognovit prædictam advocacionem ejusdem ecclesie esse jus ipsius episcopi et ecclesie sue beate Mariæ Karliolensis et illam remisit et quietam clamavit de se et hæredibus suis prædicto episcopo et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue prædictæ in perpetuum. Et pro hac recognitione, remissione, quietâ clama tione, fine, et concordia, idem episcopus dedit prædicto Galfrido viginti et quinque marcas argenti. Et sciendum est, quod prædicti justiciarii finem istum coram eis transire permiserunt, eo quod per solempnem inquisitionem coram eis inde factam convictum fuit, quod prædecessores prædicti episcopi fuerunt in seina de prædicta advocacione prædictæ ecclesie per longum tempus ante statutum de tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis editum. Eo quod quidam Walterus quondam episcopus Karliolensis prædecessor ipsius episcopi, ante prædictum tempus, contulit prædictam ecclesiam cuidam Ricardo de Hardres clerico, et ipsum in eadem instituit.

PARISH OF KIRKLINTON.

THE barony of LEVINGTON was granted in the time of the Conqueror by the earl Ranulph de Meschiens to *Richard Boyvill*, a commander under him in the royal army; which was confirmed by king Henry the first. The said *Richard* and his posterity from thence took the name *de Levington*, and the chief of the family resided at *Kirk Levington*. And a younger brother, named *Reginald*, settled at Westlinton (or West Levington); which was enjoyed by his posterity *Adam*, *Hugh*, *John*, and *John*, whose daughter transferred the inheritance to Alexander Highmore of Harbybrow, and his heirs of marriage in Edward the fourth's time; and in Henry the eighth's time, one of the heirs of the said Alexander sold the same to the Dacres: And it is now the property of Sir James Lowther baronet. Another brother of the Boyvills, named *Randolph*, seated himself at Randolph Levington (now corruptly Randilinton) in Liddal barony, so naming the place of his dwelling, which by his daughter in the next descent became the Kirkbride's lands. Another brother named *Robert*, was placed upon a carucate of land in Bothcastre, and thereupon was called Robert de Bothcastre. Another brother married the daughter and heir of Thursby, lord of Thursby and of Waverton; his name was *Guido Boyvill*, who had issue two sons William and John, both of them knights, and firesters in Allerdale from Skawk to Elne; which office descended unto them, from Herbert de Thursby first lord of Thursby, by the gift of Alan second lord of Allerdale, son of Waldeof.

The said *Richard Boyvill*, the eldest brother, was succeeded at Levington by his son and heir *Adam de Levington*, who died about the 12th year of king John; leaving issue *Richard* and *Ranulph*, and six daughters, viz. *Euphemia* married to Richard Kirkbride, *Margery* married to Robert de Hampton, *Isabel* married to Patric Southaic, *Eva* married to Walter Corry, *Julian* married to Patric Tromp, and *Agnes* married to Walter Twinham.

The said *Richard de Levington*, elder son of Adam, in the 12 Joh. gave 300 marks fine and three palfreys for livery of the lands of *Adam* his father; and departed this life in the 34 Hen. 3. leaving *Ranulph* his brother his next heir.

The said *Ranulph de Boyvill* of *Levington* married Ada daughter and coheir of Joan de Morvill and had of her inheritance the manors of Aketon, Lay-singby, and a moiety of the manor of Burgh upon Sands, which had been allotted to her upon partition between her and Helwise her sister wife of Richard de Vernon. And in the 34 Hen. 3. giving security for the payment of 100*l* for his relief, and doing his homage, had livery of the lands of the said *Richard de Levington* his brother, and died in the 38 Hen. 3. leaving issue an infant daughter and heir *Hawise*, whose wardship was given by the king to Eustace de Baliol, to whom (or to whose son of the same name) she was afterwards married.

The said *Hawise* died without issue, and her inheritance of the barony of Levington fell to the six sisters of her father or their representatives; who were, at that time, Richard Kirkbride, William Lokard, Euphemia wife of John Seaton,

Seaton, Walter Twinham knight, Gilbert Southaic, Maud wife of Nicholas Aghenlochs, Maud Carick, Patrick Tromp, Walter son of Walter Corry, and Margaret wife of Henry Malton.

Tromp's purparty of this barony was in the second descent sold to *Robert Tilliol* knight, as was also another of the purparties; whereby he became possessed of one third part of the said barony; which from him came at last, amongst other of the Tilliols lands, to the *Musgraves*; of whom Sir *Edward Musgrave* of Hayton castle baronet sold the same to *Edmund Appleby* esquire, who died in 1698; leaving issue *Joseph*, *James*, *William*, and *Mary*.

Joseph Appleby esquire, son and heir of the said Edmund, married Dorothy daughter of Henry Dacre of Lanercost esquire, who after the failure of the other issue from the said Henry, became sole heir of the Dacres of Lanercost. By her he had issue (besides several other children who died in their infancy) *Joseph* who succeeded his father in the inheritance, *Mary* married to Abraham Anderson of Newcastle upon Tyne merchant, *Dorothy* married to James Jackson of Whitehaven merchant, *Teresa* married to Anthony Wilton, M. A. rector of Kirklington, and *Margaret* who died unmarried.

Joseph Appleby esquire, son and heir of *Joseph*, married Susanna-Maria daughter of William Gilpin of Scaleby esquire; and by her had issue *William*, *Joseph*, *James*, *Richard*, and *Henry*, all of whom, except *Joseph*, died young; and three daughters, *Dorothy* married to George Carlyle, M. D. *Mary*, who died unmarried, and *Susanna* married to William Bowes of Clifton in the county of Cumberland merchant.—Unto this *Joseph*, son of *Joseph* by his wife Dorothy Dacre, James Dacre esquire brother of the said Dorothy, dying without issue, left the lordship of Walton, together with the demesne of Castle Steads, and Kelwood tithes, with a request that he would take and use the name of Dacre; which he did: But believing that he could not drop his own name without an act of parliament, he used the name of Dacre-Appleby.

Joseph Dacre-Appleby esquire, son and heir of the last *Joseph*, married Catharine daughter of Sir George Fleming baronet lord bishop of Carlisle, and by her had issue *Joseph*, *George*, and *Richard*, who all died without issue, and a fourth son, *William-Richard*; and four daughters, *Catharine* married to Edward Anderson of Newcastle upon Tyne merchant, *Susanna-Maria* as yet unmarried, *Dorothy* married to Richard Lacy of North Shields in the county of Northumberland esquire, and *Mary* (1769) unmarried.—This *Joseph*, the present owner of the manor of Kirklington, being satisfied that he might take the name of Dacre only, without an act of parliament, about the year 1743, began to take it accordingly; and all his children that were then born, and all that were born afterwards, have gone by the name of Dacre.

In Kirklington are 23 customary tenants, who pay yearly 1*l* 17*s* 2½*d* rent, a twenty-penny fine, and suit of court: And 62 freeholders, who pay no rent nor fine; but for the late improved commons is paid a free or quit rent of 5*l* 18*s* 11¾*d*.—In Westlinton are 20 freeholders.

The church of Kirklington is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is rectorial, in the patronage of the lord of the manor; valued in the king's books at 1*l* 1*s* 0*d*

od (which low valuation shews what destruction had been made by the Scots), and is now worth 70*l* per annum.

In the year 1293, on a contest arising concerning the presentation to the then vacant rectory of Levington (occasioned, as it seemeth, by the great number of claimants from the six sisters of Ranulph de Levington), the patronage for that turn lapsed to the bishop, who collated Mr. *John de Bowes*.

In 1316, upon resignation of *William de Ayreminne* rector of Kirklevington, the bishop grants the rectory in *commendam* for six months to *Richard Ayreminne*.

In 1332, upon the resignation of *Robert de Tymparon*, king Edward the third (in right of Patric de Southayke's heir then the king's ward, and of Walter de Corry's lands forfeited for rebellion) joins with Sir Peter Tilliol knight and Walter de Kirkbride, in presenting *Thomas de Barton*, who was instituted accordingly. On whose death, in 1362, Sir *John Bone* was instituted on the presentation of Sir Robert Tilliol knight.

In 1375, Sir *Robert de Kirkby* clerk was presented by king Edward the third, in right of his then ward the heir of Sir Robert de Tilliol knight.

In 1378, *John de Norfolk*, rector of Levington, was summoned to residence by William rector of Bowness the bishop's vicar general.

In 1567, on the death of *Cuthbert Deane*, Sir *Robert Hobson* was presented by William Musgrave esquire. Which Robert Hobson being deprived in 1576, Sir *Robert Beck* was presented by the same patron.

In 1584, a caveat was entered by Richard Graham of Kirklington (commonly called Dick of Woodhead) on a grant made to him of the next avoidance by Sir Henry Weston knight, with a proviso that in case this first turn on the death of Robert Beck should not appear to be his due, his right should stand good for the second, third, or fourth avoidance. But on Beck's death in 1599, the bishop collated *George Watson* by lapse. Which George resigned in 1604, and *Edward Johnson*, M. A. was instituted on the presentation of Sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton knight.

On Mr. Johnson's death in 1611, the said Sir Edward Musgrave presents *Christopher Parrot*, M. A. Which *Christopher* resigned to the commissioners of archbishop Usher (commendatory bishop of Carlisle) in 1643. And *Robert Priestman* succeeded, but upon whose presentation doth not appear. Which Robert Priestman, as appears on a tomb-stone in the churchyard, died in the year 1679.

In 1694, *George Story* (being nominatad to the deanry of Connor in Ireland) resigned this rectory; whereupon *David Bell* was presented by Edmund Appleby gentleman. Which David resigned in 1706, and *John Murray*, M. A. was presented by Joseph Appleby esquire.

The said John Murray died in 1722, and *Anthony Wilton*, B. A. was presented by Joseph Dacre Appleby esquire: And *John Stamper* in 1731, by the same patron.

In 1761, on the death of John Stamper, *William Baty* clerk was instituted on the presentation of Joseph Dacre esquire.

Mr. David Bell built the parsonage house at his own expence; and for a memorial thereof put the arms of his family (three bells) over the door.

In this parish are 316 families; whereof quakers 32, presbyterians 6.

PARISH OF ARTHURET; including the ancient parish of ESTON, and the modern parish of KIRK ANDREWS UPON ESK.

WE come now into the barony of LYDDALE; which comprehends what is now the parish of ARTHURET and the parish of KIRK ANDREWS UPON ESK (including the ancient parish of *Eston*): And consists of *Esk*, *Arthuret*, *Stubhill*, *Carwindlaw*, *Speer Sykes*, *Randilinton*, *Eston*, *North Eston*, *Brackenbill*, *Nicol Forest*, and the English part of the *Debatable lands*.

This barony was granted by Ranulph de Meschiens to *Turgent Brundey* a Fleming, which grant was confirmed by king Hen. 1.

In the reign of king John it was in the hands of the STUTEVILLS; of which family Sir William Dugdale gives the following account:

1. *Robert de Stutevill*, in the time of William the Conqueror.
2. *Robert de Stutevill*, who married Erneburga.
3. *Robert de Stutevill*, whose first wife's name was Helwif; and to his second wife he married Sibilla sister of Philip de Valois.
4. *William de Stutevill*, who married Berta niece of the famous Ranulph de Glanvill chief justice of England. Which William, upon king John's accession to the crown, stood in such high esteem with him, that he had the whole rule of the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland (which he afterwards held for divers years), as also that of Westmorland, together with all the castles therein committed to his trust.
5. *Robert de Stutevill*, son of William, died without issue, in the 7th year of king John.
6. *Nicholas de Stutevill*, succeeded his brother Robert; from which Nicholas, the north part of this barony, which lies towards Northumberland, received the name of Nichol Forest, which it bears to this day. He married Gunnora daughter of Hugh de Gorne, and relict of Robert de Gant; and by her had issue *Johan* and *Margaret*, which latter was married to William Master, and died without issue, whereby *Johan* the elder daughter became the sole inheritrix.
7. *Johan*, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Stutevill, was married to HUGH DE WAKE, and thereby brought the inheritance into that family*.

Which *Hugh de Wake*, lord of Wake, Colingham, Lyddale, and Brun, dying in the 18 Hen. 3. left issue,

Baldwin Wake, who married Elianor daughter of Sir John Montgomery, and died in the 10 Ed. 1.

John de Wake, son of Baldwin, died in the 33 Ed. 1.

* 1 Dugd. Baron. 456.

Sir *Thomas Wake* knight, son of John, married Blanch daughter of Henry Plantagenet earl of Lancaster, and died in the 17 Ed. 3. leaving issue a son *John* lord Wake, who died without issue; and a daughter *Margaret* married to *Edward Plantagenet* of Woodstock, earl of Kent, third son of king Edward the first; whose daughter *Joan*, the fair maid of Kent, was married to *Edward* the Black Prince, father of king Richard the second †.

And thus the barony of Lyddal having come to the crown, it seems to have continued in the same until the reign of king James the first; when that king by letters patent bearing date the 20th day of February in the first year of his reign, granted to George (Clifford) earl of Cumberland, all that the forest of Nichol commonly called Nichol forest in the county of Cumberland in the borders of England towards Scotland; and also all those lordships and manors of Arthureth, Liddel, and Randilington, within the limits of the forest aforesaid in the said county of Cumberland, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster; and also the fishery of the water of Esk in the county aforesaid: With all messuages, mills, houses, and hereditaments whatsoever within the said forest, or to the said forest or manors aforesaid belonging or in any wise appertaining: All and every which said premisses are and of old time have been parcel of the lands and possessions of the honour of Dunstanburgh in the county of Northumberland, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster: To hold to him, his heirs and assigns, of the king *in capite*, by the 20th part of one knight's fee; and rendering for the same yearly 100*l*, for all rents, services, and demands.

In like manner the said king James, by letters patent bearing date the 31st day of March in the eighth year of his reign, granted to Francis earl of Cumberland, all those his lands called the debateable lands in the county of Cumberland, abutting upon part of the sea called Solway Sands towards the south, the river of Sarke towards the west, the Scotch Dyke towards the north, and the river of Esk towards the east; extending in length by estimation five miles, and in breadth three miles; and containing in quantity 2895 acres of meadow and arable land called Known Grounds, 400 acres of marsh land, 2635 acres of pasture, and 1470 acres of mossy grounds, in all 5400 acres; and two water corn mills, within the limits and metes aforesaid; and also the advowson of the church of Kirkandrews; to hold to the said earl and his heirs, under the yearly fee farm rent of 150*l*.

These estates were sold by the said Francis earl of Cumberland to *Richard Graham* esquire (afterwards baronet); and finally king Charles the first, by letters patent bearing date the 11th day of July in the fourth year of his reign, reciting the grants made by king James the first to George and Francis earls of Cumberland, and also that *Richard Graham* esquire by virtue of assurances and conveyances in the law to him and his heirs, was then seised of the premisses,—grants and releases to the said *Richard Graham* and his heirs the yearly rent of 50*l*, parcel of the 100*l* rent reserved for Nichol forest and all other the premisses granted in the first year of king James, and the yearly sum of 100*l* parcel of

† Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 9.

the rent of 150*l* reserved for the debateable lands; and further grants and confirms the said premisses to the said *Richard Graham* and his heirs, reserving the yearly rent of 50*l* for the forest of Nichol and the manors of Arthuret, Lyddal, and Randelinton, and also a rent of 50*l* for the debateable lands.

This family of *Graham* (otherwise written *Grahme*, but almost universally of former times *Grame*) is descended from the earls of Monteith in Scotland, of the name of *Grahme*: Whose pedigree, approved by the Scotch heralds, and by Sir William Dugdale at his visitation of Cumberland in 1665, proceeds as follows:

I. MALICE earl of *Monteith* came to that title by descent from his mother, who was of the name of *Stuart*, and was sole heretrix of *Monteith*. He had issue, 1. *Patric Grahme*, earl of Monteith; who married a daughter of the lord Erskine. 2. *John Grahme*, from whom the principal Grahmes in the borders are descended. 3. *Walter Grahme*, who married a daughter of the lord Montgomery in Scotland. 4. *Mary*, married to Archibald earl of Douglass, and afterwards to Sir James Hamilton. 5. Another daughter married to Archibald earl of Argyle.

II. JOHN GRAHME, second son of *Malice* earl of *Monteith*, commonly surnamed *John with the bright sword*, upon some displeasure risen against him at court, retired with many of his clan and kindred into the English borders in the reign of king Henry the fourth, where they seated themselves, and many of their posterity have continued there ever since. Mr. Sandford speaking of them, says, [which indeed was applicable to most of the borderers on both sides] "They were all stark moss-troopers and arrant thieves: Both to England and Scotland outlawed: Yet sometimes connived at, because they gave intelligence forth of Scotland, and would rise 400 horse at any time upon a raid of the English into Scotland. A saying is recorded of a mother to her son (which is now become proverbial), *Ride, Rowley, hough's itb' pot*: that is, the last piece of beef was in the pot, and therefore it was high time for him to go and fetch more.—Late in queen Elizabeth's time, one Jock (Grahme) of the Peartree had his brother in Carlisle gaol ready to be hanged; and Mr. Salkeld sheriff of Cumberland living at Corby castle, and his son a little boy at the gate playing, Jock comes by, and gives the child an apple, and says, Master will you ride; takes him up before him, carries him into Scotland, and never would part with him till he had his brother home safe from the gallows."

This John with the bright sword married a daughter of the lord Grey of Fowlis; and by her had issue, *viz.*

III. RICHARD GRAHME, son of John; who, according to the Scotch pedigree, had a son,

IV. MATTHIAS GRAHME, who had a son *Fergus*. But in Sir William Dugdale's pedigree there is a chasm between *Richard* and *Fergus* (for want of proofs, probably, of the connexion). Then the pedigree goes on.

V. FERGUS GRAHME of Plomp. He married Sibill daughter of William Bell of Blacket-house in Scotland; and by her had issue, 1. *William*, who married Anne daughter of Carlisle of Bridekirk in Scotland, and had a daughter Catharine married to John Armstrong of Sarke in the same kingdom of Scotland. 2. *Richard*. 3. *Reginald Grahme*. 4. *Francis Grahme*.

VI. RICHARD GRAHME, second son of Fergus, when a youth, in the reign of king James the first, went to London, and by the recommendation of some friends got entertained in the duke of Buckingham's service; with whom he became so much in favour, that the duke made him his master of the horse, and introduced him not only to the knowledge but to the particular favour both of the king and prince. He was one of those few who were intrusted with the secret of the prince's going to Spain, and who waited on him thither. Sir Henry Wotton, in his life of the duke of Buckingham, giving an account of their travel through France upon this occasion, relates the following circumstance:—"They were now entered into the deep time of Lent, and could get no flesh in their inns. Whereupon fell out a pleasant passage, if I may insert it by the way among more serious. There was near Bayonne a herd of goats with their young ones; upon the sight whereof, Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis (of Buckingham), that he would snap one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him snug to their lodging. Which the prince overhearing, Why, Richard, says he, do you think you may practice here your old tricks upon the borders? Upon which words, they in the first place gave the goatherd good contentment; and then while the marquis and Richard, being both on foot, were chasing the kid about the stack, the prince from horseback killed him in the head with a Scottish pistol. Which circumstance, though trifling, may yet serve to shew, how his royal highness, even in such slight and sportful damage, had a noble sense of just dealing."

This is that Sir Richard Grahme, who purchased the barony (as is aforesaid) of the earl of Cumberland. After which, he was created baronet. In the rebellion which began in the year 1641, he armed in defence of his royal master. At the battle of Edgehill he received many wounds, and lay amongst the dead all night. He took his last leave of the king in the isle of Wight in 1648, and with his permission retired into the country, where he lived very private. He died in 1653, and was buried in the parish church of Wath in the county of York.

By his wife Catherine, who was daughter and coheir of Thomas Musgrave of Cumcatch, he had issue, 1. *George*. 2. Sir *Richard Grahme* of Norton Conyers in the county of York baronet, from whom is descended the present Sir Bellingham Grahme baronet. 3. *Catharine*, who died unmarried. 4. *Mary*, married to Sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton castle baronet. 5. *Elizabeth*, married to Sir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase in Northumberland. 6. *Susan*, married to Reginald Carnaby of Halton in the said county of Northumberland elquire.

VII. Sir GEORGE GRAHME of Netherby, baronet, married lady Mary Johnston eldest daughter of John earl of Hartfield in Scotland, who was afterwards married to Sir George Fletcher of Hutton baronet. By her he had issue five sons, and a daughter *Margaret*. The sons were, 1. *Richard*. 2. Colonel *James Grabme*, whose daughter and heir Catharine was married to Henry-Bowes Howard earl of Berkshire, grandfather of the present earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. 3. *Fergus Grabme*, who left no issue. 4. *William Grabme*, D. D. dean of Carlisle, and afterwards of Wells, who had two sons Charles and Robert, and one daughter Anne. 5. *Raynold Grabme*, who left issue Metcalf Grahme of Pickhill in Yorkshire.—The said Sir George died at Netherby in 1657, in the 33d year of his age.

VIII. RICHARD GRAHME (eldest son of Sir George Grahme) was educated at Westminster-school and Christ-church college in Oxford. In 1670 he married the lady Anne Howard second daughter of Charles earl of Carlisle; by whom he had issue, 1. *Edward*. 2. *Catherine*, married to William lord Widdrington. 3. *Mary*, who died unmarried. 4. *Susan*, who also died unmarried.

In the year 1680 he was created by king Charles the second viscount Preston in the kingdom of Scotland, and sat in the Scotch parliament under that title. In 1685 he was knight of the shire for Cumberland. He was several years ambassador at the court of France, and on his return was made master of the wardrobe and after that secretary of state to king James the second. Upon the revolution he was sent to the Tower, but in a short time was released from his confinement; upon which, he retired to his seat at Nunnington in Yorkshire. Afterwards, intending to go to king James in France, he (with some others) was apprehended in a boat on the river Thames, and committed prisoner to Newgate. Upon his trial (which was printed) he was found guilty of high treason, and received sentence accordingly; but by the intercession of friends he was pardoned, and died at Nunnington in 1695, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church there, under a black marble stone, with this inscription, according to his own desire: "Here lies the body of Richard viscount Preston, son of Sir George Graham of Netherby in the county of Cumberland baronet, who died the 22d day of December, A. D. 1695."

IX. EDWARD GRAHME, viscount Preston, was 17 years of age at the death of his father. He married Mary daughter and coheir of Sir Marmaduke Dalton of Hawkswell in the county of York knight; and by her had one daughter *Anne* who died young, and one son *Charles*.—He died at Nunnington in 1709, and was succeeded by his said son, viz.

X. CHARLES viscount Preston, who was 16 years of age at his father's death. He married a wife of the name of Cox, but died without issue in the year 1739; and was succeeded by his father's two sisters coheirs, *Catharine* and *Mary*; the other sister *Susan* being dead some time before, and unmarried.

Of the said two coheirs, MARY died unmarried in 1753, whereby the whole came to the surviving sister CATHARINE, who was married (as aforesaid) to William lord Widdrington, whom she survived; and dying in the year 1757 without issue, devised the estate to the reverend ROBERT GRAHAM, M. A. (second son of her uncle *William Graham* dean of Carlisle and of Wells as aforesaid) the present owner (1775) of this vast tract of country, and rector also of the two churches of Arthuret and Kirkandrews upon Esk.

The *Arms of Graham* are, quarterly, 1st. Or, on a chief Sable 3 escallops of the field; being the paternal coat of Monteith. 2d. Or, a fess chequy Azure and Argent, and in a chief a cheveron Gules; being the maternal coat of *Stuart*. 3d. As the second. 4th. As the first. Over all, in the cœur point, a crescent Gules for difference. The *Crest*: Issuing from a wreath Or and Sable, a demivol Or. *Motto*: "Reason contents me."

The family seat here is called *Netherby*, which stands on the south bank of the river Esk, and about five miles from the sea. Here, Mr. Camden says, the ruins of some ancient city are so very wonderful and great, and the name of *Esk* running by them doth so well accord, that it seems very probable the old *Æsica* stood here, in which the tribune of the first cohort of the *Astures* was in garrison against the Barbarians. Mr. Horsley thinks, from the vast monuments and remains of antiquity, that here must certainly have been the *Castra Exploratorum*.

Concerning the sculptures and inscriptions found here Mr. Horsley delivers himself as follows:—"I must first take notice of a curious inscription mentioned in Camden, and said by him to be then in the walls of the house;

IMP. CÆS. TRA.
HADRIANO
AVG.
LEG. II. AVG. F.

"This stone is not now to be found. Mr. Gordon inquired for it, and I likewise sought after it, but in vain; and as part of this house is pulled down and altered, I doubt this stone has been destroyed, or lost in the ruins. However this makes it evident, that the Romans were possessed of this station in the reign of the emperor Hadrian; and by the medals both of the high and low empire that have been found here, it seems probable they were long in possession of it.

"In the additions to Camden we are also told of two other stones with inscriptions upon them, together with a gold coin of Nero that was found at this place; but both these stones are also lost, and the copies of the inscriptions seem not to be very accurate. One of them, as it stands in Camden, is,

IMP. COMM. COS.

"*Imperatori Commodi consuli*, which is supposed by this author to have been in the year 184, when Commodus was saluted *Imperator Britannicus*. But if
"the

“ the inscription be rightly copied, I take it to have been when he was first
 “ time consul, that is, in the year 177, and so may serve to shew that the Ro-
 “ mans were then also possessed of this fort.

“ The other inscription is thus represented :

DEO MARTI
 BELATVCADRO
 RO. VR. RP. CAII
 ORVSII. M.

“ It is justly remarked, that this inscription argues *Mars* and *Belatucadrus*
 “ to be the same deity. But the two latter lines have certainly been ill co-
 “ pied; for the last letters, I think, must have been the usual *V S L L M*
 “ (*votum solvit libentissime merito*), and some of the preceding letters may have
 “ contained the name of the person who erected the altar. The four last letters
 “ in the third line, and the two first in the last line, look very like *GALLOR*
 “ for *Gallorum*.

“ There is another incscription, published by Mr. Gordon :

DEO	Deo
MOGONT	Mogonti
VITI RES FLAV	Vitæ restitutori Flavius
Æ SECVND	Ælius Secundus
VS L M	Votum solvit libens merito.

“ It was built up in the wall in a corner of the old garden, at the end of the
 “ house. The altar seems to have been erected upon a recovery from
 “ sickness.

“ There have also been found here three sculptures; the first, Mr. Gordon
 “ takes for Commodus the Roman Hercules, but from the youthful air of
 “ the face, I should rather take it for Caracalla under the appearance of Alex-
 “ ander; which emperor had so profound a veneration for the name and me-
 “ mory of Alexander, that for the most part he made use of such arms and
 “ cups as that king had formerly used, filling the camp and Rome itself with
 “ his statues.

“ The next sculpture, Mr. Gordon supposes to be the emperor Hadrian,
 “ from a medal of the said emperor in the same attitude. The figure has a
 “ *corona muralis* on his head, a *cornucopia* on his left arm, and a *patera* in his
 “ right hand, which he holds as usual over an altar.

“ The third sculpture was in a stair-case without the house, but just at the
 “ entrance. It is Hercules in an Armenian habit, with a *cornucopia* in his
 “ left hand, and a *patera* in his right over an altar. Beside him on the left
 “ are represented his club, with a boar under it, which I suppose was de-
 “ signed for the Erymanthian boar, or perhaps Caledonia (if the Hercules
 “ was intended for Commodus) *.”

About the year 1737, a remarkable altar to Fortune was discovered here in
 an outer room of a large Roman bath, with the following inscription :

* Horsley, p. 271, 272.

DEAE SANCT
AE FORTVNAE
CONSERVATRICI
MARCVS AVREL
SALVIVS TRIBVN
VS COH I AELIHI
SPANORVM
OO EQ
V S L M

Deæ sanctæ
Fortunæ
Conservatrici
Marcus Aurelius
Salvius tribunus
Cohortis primæ Æliæ
Hispanorum
Milliaria equitata
Votum solvit libens merito.

Mr. Camden says, that where Lid joins Esk, formerly stood a *castle*: Of this there are now no remains, nor any tradition concerning it. There is indeed a strong fort, with a very deep double ditch, called Liddal Strength; where Sir Walter Selby and 200 Englishmen were taken prisoners by David the second, king of Scots. Sir Walter would gladly have compounded for his life by ransom; but the cruel tyrant ordered his head to be struck off, after he had first caused his two sons to be strangled before his face.

THE PARISH OF ARTHURET at large, before *Kirkandrews* was separated from it, and including also the ruined parish of *Eston*, according to a boundary thereof taken in 1624, and entered in the parish register, is bounded on the north west, north, and north east by Scotland; on the east by the parishes of Bewcastle, Stapleton, and part of Kirkclinton; and on the south and south west by the river Leven or Line, and part of the parishes of Roccliffe and Kirkclinton.

The name of *Arthuret*, or Arthur's head, was appropriated originally to the ascent whereon the church and parsonage-house are placed: nor is there any other place, village, or hamlet here that bears that name.

THE CHURCH of Arthuret is dedicated to St. Michael; and is valued in the king's books at 112s 1d. Which low valuation was owing to its situation in the neighbourhood of Scotland. If the prescriptions were abolished, it would now be worth 300l per annum.

It was given to the abbey of Jedburgh in Scotland, but by reason of the almost continual differences between the two kingdoms, the abbey seldom enjoyed it. In the year 1296, John Wake lord of Lyddal presented his brother *Baldwyn Wake* to it, reserving to the bishop his usual portion out of it.

In 1304, *Thomas de Leycestre* was vicar; who exchanging in that year for Kirkby Stephen, *Thomas de Capella* was presented by the abbot and convent of Jedburgh, according to the tenor of the composition (as the presentation expresseth it) between the bishop and the abbot and convent.

In 1312, *Richard de Weihermeleck* was presented by the abbot and convent.

In 1332, on the death of *John Aurifaber* (Goldsmith, or Orfeur) *John de Penrith* was instituted on the presentation of the said abbot and convent, by the king's nomination. And, in the next year, the king presents *John de Pokelyngton* to the vacant church of Arthuret, belonging (as he asserts) to his presentation by reason of the forfeiture of the abbot of Jedworth the king's rebel and enemy. Whereupon the bishop issues a *jus patronatus*; who return, 1. That they do

do not know that the vicarage is vacant further than that the king is pleased to tell them so. 2. Who is true patron they cannot otherwise find, than that the abbot and convent of Jedworth had of a long time held the said church to their own use and still hold the same. 3. They find, that his late majesty, father of the present king, did give the last presentation in the same form with this. (And so indeed it was: for although John de Penrith was instituted on the abbot and convent's presentation, upon the king's nomination of him; yet there was likewise a distinct presentation from the king himself.) The event was, *John de Pokelyngton* was instituted.

In 1337, the said John de Pokelyngton rector of Arthuret exchanges for the rectory of Glaston in the diocese of Lincoln, whereupon *Ralph de Lepyngton* was presented by the king to the rectory of Arthuret and instituted thereupon.

During all this time, though these several persons were rectors of Arthuret, yet *John de Penrith* aforesaid continued vicar. And in 1353 he makes his will, wherein (amongst other considerable legacies) he gives all his vestments and consecrated clothes to the altar of St. Michael of Arthuret.

In 1354, the bishop nominates *William de Ragenhill* to the king, according to the tenor and effect of a composition made of old time between the bishop of Carlisle and the abbot and convent of Jedworth, and now being in the king's hands by reason of the temporalities of the said abbot and convent, praying that the king, as the abbot and convent had used to do, will present the said William for institution; which was done accordingly, and he thereupon instituted and inducted. This William in the same year resigned, and *William de Arthuret* was in like manner nominated, presented, and instituted.

In 1361, *John de Bouland* was presented by the king to the rectory of Arthuret, on the death of *Richard de Tiffington* the late rector. And in 1370, *John de Wyke* was presented by the king, on an exchange with John de Bouland.

In 1565, on the death of *John Berwise*, Sir *Michael Fryfel* clerk was instituted to the vicarage of Arthuret on the presentation of Richard Graham of Netherby gentleman.

In 1639, *Cuthbert Curwen*, D. D. resigns the rectory of Arthuret; whereupon institution was given to *George Constable*, presented by Sir Richard Graham baronet.

And on the death of the said George Constable in 1673, *George Usher*, B. D. was presented by Sir Richard Graham baronet, grandson of the last Sir Richard.

On *George Usher's* death in 1688, *Hugh Todd*, M. A. was presented by Richard viscount Preston.

In 1728, on the death of Hugh Todd, *William Lindsey*, M. A. was presented by Charles viscount Preston.

In 1735, William Lindsey resigning, *Robert Graham*, M. A. was instituted on a presentation by the same patron.

The church stands upon an eminence towards the western sea. It was built in the year 1609 by the help of a charity brief; having before been a mean, low, ruinous building, and often destroyed by the Scots. But the persons employed in the building, going off with a considerable part of the money collected, the
tower

tower was left unfinished; towards which, Dr. Todd the rector expended about 60*l*, and procured contributions of 20*l* or 30*l* more. It was new roofed, flagged, and seated by the honourable Mary Graham in 1750.

Near the church is a well of excellent water, called St. Michael's well; it being usual upon the first erection of churches, to place them near to some fountain, which sometimes had a consecration, and served for the dipping and baptizing of children, and other religious purposes.

The parsonage-house was built by Mr. Usher the rector, at the expence of about 300*l*. And rebuilt by the present incumbent Mr. Graham in the year 1765.

In the churchyard is the following monumental inscription, which is somewhat remarkable: "Here lies the body of lieutenant William Graham of Moate esquire, who faithfully served the crown of England in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James, king Charles the first, and king Charles the second; and died the 19th of May, A. D. 1657, in the 97th year of his age."

Archy (Armstrong) jester to king James and king Charles the first, often mentioned in the annals of those times, was born in this parish, and lies buried here amongst his fellow parishioners. He was banished the court upon the following occasion: When news came to London that the Scots were all in an uproar about the liturgy which archbishop Laud was for forcing upon them, the archbishop hastening to court, Archy, as he passed by, says, "Who's fool now?" Whereupon, presently after, appears an order in the council book,—“Ordered, That Archibald Armstrong, the king's fool, be banished the court, for speaking disrespectful words of the lord archbishop of Canterbury.”

Within this parish lies a noted morass, commonly called *Solom mofs*, from a small village of that name on the Scotch side. It is famous in history for the defeat of the Scots in king Henry the eighth's time by Sir Thomas Wharton.

In that part called *Solway-Flow*, in the year 1771, was a memorable outburst of water, mofs, gravel, sand, and stones, which spread over and destroyed about 600 acres of fine, level, fertile ground, and totally altered the face of that part of the country. The mofs had been observed to have risen imperceptibly for a long time before. It began to move in the night of the 16th of November, and continued in motion for three days, slowly forward, so that the inhabitants generally had time to get off their cattle and other moveables, before their houses were buried or rendered inaccessible. The mouth of the breach was about 20 yards wide, and when it began to flow was in depth between 5 and 6 yards. By this eruption, 28 families were driven from their habitations, and their grounds rendered totally useless, and seemingly irrecoverable, by reason of the depth of covering of the morass and other rubbish: But by the means of hushing, upwards of an hundred acres have been cleared, and by the indefatigable industry of the owner it is thought the whole will be recovered, tho' it will be attended with great expence.

Out of the aforefaid mofs (Dr. Todd says) have frequently been dug human bones, silver coins of the later ages, earthen pots, iron and brass weapons, with oak and fir trees of unusual magnitude.

Near the place called the *Chapel Floss*, stood anciently a small oratory, the chapel of Sollom; in which, in the year 1343, a league between the Scots and English about fixing the limits of both kingdoms, was in a solemn and religious manner sworn to and confirmed by commissioners appointed for that purpose. At present nothing remains of this chapel but the name.

The number of families in this parish is about 294; whereof 4 presbyterians, 4 quakers, and 1 papist.

PARISH OF KIRKANDREWS UPON ESK.

King Charles the first, by letters patent bearing date the first day of May in the seventh year of his reign, reciting that the church of Kirkandrews had been demolished, grants power to Sir Richard Graham baronet to erect, build, and refound a church, with all materials, in the place where the church of Kirkandrews formerly stood; and by the said letters patent doth unite, consolidate, and annex the said parish of Kirkandrews and Nichol Forest into one intire parish.—When Dr. Todd was rector of Arthuret, he complained of this as illegal, contending that it could not be done without an act of parliament. But by the tenor of the grant there seems to have been a church here before; and in ancient times, in this border situation, especially before the partition of the debatable lands, the boundaries and distinctions of parishes in these parts perhaps might not be clearly defined.

The boundary as fixed by the said letters patent is to be on the north side of the river Eske (as the current then ran) and of the two burns of Carwinley and Rayburn: and all tithes and emoluments within the said limits were appropriated to the said church. A great part of the lands within these limits were part of the ancient ruined parish of Eston, the other part of the said parish of Eston (and Eston itself) is within the present parish of Arthuret.

Sir Richard Graham having finished his new parish as aforesaid, presented thereto in the year 1637 *Charles Usher*, M. A. who had institution thereupon accordingly.

In 1682, on the death of the said Charles Usher, *William Graham*, M. A. was presented by (his brother) Richard viscount Preston. And on the cession of the said William Graham in 1685, *Edward Wiltshire*, M. A. was presented by the same patron.

In 1730, on *Edward Wiltshire's* death, *William Torford*, M. A. was presented by Charles viscount Preston: and the said Edward Wiltshire dying in two years after, *Richard Baty* clerk was presented by the same patron.

In 1759, Richard Baty dying, *Robert Graham*, M. A. was instituted to the rectory of Kirkandrews upon Eske, with Nichol forest annexed, on the presentation of George Peacock gentleman.

The first fruits of that part of this parish which lies upon the river Eske is set in the said letters patent at 3*l* 11*s* 5*d*; and that part which belongs to Nichol forest at 2*l*. And the rectory is now worth upwards of 200*l* per annum; though there is no house belonging to it, nor the least parcel of glebe, the churchyard only excepted.

In *Nichol forest* is a *chapel* of ease, which if it ever had any endowment, hath been lost (as it is not at all difficult to conceive); but in the year 1744 it received an allotment of 200*l* of queen Anne's bounty, which hath since been laid out in lands at Catlowdy, and now yields to the curate about 10*l* *per annum*: and the present rector hath built an house for the curate.

The *families* in this parish are about 360; of which, presbyterians (being so nigh Scotland) above 100; but no papists nor quakers.

THE ancient parish of Eston hath been lost by the confusion of times, and is now swallowed up by the other two. What we meet with concerning it in the bishop's archives is as follows:

In the year 1308, king Edward the second, as guardian of the infant heir of Sir John Wake, presents *Simon de Beverly* to the vacant rectory of Eston, and institution was given thereupon, with a reservation of the pension to the parish church of Arthuret, if any such there be.

In 1333, *R. de Berewick* rector of Eston had a licence of absence for 3 years granted to him, with permission to let his living to farm for that time.

In 1335, Thomas Wake lord of Lyddale presents his chaplain *William de Ormesby* to the vacant rectory of Eston.

In 1364, *John de Dalton* was collated by lapse.

The last account we have of it is in the year 1384, when immediately upon the death of the said John de Dalton the bishop collates *John de Morton* to the rectory, as belonging to his collation in full right.

Reginald Graham of Nunnington esquire, by his last will and testament proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury in the year 1685, bequeathed to his executors 200*l* to be laid out in lands or other hereditaments for the use of the *poor* within the several parishes of Arthuret and Kirkandrews. This money was vested in the hands of the lords of Eske, who paid 12*l* yearly for the same to the schools of the said two parishes.

Mrs. Graham bequeathed 20*l* each to the said two parishes.

And lady Widdrington by deed in 1754, after reciting the said annual sum of 12*l* and the said bequest of 40*l*, granted to trustees an annuity or clear yearly rent charge of 40*l*, for the use of the schools of Arthuret and Kirkandrews upon Eske.

PARISH OF BEWCASTLE.

BEWCASTLE is the next parish; and is divided into four townships or constablewicks, *viz.* Bewcastle quarter, Nixon's quarter, Belbank quarter, and Baily quarter: And contains 240 families all of the established church, one quaker only excepted.

The parish is commensurate with the manor; and is encompassed by Northumberland on the north and north east, by Gilliland on the east and south east, by the forest of Lyddall and part of Levington barony on the west and south

west, and by Scotland on the north west. It contains about 32960 statute acres, and is in length from south west to north east about nine miles, and in breadth from north west to south east six miles.

It is said to have received its name from one *Bueth* lord or possessor of the country at and before the Norman conquest; who repaired an old Roman castle here, and called it after his own name *Bueth Castle*, and the country near it *Buethcastle Dale*.

Gils-Bueth, or the son of this *Bueth*, laid claim to some part of Gillsland, and Robert de Vallibus lord of Gillsland, son of Hubert, slew him at a meeting for agreement appointed between them, under trust and assurance of safety. Which shameful action made the said Robert leave arms, and betake himself to the study of the law, in which he made such proficiency that he became a judge. But this murder still stuck upon his mind, until (according to the superstition of those times) he made satisfaction to holy church, by building the abbey of Lanercost, and endowing it with that very patrimony which had occasioned the murder.

Afterwards, Bueth's lands having come to the crown, king Hen. 2. granted the same to *Hubert de Vallibus* the last of the name at Gillsland, whose daughter and sole heir *Matilda* transferred the inheritance to *Thomas de Multon*, who being also lord of Burgh, suffered his tenants and vassals there to go with their cattle in the summer season into the large wastes and mountainous part of Bewcastle, the barony of Burgh at that time being well cultivated, and fitting better for corn and meadow. And thereupon it is always found in ancient inquisitions as parcel of the barony of Burgh, and to be holden of the same: but it is not within the said barony; for the two feignories of Lyddal and Levington lie between Burgh and it.

Afterwards it came to the *Swinburns*, who held it for several generations. In the 7 Ed. 1. a market and fair here were granted to *John Swinburn*. In Edward the second's time, *Adam de Swinburn* held it of the lord of Burgh. And in Edward the third's time, Sir *John Strivelin* held it in right of his wife *Jacoba*, Swinburn's daughter.

Afterwards, this castle and manor came again to the crown; and king Edward the fourth granted the same to his brother *Richard* then duke of Gloucester.

In the reign of king Henry the eighth and some of the succeeding reigns, *Jack Musgrave* captain* of Bewcastle (an active man of those times) held the same.

Afterwards, king James the first in the 12th year of his reign granted the same to *Francis* earl of *Cumberland* for the term of 40 years, rendering for the same yearly 5*l*.

Finally, king Charles the first by letters patent bearing date July 25, in the fifth year of his reign, of his special grace, and in consideration of 200*l*, granted to *Richard Graham* knight and baronet all that the castle of Bewcastle,

* The word *captain* was of a twofold signification, denoting either the commander of a company or troop of soldiers, or the governor of a town or fort.

to hold to him, his heirs and assigns of the king *in capite* by knights service, that is, by the service of one intire knight's fee, and rendering for the same yearly 7*l* 10*s*.

In the civil war which began in the year 1641, this castle was demolished, and the garrison removed to Carlisle.

In this manor are about 106 tenements, which pay yearly 16*l* 12*s* 4*d* customary rent, 2*l* 17*s* 8*d* quit rents for improvements, and 2*l* 1*s* 4*d* carriage money.—By indenture bearing date May 27 in the sixth year of Charles the first (and confirmed by decree in chancery), between Sir Richard Graham of Eske baronet lord of the manor of Bewcastle and the several tenants, it is agreed that the tenants shall pay a four-penny fine upon change of lord by death and upon change of tenant by death or alienation; and shall pay suit of court, suit at the lord's mill, customary works and carriages, and other boons, duties and services accustomed; and that for a heriot the lord shall have the best beast of which every tenant shall die possessed (the riding horse of such tenant kept by him for the lord's service only excepted); the tenants not to let or mortgage their tenements for above three years, without licence of the lord.

At Bewcastle was a large *Roman* station, of which there are yet some considerable remains. Many *Roman* coins also have been found here. Mr. Camden tells us he saw a stone in the church made use of for a grave-stone, with this inscription:

LEG II AUG
FECIT

Legio secunda Augusta
fecit.

Mr. Horsley found another, in the churchyard, at the head of a grave, which was found at first in the bottom of a grave: Which seems to have been an honorary monument erected to Hadrian by the same *Legio Secunda Augusta* and the twentieth legion. It was imperfect, but he takes the reading to be this:

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN.
HADRIANO. AVG.
LEG. II. AVG. ET. XX. V. V.
SVB. LICINIO. PRISCO.
LEG. AVG. PR. PR.

Imperatorī Cæsari Trajano Hadriano Augusto legiones secunda Augusta et vicesima valens victrix, sub Licinio Prisco legato Augustali proprætore.

As the *legio secunda Augusta* was at this place in the reign of Hadrian, so it is most likely that they were quartered here at the time when his *vallum* was built, to cover the workmen, and to bear a share in the work.

The CHURCH is situate on an eminence near the castle. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is rectorial. The advowson thereof, according to Dr. Todd, was given about the year 1200 by Robert de Buethcastre (perhaps the afore-said Robert de Vallibus) to the prior and convent of Carlisle; which Robert gave also lands at Buethcastre to the prioress and nuns of Marrig in Yorkshire. The dean and chapter are the present patrons. It is valued in the king's books at 2*l*. It hath little or no glebe except a small garden or two; and the whole

whole present revenue (except some small surplice fees) consists of a prescriptive payment, as it is called, of 60*l* a year in lieu of all tithes, reckonings, and other dues. Which prescription, from the largeness, cannot be very ancient; for at the time that prescriptions are supposed to have commenced, this sum was not only more than the value of the tithe, but almost equal to the value of the other nine parts added to it.

The incumbents of this church, living obscure in this remote part of the diocese, have nothing memorable recorded of any of them. Those whose names occur in the registries follow in this order.—In the year 1306, *Robert de Southayke* was rector, at the presentation of the prior and convent of Carlisle; who, after he had been rector fifty years, exchanged his rectory for that of Stapleton, whereupon *Henry de Whitebergh* rector of Stapleton was instituted to Bothecastle.—In 1360, *John de Bromfield*; on whose resignation the next year succeeded *Adam Armstrong*—Then one *Robert* is rector.—The next is *John de Stapilton*, in 1380.—In the year 1580, on the death of *Thomas Aglionby*, alias *Nickson*, the bishop collates *William Lawson* by lapse.—In 1623, *Charles Forebench* was presented by king James the first, the deanry of Carlisle being then vacant.—In 1643, *Henry Sibson*, D. D. was rector, being in that year (amongst others) a contributor towards the sustenance of the garrison of Carlisle.—In 1663, *Robert Lowther*, LL. B. chancellor of the diocese was instituted.—Upon his death, *Ambrose Myers*, M. A. in 1671.—To him succeeded *George Usher*, B. D. in 1673; who was also rector of Arthuret. His successor was *James Lamb*, M. A. divinity lecturer in the cathedral.—To him, upon his promotion to Appleby, succeeded *Jeffrey Wybergh*, LL. B. in 1699. Upon whose promotion to Caldbeck, succeeded *Edward Tonge*, A. M. And he resigning in 1713, *Matthew Soulby* was presented.—On Matthew Soulby's death in 1738, *Edward Birket*, M. A. succeeded. And on his cession in 1758, *James Farish* clerk was instituted.

In the churchyard of this place, is a *cross* of one intire stone, about five feet and an half high, two feet broad at the bottom, and one foot and an half at the top, in which top a cross heretofore was fixed. The lord William Howard of Naworth (a lover of antiquities) caused the inscriptions thereon to be carefully copied, and sent them to Sir Henry Spelman to interpret. The task being too hard for Sir Henry, he transmitted the copy to Olaus Wormius history professor at Copenhagen, who was then about to publish his *Monumentia Danica*. This learned antiquary in that book takes notice of the inscription, and prints it exactly as it was sent to him, but owns at the same time that he did not know what to make of it. Bishop Nicolson, in the year 1685, in a letter to Obadiah Walker, master of University college in Oxford, (which was printed in the Philosophical Transactions,) says of it, that it is washed over, like the font at Bridekirk, with a white oily cement, to preserve it the better from the injuries of time and weather. On the west side of the stone are three fair draughts, which evidently enough manifest the monument to be christian. The lowest of these represents the portraiture of a layman, with an hawk or eagle perched on his arm: Over his head are the ruins of the inscription

tion copied by the lord William Howard; which is again much effaced since his time. Next, is the picture of some apostle, saint, or other holy man, in a sacerdotl habit, with a glory round his head. On the top stands the image of the blessed virgin, with the babe in her arms; and both their heads incircled with glories. On the north side is a great deal of chequer work, with a decayed Runic inscription. The chequer, the bishop observes, is the coat armour of the family of Vaux or de Vallibus, but this and the other carved work upon the cross (he says) must of necessity be allowed to bear a more ancient date than any of the remains of that name and family, which cannot be run up higher than the conquest. On the east side are nothing but a few flourishes, draughts of birds, grapes, and other fruits; which seem to be no more than the statuary's fancy. On the south, flourishes and conceits as before; and towards the bottom another decayed Runic inscription. When the same learned prelate was again at this church, in the course of his parochial visitation in 1703, he says he tried to recover the Runic inscription on the west side of the cross; but though it looked promising, at a distance, he could not assuredly make out even so much as that single line, which Sir Henry Spelman long since communicated to Olaus Wormius.

PARISH OF STAPLETON.

WE come now to the ancient and extensive barony of GILSLAND, *Stapleton* having been first granted forth as a fee thereof. And as all or most part of the remaining parishes not yet treated of are included within that barony, it is thought fit first of all to set forth the boundary of the said barony of Gilsland, as followeth:

Beginning at the head of Croglin water, and so till it come to Knarhead, as heaven water deals. And from Knarhead unto Blacklawhill, as heaven water deals. And from Blacklawhill unto the Black brook above the Kelds, as heaven water deals. And from Black brook to Biers Pyke, as heaven water deals. And from Biers Pyke descending unto Biers park wall; and so descending the said wall unto the water of Blackburn, where there stands a cross that parts Cumberland and Northumberland. And so descending down the said water unto where Foulpot falleth into Blackburn. And from thence up the Cleugh as Cumberland and Northumberland divide, and so streight forth unto the cross at the head of the said Cleugh. And so from the said cross unto Preaquepot lane. And so from Preaquepot lane unto Edelstone. And from Edelstone through the moss unto Witchcragg, descending Poultrofs water unto where it falleth into Irding. And so up Irding unto Rodrehaugh, there being two low places having common within the liberty of Tindale. And from the said Rodrehaugh unto the head of Irthing as the water runneth to Fornebeck head. And from Fornebeck head unto Bolclugh. And from Bolclugh, *alias* Kirkbeck, as it falleth into White Levin. And so descending the said White Levin, until it come to Black Levin. And so down Levin unto the Nether end of Sparlin holme, streight overthwart to the great grey stone

stone of Crosby moor, within the end of the bishop's dyke. And from the said grey stone unto the Picts wall, streight forth unto the joining of Bishop's dyke. And so following that dyke unto the west end of Newby. And from the said end of Newby down Forfcue syke until it fall into Irthing. And so down Irthing until it fall into Eden. And so up Eden until Norfcue beck fall into Eden. And so up Norfcue beck unto Northgill beck head. And so to Joane syke head. And from Joane syke head, as it runneth into the water of Croglin. And so up the said water till it come to the head thereof.

Stapleton, *Stapilton*, or *Stable-town*, (according to Dr. Todd) was the place where the *stablestand* or *buckstall* was, for the watching of deer, when the country was forest. It appears to have been divided into two parts of very ancient time, viz. the manor of *Solport*, and the manor of *Stapleton* (which is now called the Gillsland division).

The *Solport* division comprehends the constablewicks of *Solport*, *Trough*, and *Billbank*. In the 34 Hen. 3. *Richard de Levington* (lord of Kirklevington) died seised of this moiety, from whom it descended to *Ranulph de Levington* his brother, who had issue *Hawise* wife of Sir *Eustace Baliol*. *Hawise* died without issue, whereupon the Levingtons lands fell to her father's six sisters: So became *Matilda de Carick* her heir of this moiety of Stapleton. *Roland Carick* her son sold it to *Piers Tyllyol* in Edward the first's time, which descended to the *Colvils* and *Moreslys* heirs of *Tyllyol*. Finally, it came to the *Grahams*, in whom it now remains.—The demesne lands are called the *Shank*, where are the ruins of an old castle. The *Trough* is a freehold of about 150*l* a year, which was long in the name of the Forsters, but is now the property of Mr. *Lowes* attorney at law at Hexham. The rest are customary estates of inheritance, about 39 in number, and pay a yearly rent of 11*l* 14*s* 10*d*, and generally a twenty-penny fine, but some have been purchased down much lower. They also pay heriots, and the lord has the wood. The miln here is also held as a customary estate, and the tenants owe suit to it, and pay the 16th corn.

The other moiety (being Gillsland constablewick) belonged to the *Stapletons*. *John de Stapleton* was seised thereof in the 3 Ed. 3. From the *Stapletons* it came to the *Dacres*, and from them to the *Howards* the present possessors.—There are about 24 tenants, who pay 4*l* 18*s* 3*d* yearly customary rent, 2*s* 11*d* greenhue, and 14*s* service-money. They pay a twenty-penny fine upon change of lord by death, and arbitrary fines upon change of tenant by death or alienation. And the lord has the wood.

The CHURCH of Stapleton is rectorial; valued in the king's books at 8*l* 1*s* 11½*d*; certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 24*l*, and may now be worth about 40*l* per annum. In the year 1525, John Stapleton granted to Thomas lord Dacre this advowson; but that, clearly, must be understood only of his own moiety: for the owners of the other moiety of the manor presented to the rectory in their turn both before and after.

In the year 1294, Sir Gilbert de Mancheton was rector.

In 1296, Sir Thomas de Leycester was presented by Sir Robert de Tilliol knight to the church or chapel of Solpard (as the presentation expresth it) requesting

requesting the bishop to institute him as rector of the said church. In the same year Sir *Nicholas de Coventry* was instituted upon a presentation from the lady *Sarah de Stavely*.

In 1323, *John de Stapleton* was collated by the bishop upon lapse.

In 1338, on the resignation of Sir *Hugh* rector of Stapleton, Sir *John de Kirkby* was presented by *John de Stapleton*.

In 1356, on an exchange by *Henry de Whitebergh* rector of Stapleton for the rectory of Bewcastle, *Robert de Southayke* was instituted on the presentation of *John de Stapleton*.

In 1361, *Robert de Bolton* was rector. In 1368, *William de Strickland* was rector; who exchanged with *Nicholas de Stapleton* rector of Ulvelby.

In 1603, *Henry Hudson* was collated by lapse.

In 1686, on the resignation of *William Culcheth*, *Richard Culcheth* was presented by *Richard viscount Preston*.

In 1714, on the death of *Richard Culcheth*, *James Jackson*, B. A. was presented by *Charles earl of Carlisle*.

In 1771, on the death of *James Jackson*, who had been rector 57 years, *William Graham* was presented by the reverend Mr. *Graham* of Netherby.

The number of families in this parish is about 70; of which 16 are quakers, and 6 presbyterians.

PARISH OF WALTON.

THE parish of WALTON contains only about 60 families in the whole, and is divided into two quarters or constablewicks, viz. Walton quarter and the High quarter. The town of Walton was granted by *Robert de Vallibus* to the priory of Lanercost, at the foundation of the said priory, by the metes and bounds in the grant specified, together with the church also of Walton with the chapel of Treverman; as also pasture for 30 cows in the forest of Walton, and 20 sows with their young of two years, and pasture for their oxen that shall till their lands there*.

After the dissolution of the religious houses, king Edward the sixth, by letters patent bearing date the 28th day of June in the sixth year of his reign, granted to Sir *Thomas Dacre* the elder, knight, (amongst other possessions belonging to the late priory of Lanercost) the rectories and churches of Lanercost, Brampton, and divers others, with the chapel (as it is there called) of Walton, and all tithes belonging to the same, and also the water milln of Wal-

* Præterea dedi eis villam de Walton, infra has divisas subscriptas; scilicet, de muro antiquo per longam ficam quæ est contigua Gospatric-Jeye usque in Irthin, et ita per Irthin usque ad locum ubi Camboc cadit in Irthin, sursum per Camboc usque ad ficam quæ descendit de nigra quercu quæ est in via quæ ducit ad Cumynencath, et ex alia parte nigre quercus usque ad ficam Pelterheved quæ cadit in King, et per King usque ad murum: Et ecclesiam de ipsa Walton, cum capella de Treverman: Et concessi eis habere triginta vaccas ubique in foresta mea de Walton, et viginti sues cum nutrimento duorum annorum, et pasturam boum qui prædictas landas arabunt.—
Regist. Lan.

ton : To hold to him the said *Thomas Dacre*, his heirs and assigns, of the king *in capite*, by the service of the 40th part of one knight's fee.

Tryerman (Treverman) aforesaid, was a fee of Gillsland at the time of the conquest, and one *Gillande* was lord thereof. He stood out against the conqueror. But his son and heir *Gilmore* made his peace with Ranulph de Meschines lord of Cumberland, and quietly enjoyed it in king Henry the first's days, and built the first chapel there (of wood) by licence of Athelwold first bishop of Carlisle, and by consent of Enoc then parson of Walton Kirk, in whose parish it was. He made his cousin Gilmore the first chaplain thereof. After which chaplain succeeded one Daniel; and after him Augustine, that lived in the time of Thomas parson of Walton, which Thomas became a canon in Lanercost, when this rectory became appropriated to that priory. After the death of Gilmore lord of Tryermanne and Torcrossock, Hubert Vaux gave Tryermanne and Torcrossock to his second son Ranulph Vaux, which Ranulph afterwards became heir to his elder brother Robert the founder of Lanercost who died without issue. Ranulph being lord of all Gillsland gave Gilmore's lands to his own younger son named Roland, and let the barony descend to his eldest son Robert son of Ranulph. Roland had issue Alexander, and he Ranulph, after whom succeeded Robert, and they were named Rolands successively that were lords thereof, until the reign of Edward the fourth.—That house gave for arms; Vert, a bend dexter, chequy Or and Gules.

The CHURCH of Walton, having been wholly appropriated to the said priory, is now only a perpetual curacy. In pope Nicholas's valuation, the church of Walton with the chapel is taxed at 50*l*. In Edward the second's valuation it was not taxed, because it was then totally destroyed. In Henry the eighth's valuation, it is not mentioned, as belonging then wholly to the priory; and perhaps the country then intirely wasted. In Dr. Todd's time, the revenue (he says) was not more than the wages of a common man servant. In 1750, it was certified at 13*l* 10*s* *per annum*. In 1767, the present curate, the reverend John Stamper, purchased an augmentation from the governors of queen Anne's bounty; whereby an estate was bought within the parish, of the present yearly value of 16*l*.—Whilst it was a vicarage (and not totally appropriated), it was endowed, first by Silvester de Everfden bishop of Carlisle with the whole altarage: with which the vicar not being satisfied, he appealed to a succeeding bishop, who settled the same on the same terms, or the sum of 12 marks at the option of the vicar on his institution.

The last vicar was *Robert de Chester*, who was instituted on the presentation of the prior and convent of Lanercost in the year 1380; from which time, till the dissolution, the church was served with a regular canon from the monastery.

The present impropriator and patron is Joseph Dacre esquire, heir general of the aforesaid Sir Thomas Dacre knight grantee of the revenues of the said priory.

PARISH OF IRTHINGTON.

THE parish of IRTHINGTON is divided into the quarters or constablewicks of Irthington, Leversdale, and Newby. It is encompassed by the parishes of Brampton, Walton, Wetheral, and Crosby; and consists of about 146 families, of which 8 are quakers, and two presbyterians.

The church of Irthington was given by Robert de Vallibus to the prior and convent of Lanercost; and after the dissolution of the priory, was granted (amongst other possessions of the said priory) to Sir Thomas Dacre senior, knight, by king Edward the sixth in the sixth year of his reign.

Within this parish is the ancient fort of *Petriana*, or *Cambeck* fort, now usually called *Castle-steads*; which Mr. Horsley says is the only Roman station unto which hath been given the name of *Castle-steads*, that being the general name which is usually given to all the milliary *castella*. At this place many Roman inscriptions have been found, of which Mr. Horsley gives a particular account. One is,

COH	Cohors
VIII	nona (posuit).

Which shews the ninth cohort of one of the legions to have been there.

Another is,

E CIVITATE CAT	E civitate Cat-
VVELLAVN	uvellaun -
ORVM T OIS	orum Titus Ois-
EDIO	edio (posuit)

The Cassivelauni were a people of Britain; and this shews that (amongst the rest) there were British soldiers in the Roman armies.

There is another which Mr. Horsley thinks belongs to this place but was removed to Scaleby. It is on an altar, but partly defaced:

SOLI	Soli
INVICTO	invicto
SEX. SEVE	Sextus Seve-
RIVS. SA	rius Salvator
LVATOR	Præfectus
. . . . AEF	Votum solvit
. . . LM	Libens merito.

The inscription *Soli invicto* is found also upon the medals of many of the Roman emperors.

The three following also were at Scaleby, but generally said to have come from this fort:

Q q q 2

DEO

ESKDALE WARD. (IRTHINGTON.)

DEO SOLI MITR

Deo Soli Mitræ.

The ancient Persians held the sun and fire in great veneration, to both of which they gave the name of Mithras. From hence the name was introduced among the Romans. *Deo Soli Mitræ*: that is, To the deity of the sun, whom the Persians call Mithras.

The next is,

I
COH III
GALLORVM
CP VOLCA . . .
VS HOSPEIS
PR...F EQ

Jovi (Optimo maximo)
Cohors quarta
Gallorum
cui præest Volcati-
us Hospes
Præfectus equitum.

The last of those at Scaleby is,

DEO S BE
LATVCA...
RO AV DO...
...VLLINVS
VS

Deo sancto Be-
latucadro
Aulus Domitius
Paullinus
Votum solvit.

This Belatucader (as hath been mentioned before) was a local deity; and perhaps may be derived of *Baal* which signifies a deity, and the British word *eadr* which signifies valiant; more especially, as Belatucader and Mars are understood to be the same, as in the inscription found at Netherby, *Deo Marti Belatucadro*.

The late Joseph Dacre Appleby esquire, owner of the ground in which the fort stands, employed people for some time in digging there, whereby he discovered several curiosities, which he removed to his house at Kirkclinton. Amongst which were two stones which seem to have stood contiguous to each other. On one of which is carved in relievo a Victory winged, with the usual drapery, treading with one foot upon a globe, with a palm branch in her left hand, a mural crown in her right, and underneath, the inscription VICTORIA AVGVSTI. On the other stone is a sea goat above, and a Pegasus below; the former to denote the maritime situation of Britain, and the latter to denote the swiftness of the victory.

Another is, a stone with an inscription,

LEG. VI. V. F. i. e. *Legio sexta victrix fecit.*

Mr. Horsley is of opinion, that these legionary inscriptions which have been found in the stations, were most of them erected, when Severus's wall was building, at the stations where the body of the legion quartered; and that the inscriptions of the particular cohorts, that were working upon several parts of the wall, were inserted in the face of the wall at these several places.

Another stone, with an inscription, removed to Kirkclinton, was dug up near the east entry of the station, where several pieces of broken pots or urns, with
other

other reliques of antiquity, were also found. The inscription is somewhat imperfect, but Mr. Horsley reads it, "*Matribus omnium gentium, templum olim vetustate conlapsum, Gaius Julius Pitanius provinciæ præses restituit.*"—Mr. Ward thinks the first word to be *Victoribus*, and that the rebuilding of this temple was after the many and great victories gained by Dioclesian and Maximian.

Another inscription belonging to this place is upon an altar which was removed to London, and in Mr. Horsley's time was in the possession of the earl of Hertford:

DEO SANG M
ARTI VENVSTIN
VS LVPVS VSLM

Deo sancto Marti
Venustinus Lupus
votum solvit libens merito.

Within this parish also is *Watch-crofs*, which Mr. Horsley takes to be the *Aballaba* of the Romans, where according to some was a Roman station, others (from its convenient situation for an extensive prospect) think it was only an exploratory fort. And to this purpose it seems to have been made use of in more modern times, from its being named *Watch-crofs*. It is about four chains and an half square, and is a little detached from the wall to the south. At this place have been found two inscriptions; one of them imperfect, which Mr. Horsley reads "*Centuria cohortis Sillii Aucinii posuit.*" The other is as follows,

LEG II AVG
> IVLI. TE
RTVLLIA

Legionis secundæ Augustæ
centuria Julii Tertulliani
(posuit)*.

The CHURCH of Irthington (as aforesaid) was granted to the prior and convent of Lanercost, who soon got it appropriated to their house. And the bishop Walter Malclerk in the year 1224 taxed the vicarage as follows; viz. the vicar to have the whole altarage, with the corn tithe of the vill of Irthington, and all the land belonging to the said church, with the tithe of hay and mills throughout the whole parish, with all small tithes belonging to the altarage: Saving to the prior and convent yearly three eskeps of oatmeal and two eskeps of malt. Which was afterwards altered by bishop Chaufe to one eskep and an half of oatmeal.

In pope Nicholas's Valor, the church of Irthington is rated at 13*l* 16*s* 0*d* and the vicarage at 10*l*.—In Edward the second's Valor, nothing; because they were totally destroyed.—In Henry the eighth's taxation, the vicarage of Irthington is rated at 6*l* 1*s* 5½*d*.—It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 30*l*; and may now be worth about 40*l* per annum.

In the year 1224, *William de Meleburn* was instituted to this vicarage on the presentation of the prior and convent of Lanercost.—In 1337, *Laurence de Caldre*; and several others afterwards, on the like presentation of the prior and

* Horsley, 107, 108, 154, 258—255.

convent.—After the dissolution, on the death of Sir *John Farebarne* vicar of Irthington, in 1567, institution was given to Sir *Robert Hutton* clerk, but the patron is not named. On whose death in 1585, Sir *Robert Dobson* clerk was collated upon lapse. And he resigning four years after, *Leonard Scott* was instituted on the presentation of Christopher Dacre of Lanercost esquire.

In 1597, on Leonard Scott's death, *Joseph Lowden*, M. A. was collated upon lapse. And on his death in 1612, Sir *Richard Lowden* clerk was presented by Henry Dacre esquire.

In 1642, on the resignation of *Anthony Salkeld* the late vicar, *Richard Sibson*, B. A. was presented by Sir Thomas Dacre knight, and instituted by Isaac Singleton and John Hasty, masters of arts, commissioners of archbishop Usher.

In 1661, *John Theakston*, B. A. was presented by Sir Thomas Dacre. As likewise *Philip Fielding*, M. A. in 1666.

In 1692, *John Gosling* was presented by Henry Dacre esquire.

In 1731, on John Gosling's death, *Matthew Wilkinson* was presented by Susanna Maria Dacre Appleby.

In 1745, Matthew Wilkinson dying, *James Farish* clerk was instituted on a presentation by Joseph Dacre esquire.

In 1763, on the cession of the said James Farish, *John Stamper* clerk was presented by the said Joseph Dacre esquire.

PARISH OF BRAMPTON.

BRAMPTON, by Camden and some others, is supposed to be the *Bremeten-racum* of the Romans, which being only conjectural from some similitude of the names, others have rejected this supposition, especially as there hath appeared no good evidence that ever there was a Roman station at Brampton: And Mr. Horsley places the *Bremetenracum* at *Old Penrith*.—In this parish (ever since the building of Naworth castle at least), was the chief residence of the lords of the great barony of Gilsland; whose history it is proper here in the first place to delineate:

I. Ranulph de Meschiens, in the time of the Conqueror, granted this barony of Gilsland to one HUBERT a Norman, who took his name from the place. *Gill* in this country dialect signifies a *dale* or *valley*, which is the same as the latin word *vallis*, from whence the French had their word *vaulx*. And from the time of this grant, the said *Hubert* was promiscuously styled HUBERT VAULX or HUBERT DE VALLIBUS. He had two brothers *Ranulph de Uprightby* and *Robert de Dalston*, both of them so called from the place of their habitation. From this family at Gilsland did descend by younger brothers, divers other families, as *Vaulx* of Tryermain, of Ainstapileth, of Catterlen, and of Caldbeck. At the time of the conquest and before, this barony, or a great part of it, belonged to one *Bueth*, whose son *Gilbert* son of *Bueth* (commonly called *Gib Bueth*) was driven out by the conqueror. And king Henry the first re-

granted and confirmed Bueth's lands to the said Hubert and his heirs, to hold by the service of two knights fees, with thol, and theam, and foc, and sac, and infangthief, and freedom from noutegeld *.

This *Hubert* was a kinsman or follower of the said *Ranulph de Meschiens*, and served under *Ranulph's* brother *William de Meschiens* here in *Gililand*. After he was possessed of the barony peaceably, he gave divers parcels thereof by the name of manors, as *Denton* to one *Wescop*, *Farlam* to one *Wesfalam*, *Kirkby* to one *Odard*, and divers other manors and lands there, some to the ancient inhabitants, and others to his friends and kinsmen. Such as he so preferred, he bound by alliance and marriages to his house, and by all other good means he could devise. Yet his new reconciled enemies continued but a short time his friends. For in king *Stephen's* time, when the Scots under their king *David* and earl *Henry* his son possessed the county of *Cumberland*, they stood with the ancient heir *Gils bueth* against *Hubert's* title.

II. *ROBERT DE VALLIBUS*, son of *Hubert*, succeeded his father. On king *Henry* the second's obtaining the crown of England, he took *Cumberland* again from the Scots, and *Robert* entred to the barony of *Gililand*. And the said king by his charter confirmed the same to him, as king *Henry* the first had done to *Hubert* father of the said *Robert*. Witnesses of which grant were, *Bartholomew* bishop of *Exeter*, *Henry* elect of *Bath*, *Richard* archdeacon of *Poictou*, earl *Geoffrey*, and many others: Dated at *Windfor*.—And the same was likewise confirmed to him by king *Richard* the first in the first year of his reign.

This *Robert de Vallibus*, at a meeting (then called a *Trist*, that is, in trust and confidence) for deciding their differences, had basely murdered the afore-said *Gills-bueth*; of which he sorely repented afterwards, and for expiation thereof founded the priory of *Lanercost* in *Gililand*. He was a learned man, and well skilled in the laws of this realm; and in the 24 Hen. 2. was justice itinerant in *Cumberland* with *Ranulph de Glanville* and *Robert Picknell* his associates.

* *Henricus rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopus, episcopus, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iudicibus, vicecomitibus, militibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis totius Angliæ Francigenis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, dedisse, et confirmasse Huberto de Vallibus, in feodo et hæreditate, sibi et hæredibus suis, totam terram quam Gilbertus filius Boet tenuit die quo fuit vivus et mortuus, de quocunque illam tenuisset; et, de incremento, Korneby cum piscaria et aliis pertinentiis, quam Wescubright filius Willielmi Steffan tenuit; et Kaderleng, cum molendino, quod Uchredus filius Haldani tenuit: Et totam istam terram tenebit ipse et hæredes sui de me et heredibus meis, per servitium duorum militum. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio, quod ipse et hæredes sui supradictas terras de me et heredibus meis habeant et teneant, bene et in pace, libere, quiete, et integre, et honorifice, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et molendinis, et piscariis, et mariscis, et stagnis, infra burgum et extra in omnibus rebus et locis, cum thol, et theam, et socha, et saca, et infangenetheof, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et libere consuetudinibus, quietis ab omni neutegeldo. Testibus, R. archiepiscopo Eborum, R. episcopo Lincolnæ, H. Dunelmensi episcopo, H. comite Norfolciæ, Comite Alberico, Comite Galfrido, Richardo de Lucy, Manass' Bisset dapifero, H. de Essex constabulario, Hugone Morevil, Roberto de Dutaunvil, Willielmo filio Johannis, Simone filio Petri, Nigello de Broch', Willielmo Malet, Rogero filio Ricardi, Roberto de Stutevill, Turg' de Ruffedal, apud Novum Castrum super Tiam.*

In the 15 Hen. 2. he paid two marks for two knights fees (whereby he held Gillsland), upon levying the aid for marriage of the king's daughter; and in the 18th of the same king he paid 40s scutage of these knights fees, in regard he was not in that expedition which the king made into Ireland.

In the 21 Hen. 2. he was sheriff of Cumberland, which county that year yielded no benefit to the king by reason of the war. He was also governor of Carlisle at the same time; and after a long siege laid thereto by William king of Scotland, wanting victuals, was necessitated to come to this conclusion, *viz.* that if king Henry did not relieve him before Michaelmas, he would then render it. And he continued sheriff of that county from the 22 to the 30 Hen. 2. inclusive.

To the canons of Carlisle he gave the church of Hayton, with one carucate of land there.

In the 23 Hen. 2. he was one of the witnesses to that memorable award then made by king Henry, for appeasing the differences between Aldephonsus king of Castile, and Sanctius king of Navarre, touching divers castles and territories.

He married Ada daughter and heir of William Engaine, and widow of Simon de Morville; and by her had issue a son, *viz.*

III. ROBERT DE VALLIBUS; who in the 12 Joh. gave the king 750 marks for regaining his favour. Wherein he had offended doth not appear; but in the 16 Joh. he gave another fine of 666l 13s 4d to pacify the king.

IV. To this *Robert* succeeded RANULPH DE VALLIBUS, his brother, in the feignory of Gillsland; who had a son and heir; *viz.*

V. ROBERT DE VALLIBUS, to whom in the 17 Joh. the custody of the county of Cumberland and castle of Carlisle were committed. Which Robert soon after took part with those barons then in arms against the king, as it seemeth: for before the end of that year, all his lands in Cumberland, Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerset, and Dorsetshire were seized on by the king, and given to Robert de Veteripont. But those storms being over, in the 6 Hen. 3. he took upon him the cross, and went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem; having licence to let his lands for the term of three years after he began his journey, according to a constitution of the Lateran council. In this same year he paid four marks upon levying the first scutage of king Hen. 3. for the two knights fees he held in Gillsland. And in the 13 Hen. 3. he paid other four marks for the scutage in that year. In the 18 Hen. 3. he executed the office of sheriff for the county of Devon, for the first quarter of that year.

VI. To this *Robert* succeeded HUBERT DE VALLIBUS his son; who left issue one sole daughter and heir called MAUD, who was married to THOMAS DE MULTON, whereby the barony of Gillsland came to that family.

The arms of Vaux were; Argent, a bend chequy Or and Gules.

This

This *Thomas de Multon* was son of *Thomas de Multon* by his second wife *Ada* daughter and coheir of *Sir Hugh de Morville*. He had by his said wife *Maud* a son called *Thomas de Multon* of Gillsland, who died in the 21 Ed. 1. leaving a son *Thomas de Multon* of Gillsland, who died two years after his father; leaving issue another *Thomas de Multon* of Gillsland, who died in the 7 Ed. 2. leaving only a daughter *MARGARET DE MULTON* lady of Gillsland, married to *RANULPH DE DACRE* of Dacre castle in Cumberland, whereby that great inheritance was transferred to the *Dacres*; in whom it continued in the male line, till the death of the last male heir, *GEORGE* lord Dacre of Gillsland, Graystock, and Wemm, who left three sisters coheirs, one of whom died unmarried, and the inheritance was divided between the two surviving sisters, *Anne* married to *Philip* earl of *Arundel* eldest son of *Thomas Howard* duke of Norfolk, and *Elizabeth* married to the lord *WILLIAM HOWARD* third son of the said duke of Norfolk. In the partition of the estate, Gillsland fell to the share of the said *ELIZABETH* (the younger sister); in whose posterity, by her said husband the lord *William Howard* it still continues: whose family therefore we proceed next to deduce.

I. The said lord *WILLIAM HOWARD*, third son of *Thomas* duke of Norfolk by his second wife *Margaret* daughter and sole heir of *Thomas* lord Audley of Walden, became possessed of Naward castle and all Gillsland in right of his said wife *Elizabeth Dacre*; by whom he had issue, *Philip* and several other sons, and three daughters, *Mary* married to *Sir John Winter* knight, *Elizabeth* married to *Sir Henry Beddingfield* baronet, and *Margaret* married to *Sir Thomas Cotton* baronet.

II. *Sir PHILIP HOWARD* knight, eldest son of the lord *William Howard* and *Elizabeth Dacre* his wife, married *Mary* daughter of *Sir John Carrel* of Harting in the county of Suffolk knight; and by her had issue *William* his son and heir, *John* and *Philip* who were both slain at Rowton heath in the service of king *Charles* the first, and two daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Bartholomew Fromond* of Cheam in the county of Surrey, and *Alathea* married to *Thomas viscount Fairfax* of the kingdom of Ireland. This *Sir Philip* died before his father, who was therefore succeeded by his grandson and heir, viz.

III. *Sir WILLIAM HOWARD* knight; who married *Mary* eldest daughter of *William* lord Eure of Witton, by whom he had issue five sons, *William* who died before his father, *Charles*, *Philip*, *Thomas*, and *John*; and five daughters, *Mary* married to *Sir Jonathan Atkins*, *Elizabeth* to *Sir Thomas Gower*, *Catharine* to *Sir John Lawson*, *Frances* to *Sir George Downing*, and *Margaret* to *Alexander Leslie* earl of Leven in Scotland.

IV. *Sir CHARLES HOWARD*, eldest surviving son of *Sir William*, was in 1660 chosen member of parliament for Morpeth; and having been highly instrumental in the restoration of king *Charles* the second, was by letters patent

bearing date Apr. 20, 1661, created baron Dacre of Gillingland, viscount Howard of Morpeth, and earl of the city of Carlisle.

In 1663, he was sent ambassador to the Czar of Muscovy, and in the year following to the kings of Sweden and Denmark. He was afterwards made governor of Jamaica, where he continued some years, and there died in the year 1686, and was interred in the cathedral church at York, where a monument is erected to his memory.

He married Anne daughter of Edward lord Howard of Eskrick, by whom he had two sons, *Edward* his successor, and *Frederic-Christian* born at Copenhagen and slain at the siege of Lutzemburgh; and three daughters, *Mary* married to Sir John Fenwick of Wallington in the county of Northumberland baronet, *Anne* married to Sir Richard Graham of Netherby baronet, and *Catherine* who died unmarried.

V. EDWARD HOWARD, earl of Carlisle, married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Uvedale of Wickham in the county of Southampton knight, and widow of Sir William Berkeley; and by her had issue *Charles* who succeeded him, *William* who died unmarried, and a daughter *Mary* who also died unmarried. He died at Wickham aforesaid in 1692, and was buried there.

VI. CHARLES HOWARD earl of Carlisle, son of Edward, was lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's bedchamber, deputy earl marshal of England, first commissioner of the treasury, governor of the town and castle of Carlisle, vice admiral of the sea coasts adjacent, and one of the privy council. He was afterwards appointed governor of Windsor castle, and lord warden of the forest of Windsor.

He married the lady Elizabeth Capel, only surviving daughter of Arthur earl of Essex, and by her had two sons and three daughters. The sons were, *Henry*, who succeeded him; and *Charles*, afterwards Sir Charles Howard knight of the Bath, lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, governor of the castle and city of Carlisle, and representative of the said city in parliament during most part of the reign of king George the second. The daughters were; *Elizabeth*, married first to Nicholas lord Lechmere, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Robinson of Rookby park in the county of York baronet: *Anne*, married to Richard Ingram lord viscount Irwin of Scotland, and afterwards to colonel James Douglass: And *Mary* (1769) unmarried.

VII. HENRY HOWARD, earl of Carlisle, succeeded his father in 1738. During the life-time of his father, he served in several parliaments for Morpeth. He married to his first wife the lady Frances Spencer only daughter of Charles earl of Sunderland by his wife the lady Arabella Cavendish daughter and coheir of Henry duke of Newcastle, and by her had issue two sons and two daughters, *Charles* lord Morpeth, and *Robert*, who both died unmarried, and the ladies *Arabella* and *Diana*, the former married to Jonathan Cope esquire,

and the latter to Thomas Duncombe of Duncombe park esquire. To his second wife he married Isabella sister of the present William lord Byron, and by her had issue one son *Frederick*, and four daughters, *Anne*, *Frances* married to John Radcliffe of Hitchen in Hertfordshire esquire, *Elizabeth*, and *Juliana*. The countess their mother married secondly to Sir William Musgrave baronet. —The said earl *Henry* died at York in 1758, and was interred in the Mausoleum at Castle Howard.

VIII. FREDERICK HOWARD, the present earl of Carlisle, viscount Howard of Morpeth, baron Dacre of Gillingland, and knight of the most ancient order of the thistle, married in the year 1770 Caroline second daughter of Granville-Leveson Gower earl Gower.

The ARMS of the earl of Carlisle are; Gules, on a bend between six cross crosslets fitch Argent, an escutcheon Or, charged with a demi-lion rampant pierced through the mouth with an arrow within a double tressure counterflory Gules, with a mullet for difference.

The *Crest*: On a chapeau Gules, turned up Ermine, a lion guardant (his tail extended) Or, gorged with a ducal coronet Argent.

Supporters: On the dexter side a lion Argent, differenced by a mullet. On the sinister a bull Gules, armed, unguled, ducally gorged, and chained Or.

NAWARD CASTLE is the principal feat of the barons of Gillingland in these parts. It is built square, with towers at each corner, and was enlarged and improved out of the ruins of the castles of Irthington and Kirkoswald. Dr. Todd says, there were brought from Kirkoswald, and put up on the roof or wooden ceiling of the great hall here, the heads of all the kings of England from Brute to king Henry the sixth, elegantly painted, in good and lasting colours.

In and about the garden at this place, in Mr. Horsley's time, was a good number of sculptures and Roman inscriptions, which have been since removed, and where they are now to be found we know not. Mr. Horsley's account of them we have inserted in the several places from whence they were brought.

King Henry the third, in the 37th year of his reign, granted to Thomas de Multon lord of Gillingland a weekly market at Brampton on Tuesday, and a fair yearly at the feast of Pentecost, and the Quindemes of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary *. At which place are held annually courts leet and view of frankpledge for the whole barony; viz. for the several manors of Brampton, Irthington, Leverston, Newby, Askerton, Walton wood, Tredermaine, Hayton, Cumwhitton, Carlatton, Castle Carrock, Cumrew, Farlam, Denton, Nether Denton, and Talkin. The manors of Lanercost, Brackenthwaite, and Newbiggin are also within the limits of the said barony, but Lanercost having been formerly granted to the priory of Lanercost in frankalmoine, and Brackenthwaite in Newbiggin dismembered by Joan the female heir of Thomas lord

* Todd.

Dacre who married Fynes, they are now deemed separate, their customs different, and only courts baron held in them.

The general customs of Gillsland are, to pay fines arbitrary upon descents and alienations, but upon the death of the lord to pay a twenty-penny fine only. No surrender nor admittance is used, but the lands pass by deed only with the lord's allowance thereon. Widows are intitled to a third of all the lands that their husbands died possessed of, but lose the said third upon their marriage. In none of the manors are heriots paid, except only in Nether Denton; and if there are no live goods, they pay 2*l* in lieu thereof.

In the 12 Geo. 3. an act of parliament passed, which probably will make a great alteration in the tenure of these manors: It is intitled "An act to im-
 " power certain persons to infranchise several customary lands and heredita-
 " ments, parcel of the several manors of Brampton, Farlam, Upper Denton,
 " Nether Denton, Talkin, Irthington, Laversdale, Newby, Askerton, Wal-
 " ton wood, Troddermain, Hayton, Cumwhitton, Carlatton, Castle Carrock,
 " Cumrew, Brackenthwaite, and Newbiggin, within the barony or reputed
 " barony of Gillsland in the county of Cumberland, late the estate of Henry
 " earl of Carlisle deceased, and settled to certain uses by the will of the said
 " Henry earl of Carlisle; and for other purposes therein mentioned."

The church of Brampton is dedicated to St. Martin, and is vicarial. It stands about a mile west from Brampton, and no house near to it but the vicar's manse. At the foundation of the priory of Lanercost, it was given by Robert de Vallibus to that house, and soon after appropriated thereto. And about the year 1220, Hugh bishop of Carlisle endowed it with the whole altarage, and the tithes, oblations, and obventions belonging to the said altarage, and the lands belonging to the same with the tithes thereof*.

In pope Nicholas's taxation in 1291, the church of Brampton is valued at 18*l*, and the vicarage at 8*l*. In Edward the second's taxation in 1318, the church is valued at 1*l*, and the vicarage at nothing because it was totally destroyed. In Henry the eighth's valuation the vicarage is rated at 8*l*; and is now worth 100*l* *per annum* or upwards.

After the dissolution of the religious houses, this church with the advowson thereof was granted (amongst the other possessions of the priory of Lanercost) to Sir Thomas Dacre senior knight, and is now the property of the right honourable the earl of Carlisle.

In 1334, *Richard de Caldecotes* was vicar; upon whose death in 1346, *John Enge* was instituted upon the presentation of the prior and convent of Lanercost.

* Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, Hugo dei gratia Karlioles^{es} episcopus æternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, Nos ad instantiam et petitionem prioris et conventus de Lanercost admisisse Magistrum Thomam clericum nostrum ad quoddam beneficium ei a dictis priore et conventu in ecclesia de Brampton collatum; scilicet, ad altaragium totum cum terra ad hoc pertinente et cum decimis ejusdem terræ, et omnibus decimis, oblationibus, et obventionibus ad altare ejusdem ecclesiæ spectantibus. *Registr. Lanercost.*

In 1361, on *John Engge's* death the prior and convent present *John de Hayton*: on whose resignation in 1372, *William de Kirkby* was instituted on the like presentation.

In 1565, on the death of Sir *Christopher Davies* vicar of Brampton, Sir *John Rudd* clerk is instituted, being presented by Thomas Talentyre, notary public, being a purchaser from the lord Dacre.

In 1579, John Rudd being dead, the next presentation was claimed by William Dacre gentleman, son of Sir Thomas Dacre knight lately deceased, who in the caveat is said to have bequeathed it to him. But it lapsed to the bishop, who collated *Robert Beck* clerk.

In 1600, on Robert Beck's death, institution was given to *Henry Hudson*, S. T. B. on the presentation of Henry Dacre of Lanercost esquire.

In 1644, one Mr. *Warwick* was vicar. In 1670, *Philip Fielding*.

In 1692, *John Cockburn* was presented by Charles earl of Carlisle.

In 1702, *Richard Culcbeth*, M. A. was presented by the same patron. And *Theophilus Garencieres*, B. A. in 1714. And *John Thomas*, B. A. in 1721, by the same patron.

In 1747, on John Thomas's death, *William Plasket* clerk was presented by Henry earl of Carlisle.

In 1750, *Robert Wardale*, B. A. by the same patron.

In 1773, *Charles Stoddart*, M. A. was presented by Frederic the present earl of Carlisle.

There was an *hospital* in the town of Brampton founded by the late earl Edward (or his countess, who it is supposed was the first mover) and endowed so as to subsist in Dr. Todd's time, 6 poor men and 6 poor women, called brethren and sisters. The house was built into 12 chambers or apartments for the 12 eleemosynaries, each of whom was allowed 6*l* a year, a long gown, and wood for fire. And an allowance of 12*l* a year was provided for the support of a person to perform divine service in their chapel, and to teach school. The nomination of the said poor persons and curate to be in the earl of Carlisle. But this institution was dropt by the late earl or his father. However, the chapel remains, and the parochial service is performed there for the most part, the parish church being at so great a distance, and in a very ruinous condition.

Near the town stands a large round hill, commonly called the *Moat*, of the height of about 50 yards, gently and gradually tapering from the basis to the summit. At the top there is a trench or ditch round it. Dr. Todd supposes that this regular structure was at first raised by the Britons and ancient idolatrous inhabitants; and that it was designed by them for an open conspicuous public altar or place of sacrifice.

The number of families in this parish is about 250; of which 52 are presbyterian, papists 2, and quaker 1.

PARISH OF CUMWHITTON.

THE parish of CUMWHITTON is bounded by the river Eden on the west, by Crosby fields in the parish of Wetheral to Hood's nook on the north, by the rivulet called Carn and by Carlatton and Cumrew on the east, and by Croglin water on the south.

The earl of Carlisle, as lord of Gillsland, is lord of the manor; has near 80 tenants, who pay 13*l* 9*s* 4*d* customary rent, a twenty-penny fine at change of lord by death, and an arbitrary fine upon change of tenant by death or alienation. They owe suit to the lord's court, and pay each one shilling yearly in lieu of other services. They also pay 1*l* 8*s* 1½*d* in consideration of paying only half moultur at the lord's mill. And the lord claims the wood.

There are two estates within this manor that pay 17*s* yearly customary rent to the lord of Corby, and a twenty-penny fine. Also seven others that pay about 3*l* yearly customary rent to Mr. Atkinson of Carlisle, with a twenty-penny fine.

When pope Nicholas's Valor was taken in the year 1291, this CHURCH was rectorial, and valued at 8*l* 14*s* 0*d*. In Edward the second's, 1318, it continued rectorial, but was not taxed by reason of its poverty. Afterwards it was given (but by whom we have not found) to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and wholly appropriated to them. And their successors the dean and chapter now nominate a curate to officiate, who is licensed by the bishop accordingly.

They let out upon lease from time to time all that the rectory or parsonage of Cumwhitton, and all their glebe land, and meadow called Kirk Crofts, together with all tithes, oblations, obventions, offerings, duties, payments, rights, customs, usages, profits, and advantages, to the same belonging, under the yearly rent of 15 eskeps of havermeal and 10*s* in money; the curate's house and garden not included in the said lease, and the lessee to pay to him moreover 10*l* yearly, and to discharge all dues and duties ordinary and extraordinary. The parishioners do not pay tithe corn in kind, but certain quantities of meal in lieu thereof.

The curacy has been augmented with 200*l* by lot, which was laid out in lands at Catlowdy within the manor of Nicol Forest, which yields now upwards of 9*l* a year; and hath since been augmented with 400*l* more (200*l* whereof was given by the countess dowager Gower); wherewith lands were purchased in the parish of Addingham, of the present yearly value of 15*l*.

Within this parish lies all or a great part of the large waste called *King Harry*. Upon which waste the parishes of Cumwhitton and Ainstable depasture their cattle. And the earl of Carlisle is lord, and has the soil.—The village of Cumrew, with some tenants at Hornsby (or Ormesby) pay 6*s* 8*d* yearly to the said lord for thatch, flack, and winter rake. The village of Newbiggin, with some tenements at Croglin, do the same.

On

On the summit of the Fell, is a place called the *Grey Yawd*. It consists of about 88 pretty large sparry stones set nearly in an exact circle of about 52 yards in diameter. One single stone, larger than the rest, stands out of the circle about 5 yards to the north-west. We have mentioned several of the like kind in other places, which by divers good judges of antiquity are understood to have been places of Druid worship.

Upon the face of a rock, about half way up a steep hill, that hangs over the river Gelt, in this parish is a Roman inscription, which Mr. Horsley endeavours to make out as follows:

IX X

Vexillatio Legionis secundæ, Augusta, ob virtutem appellatæ; sub Agricola optione.

Apro et Maximo consulibus; ex officina Mercatii, Mercatus filius Firmii.

Apro and *Maximus* were consuls when Severus's wall was built. And from the nature of the stone, Mr. Horsley conjectures that a large quantity of stones for the wall was fetched from this place: And that the ninth and tenth cohorts of the *legio secunda Augusta* were employed in this quarry, and about the wall in these parts.—An *optio* was a sort of deputy to a centurion or other officer, who acted for him in his absence.

The number of *families* in this parish is about 80; of which two are papists, two presbyterians, and one quaker.

PARISH OF LANERCOST.

THE parish of LANERCOST is of a pretty large extent, and is divided into the constablewicks of *Banks*, *Burtholme*, *Askerton*, *Waterhead*, and *King water*.

In the year 1169, which was the 16 Hen. 2. Robert de Vallibus lord of Gillsland built here a monastery of the order of St. Austin (which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen by bishop Bernard then bishop of Carlisle); and by his charter granted to the said monastery the land of *Lanercost*, by these boundaries, *viz.* Between the Old Wall and Irthin, and between Burgh and Poltros. And by the said charter he also granted to the said monastery, the village of *Walton*, and the church of *Walton*, with the chapel of *Treverman*; and the churches of *Irbington*, *Brampton*, *Carlatton*, and *Farlam*; and the land of *Wartbecolman*, and *Roswrageth*, and *Apeltrethwayt*, and *Brenskibeth*; and pasture for 30 cows and 20 sows with their young for two years, and pannage, in the forest of *Walton*; and the bark of his timber wood in his barony which had been Gils-Bueth's lands, and the dry and fallen wood in his forest for their fuel; with liberty to have mills and fishings in *Irbing*, *King*, *Hertingburn*, or elsewhere: And this he did, for the soul of king Henry the second who granted and confirmed the same to his father and him, and for the souls of his father Hubert and his mother Græcia, and all his ancestors and successors*.

* Registr. Lanercost.

And king Richard the first, by his charter, granted and confirmed to God and St. Mary Magdalen and the prior of Lanercost and the canons regular serving God there, all the aforefaid grants; and further grants and confirms to them, by the gift of the faid Robert de Vallibus (after his charter of foundation as aforefaid) the two *Askertons*; and the tithes of all the venifon of the faid Robert and his heirs as well of the flefh as of the fkins, and of the fkins of foxes; and the tithes of his lakes and fisheries, and all the tithes in his wafte lands, of foals, calves, lambs, pigs, wool, cheefe, and butter; and if any of the faid wafte lands fhall be cultivated, the tithes of thofe lands:—By the gift of *Ada* daughter of *William Engain* and *Eustachia* (his wife) 30 acres of land in *Burgh Marfh*, and two acres whereon to build them houfes, and two falt pans, and pafture in the faid marfh for 200 fheep, and a free net in *Eden* with the drying thereof, and room to make them booths in *Scaddebothes*; and one carucate of land in *Blenecreye*, and common of pafture there, for daily mafs to be faid at the altar of St. Katharine in the church of Lanercost for the foul of *Simon de Morvil* her husband; and alfo 3 marks of filver in the church of *Burgh*; and the church of *Leifingby*, and the church of *Grenesdale*, and *Little Harfcou*:—By the gift of *David* fon of *Terric* and *Robert* fon of *Asketil*, the hermitage which *Leifing* held, and common of pafture in *Denton*:—By the gift of *Alexander de Windesoveres*, the tithe of the multure of his mill of *Korkeby*:—By the gift of *William* fon of *Udard*, a toft with fome lands that had belonged to the hofpital nigh *Korkeby* mill:—By the gift of *Peter de Tilliol*, a toft and one acre of land in *Scales*; and eight acres and an half there given by *Simon de Tilliol*; and two acres by *Henry Noreis*:—And by the gift of *Robert* fon of *Bueth* and *Robert* fon of *Asketil* half a carucate in *Denton*, and pafture for one milking of fheep, 20 cows, and one bull, with their young for two years*.

A like confirmation they had by king Henry the third, and king Edward the first. Which faid king Edward the first, having kept his refidence a good while in this priory during his attendance on the war in Scotland, thought fit (as a farewell) to beftow on the prior and convent the churches of *Mitford* and *Carlatton*, which he defires to have confirmed to them by the pope in the following letter: “ Venerabili in Chrifto patri domino P. titulo sanctæ Priscæ
 “ Presbytero Cardinali, et sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ vice-cancellario, amico suo
 “ chariffimo, Edwardus, &c. salutem et sinceræ dilectionis affectum. Cum
 “ prioratus de Lanercost, Karliolensis dioceseôs, situs juxta confinia terræ nos-
 “ træ Scotiæ, per combustionem domorum et deprædationem ejusdem prio-
 “ ratus, per quosdam Scotos inimicos et rebelles nostros, fines regni nostri
 “ dudum hostiliter invadentes, inhumaniter perpetratas depauperatus existat
 “ plurimum et vastatus; nosque paupertati dilectorum nobis in Chrifto prioris
 “ et canonicorum prioratus predicti piis compatiētes affectibus, ob specialem
 “ devotionem quam ad beatam Mariam Magdalenam in cujus honorem illud
 “ cœnobium est fundatum gerimus et habemus; nec non propter diutinam
 “ moram nostram quam in eodem fecimus prioratu dum adverfa corporis vale-

* Registr. Lanercost.

"tudine premebamur; dederimus eisdem priori et canonicis advocaciones ecclesiarum de Mitford et de Carlton Dunelm' et Karliol' Dioces' quæ de nostro sunt patronatu, volentes et concedentes quantum in nobis est, quod ipsi ad relevationem status sui easdem ecclesias, cedentibus aut decedentibus rectoribus earundem, canonicè assequi valeant in usus proprios possidendas, paternitatem vestram affectuose requirimus et rogamus, quatenus ut dominus summus pontifex, cui super hoc nostras literas deprecatorias duximus dirigendas, præfatis priori et canonicis concedere velit in usus proprios ecclesias memoratas, cum eas vacare contigerit, sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum possidendas, opem et operam velitis nostrorum interventu rogaminum apponere efficaces. Vobis enim exinde speciatim teneri volumus, ad ea quæ vobis grata fuerint et accepta. Datum apud Karliolum 17 die Martii (1307)." — This is copied from *Prynne's Chron. Vind.* Tom. iii. p. 1159. Where also (p. 1192) is a copy of the king's grant, of the same date, of the premisses to the said prior and convent. The king's letter to the pope on this occasion, mentioned in this epistle to the cardinal, is also extant in *Rymer*, Tom. ii. p. 1047. And in the year following the bishop of Carlisle gave his consent for the appropriation of the great tithes of the church of Carlton, after the death of the then incumbent.

Besides the above mentioned possessions, they had divers others, as recorded in their register, which seem to have been obtained for the most part posterior to the aforesaid grants and confirmations: Which, reduced into alphabetical order, are as follows.

Astineby. William son of Astin, with the consent of Eva his wife, gave 13 acres of land here; also one acre more called Kirk acre.

Ainstapellyth. Adam son of Michael gave five acres.

Beaumont. Ralph de la Ferte gave one toft and two acres of land in this village.

Brampton. Maud de Multon gave common of pasture here.—Thomas de Multon and Maud his wife gave six acres called Tenterbank.—Robert son of Adam gave lands at Northwode.—They had also lands called Crofsfiat.

Burdoſwald. Walter Benny gave one improvement here by metes and bounds.

Castlecayroc. Eustace de Vallibus gave one carucate of land, viz. 64 acres.—Robert de Castlecayroc gave pasture for 200 sheep, 20 cows, and their young for one year, 8 oxen, one bull, 2 horses, and 30 goats; with one shielding at Brendscall.—William Laveile gave his body to the priory, with a toft and croft at Castlekairoc containing 2 acres and 1 rood; and half an acre at Suninebrokeil, with common of pasture.

Camboc. Robert de Vallibus, son of Ranulph, gave common of pasture.

Carlisle. Walter Pykering gave a yearly rent of 1s issuing out of his house adjoining to the fofs of Carlisle castle.—John de Buethby gave a messuage in Fisher-street.—William Mareſchal and his wife gave a messuage and tenement in Carlisle.—Robert de Tybay gave all his tenements in Botchergate, and also a yearly rent of 26s 8d.

Crosgill. Walter de Wyndesover granted lands here; which were afterwards released by Theffania Werry and Margaret her sister.

Crechok. Matilda de Vallibus gave a well or spring towards Crechok.

Croglin. William de Croglin gave 8 acres of land there.

Cunquenach. Robert de Vallibus gave this place, by the boundaries in the grant specified.—And Walter Banny gave half a carucate of land there.

Denton. Robert de Vallibus and Robert son of Anketill gave the church of Over Denton.—Robert son of Bueth gave a carucate of land, with common of pasture.—John son of John de Denton gave all the bark of his oak trees in Gilsland.

Farlam. Walter de Windesover gave all his demesne at Farlam.—Robert de Carlatton gave all that land which Richard son of Gilechrist held of him in Little Farlam; also all that land at Farlam called Ympegard.—And Christian daughter of Adam son of Hermer gave 5 acres called Biggarth.

Gamelby and Glassonby. William de Ireby gave common of pasture upon the mountains belonging to these townships; which was confirmed by Robert de Brus lord of Annandale.

Greenwell. Eustachius de Vallibus gave a carucate of land, containing 64 acres.

Grinsdale. William le Sor gave all the land which Gowline the priest held; also one acre on Haverig with common of pasture; also all that land and meadow lying between the Wall and the land belonging to the church, except Orme's acre.

King river. Alexander son of Roger son of Baldwin gave 7 acres lying between this river and the Wall.

Kingsgill. Alice daughter of Henry the chaplain gave 6 acres here, which were held of the convent.

Kirkoswald. Adam Salsarius gave a messuage here.

Knoveran. Matilda de Multon in her viduity gave all her lands and tenements near this river, particularly bounded, late in the possession of Roger de Mora.

Lazonby. Herbert Bunce gave three acres and an half.—And Thomas son of Thomas son of Raynburch gave lands here.

Milnholme. Walter de Flamant gave 5 acres on the west side of Milnholme.

Newbiggin. Walter de Sauvage gave half a carucate of land.

Newcastle. Thomas Brune gave a burgage house here, with a rent of 4s.

Prestover. Thomas de Multon gave with his body all his lands at Prestover (in the parish of Irthington).

Quinquathill. William de Mora and Agnes his wife released all their land with the appurtenances in Little Camboc, viz. one third part of Quinquathill.

Scaleby. Simon de Tilliol gave a toft and 8 acres of land; and Jeffrey Tilliol released the suit to his mill.

Scotland. They had divers lands there, given by several benefactors.

Talkan. Alan son of Gilbert de Talkan gave seven roods and an half of his demesne there, with a croft called Mariock croft.—Adam son of Gilbert de Talkan

Talkan gave 5 acres with the appurtenances.—Alan son of the said Gilbert gave more lands in Talkan, with common of pasture, and to be moulter free and hopper free.—And Richard Haldanefeld and Avice his wife gave all their land on the east side of Talkan, and one acre at Ragarth.

Ulvesby. William son of William de Ulvesby gave 25 acres of land there. Adam de Crakehove gave 8 acres, with wood and meadow adjoining.—Richard de Ulvesby gave 10 acres of his demesne.—And Eudo de Skirwith granted a yearly rent of half a mark of silver out of her lands at Ulvesby.

Walton. Alicia daughter of Henry the chaplain gave lands in the territories of Walton, called Smithelands and Cumheverin. And Alexander son of Robert son of Baldwin gave lands here, and a rent of 4s.

Warthwyke. William son of Odard gave a toft and land near the bridge at Warthwyke.

Moreover, Hugh de Morvill gave them one free net in Eden, with liberty to dry the same. And Ranulph de la Ferte gave another free net there.

Ranulph de Dacre released to them all his right of pulture.

Walter son of William de Ireby granted to them Walter son of Simon of Gamelsby, with all his issue and cattle.—Anselm de Newby gave Henry son of Ledmere, and all that belonged to him.—Robert de Castelayrock gave Gamel de Walton and all his issue.—And Robert de Vallibus gave Jeffrey Pitch, his wife, and posterity for evermore.

The *patronage* of the priory was originally in the founder, who in his lifetime granted the same to the convent †.

In the year 1315, *Henry de Burgh* prior of Lanercost being dead, the sub-prior and his brethren petition the bishop of Carlisle, then residing at Horn-castle, to grant a commission to some within his own diocese to confirm their choice of a new prior, that they might not be put to the trouble and expence of a long journey for such confirmation: Whereupon the bishop immediately sends such commission to his official. The prior that was chosen upon this occasion was *Robert de Meburn*.—The manuscript Chronicle of Lanercost in the British Museum reports that the abovesaid *Henry de Burgh* was a famous poet: But none of his works have reached to our time.

In 1337, on the death of the prior *William de Southayke*, the convent chose *John de Bowethby*, a canon and sacrist of their church, and present him to the bishop; who decrees the election to be canonical, confirms it, and sends out his mandate for the installation of the new prior.

† Robertus de Vallibus, filius Huberti de Vallibus, universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis ad quos literæ præfentes pervenerint, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, me concessisse et hac præfenti charta confirmasse canonicis de Lanercost liberam electionem. Quare volo quod obeunte D. priore, vel quolibet successore ejus, ille sit prior quem jam dicti canonici, vel major pars eorum et sanior, secundum Deum eligerint. Et ut hæc mea concessio rata permaneat et illibata, eam præfentis scripti patrocinio, et sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Hæc Testibus; Roberto archidiacono Karliolensi, Waltero priore, Roberto clericico de Leventon, Henrico et Radulpho presbyteris, Alexandro de Wyndesover, Willielmo filio Odardi, Bernardo de Leversdale, et multis aliis.—*Registr. Lanerc.*

In the very next year, on Saturday before St. Luke's day, the subprior and convent met capitularly, and chose *John de Bothecastre* to be their prior, in the place of the said *John de Bowethby* deceased. Whereupon the subprior immediately in the chapter house declared and pronounced, in the name of himself and all his fellow canons, the said *John de Bothecastre* to be duly elected. Afterwards, application was made (as usual) to the bishop, who confirmed the election, and gave a mandate to the vicar of Brampton (one of the canons) for his installation.

In the year 1354, the said *John de Bothecastre* resigned in form in the chapter house before the bishop, who was called thither as their visitor on that occasion. The cause assigned was old age and infirmities, such as rendered him incapable of continuing in the government. Whereupon the visitor decrees him decent lodgings in the priory, a competent allowance of other necessaries and conveniences for life, to which the convent oblige themselves by their unanimous subscription. And in his place was chosen *Thomas de Hextildesham*; to whom the bishop (as usual) administered the oath of canonical obedience, and moreover obliged him by solemn promise not to frequent public huntings, nor to keep so large a pack of hounds as he had formerly done.—The oath of canonical obedience was in this form: "In Dei nomine, Amen. Ego "frater Thomas de Hextildesham, prior prioratus de Lanercost, ordinis "sancti Augustini, Karliolensis diocesis, ero fidelis et obediens vobis venerabili in Christo patri ac domino meo Domino Gilberto Dei gratia Karlioli "episcopo et successoribus vestris canonice intrantibus, officialibus, et ministris, in canonicis et licitis mandatis: Sicut Deus me adjuvet et hæc sancta "Dei evangelia. Et hoc propria manu mea subscribo."

In the very next year, the said prior *Thomas* died. And the canons of Lanercost had great disputes and heats among themselves concerning the choice of a successor; insomuch that the bishop thought it necessary to send letters requisitory, under pain of the greater excommunication, commanding them to pay an exact canonical obedience during the vacancy to the subprior: Who with his party demanded *Richard de Rydal*, a canon regular of St. Mary's Carlisle to be their prior; whilst another party declared that themselves had fairly chosen a canon of their own priory one *John de Nonyngton* into the place. The bishop was appealed to, and the cause heard at Rose; where sentence was given for *Richard de Rydal*, and his postulation confirmed. And he swore canonical obedience as above.

In the year following, whether on occasion of the last year's tumults, or otherwise, the bishop solemnly visited the prior and convent of Lanercost; and his monition, appointing a certain day for their attending him for that purpose in their chapter house, bears date at Rose the 6th of May 1356. And in the very next summer the bishop visits this house again, as well as the priory of St. Mary's Carlisle, and the cell at Wetheral.

In 1360, prior *Rydal* absenting himself from his priory, the bishop constitutes *Martin de Brampton* one of the canons guardian thereof during his absence; with a charge of faithfully accounting for his administration, when thereunto lawfully

lawfully required.—And this is the last account of the priory that is to be found in the registers of the bishops of Carlisle at Rose.

After the dissolution of the religious houses, king Henry the eighth, by letter patent bearing date Nov. 22. in the 34th year of his reign, granted to Thomas Dacre of Lanercost esquire, in consideration of his true and faithful services, all that the house and site of the late monastery or priory of Lanercost, and all messuages, houses, yards, stables, buildings, lands, tenements, dove-coats, gardens, orchards, waters, ponds; also all that water mill with the appurtenances in Lanercost nigh unto the site of the said priory; also one close of pasture and wood called the Park, containing by estimation 5 acres; one close called Windhill banks, containing by estimation 4 acres; one close called Keldholme, containing by estimation 8 acres; one close called Burthelatt, containing by estimation 9 acres; one close called Barkhouse-flat, containing by estimation 10 acres; all lying and being in Lanercost aforesaid: One building called Tanhouse in the parish of Lanercost aforesaid; one messuage and tenement called Stonehouse in Wath Colman in the said parish, 50 acres of meadow and 11 acres of arable land in Lanercost, and all that pasture and common of pasture in the moor called Banksfield in Lanercost, belonging to the said messuage called Stonehouse; one messuage and tenement called Seebie Neese in the said parish, and 26 acres of meadow, and common of pasture to the said Seebie Neese belonging; also all that messuage and tenement called Fullpots with the appurtenances. (Saving and excepting out of the said grant, the parish church of Lanercost and the churchyard thereof, and the mansion house called Uttergate, with the stable, granary, and garden thereto belonging, for the dwelling of the curate or vicar.) To have to the said Thomas Dacre, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten for ever: And to hold of the king *in capite* by the service of the 20th part of one knight's fee; rendering for the same yearly to the king 9s sterling.

Afterwards, king Edward the sixth, by letters patent bearing date June 28, in the 6th year of his reign, granted to the said *Thomas Dacre*, then Sir Thomas Dacre senior knight [The younger Sir Thomas was son and heir apparent of William lord Dacre of Gilsland and Graystock, brother of this Thomas Dacre of Lanercost]—all those the rectories and churches of Lanercost, Grenesdale, Farleham, Lasingby, Brampton, and Irthington, and the chapel of Walton, and the advowson, free disposition, and right of patronage of the vicarages and churches of Lanercost, Grenesdale, Farleham, Lasingby, Brampton, and Irthington, with all their rights, members and appurtenances in the county of Cumberland, late belonging to the priory of Lanercost in the said county; and all the tithes of corn, grain, and sheaves, and other tithes whatsoever, with the appurtenances, lying in Lanercost, Grenesdale, Farleham, Lasingby, Brampton, Irthington, and Walton, in the said county of Cumberland, belonging to the said priory: Also all houses, buildings, barns, stables, dove-coats, gardens, orchards, glebe lands, meadows, pastures, woods, commons, underwoods, tithes of sheaves, corn, grain, hay, wool, lambs, calves, flax, hemp, and other tithes whatsoever, oblations, obventions, fruits, commodities,

modities, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in Lanercost, Greneisdale, Farleham, Lasingby, Brampton, Irthington, and Walton, and elsewhere in the said county of Cumberland, to the said rectories and the said chapel of Walton belonging, parcel of the possessions of the said priory: And also the water mill with the appurtenances in Walton in the said county of Cumberland, late in the tenure of William Pennyson knight deceased, to the said priory belonging, with all houses, buildings, lands, meadows, pastures, waters, watercourses, dams, profits, commodities, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, to the said mill belonging, or with the same demised: And all messuages, mills, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, moors, marshes, waters, fishings, wastes, furze, heath, and other hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in Walton, Thorney moor, Withehill, Wall, Dofecote, Burtholme, Banks, St. Mary holme, Waltholme, Irthing, King, Brampton, Harekew, Denton, and Carlisle, in the said county of Cumberland, to the said late priory belonging: And one rent of 9s issuing out of the house and site of the late priory of Lanercost, and out of the demesne lands of the same priory in the said county of Cumberland, by letters patent of our lord Henry the eighth late king of England dated the 22d day of November in the 34th year of his reign, given and granted to the said Thomas Dacre and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten: And all fairs, markets, courts leet, views of frankpledge, waifs, estrays, goods of felons and fugitives, and of felons of themselves, and persons put in exigent, deodands, and other jurisdictions, liberties, and privileges whatsoever, in Lanercost, Greneisdale, Farleham, Lasingby, Brampton, Irthington, Walton, Thorney moor, Withehill, Wall, Dofecote, Burtholme, Banks, St. Mary holme, Waltholme, Irthing, King, Harekew, Denton, and Carlisle, in the said county of Cumberland, to the said late priory of Lanercost belonging: To have and to hold to the said Thomas Dacre knight, his heirs and assigns for ever. To be holden of the king *in capite* by the service of the 40th part of one knight's fee; rendering for the same (together with other particulars) 55*l* 17*s* 7*d* to the king, his heirs and successors, for all rents, services, and demands.

This Sir *Thomas Dacre* went commonly by the name of *Bastard Dacre*, being an illegitimate son of Thomas lord Dacre of the North. Hence the Dacres of Lanercost bore in their arms the bar of difference, or bastard bar.—In the year 1559, this Sir Thomas repaired the mansion house, and caused the following verses to be painted in the glass of the window in the dining room (which are now in the east window of the parish church):

*Mille et quingentos ad quinquaginta novemque
Adjice, et hoc anno condidit istud opus
Thomas Daker eques, sedem qui primus in istam
Venerat, extincta religione loci.
Hæc Edoardus ei dederat, devoverat ante
Henricus, longæ præmia militiæ.*

Whether it was a mistake of the author of these quaint lines, or Sir Thomas Dacre intended to have it understood that king Edward the sixth gave unto him the priory, and that king Henry the eighth only intended to have done so; or that king Henry the eighth gave it, and king Edward the sixth confirmed the same to him; it is certain this was not the case. The objects of the two grants were separate and distinct. King Henry gave the priory with the demesne and other lands in the parish of Lanercost. King Edward gave the rectories and advowsons of the churches. The difference was; king Henry's grant was to him and the heirs male of his body, king Edward's grant was absolute to him and his heirs.

The pedigree of the said Sir Thomas Dacre is as follows :

Sir THOMAS DACRE of Lanercost knight married a daughter of Denton, and by her had issue two sons, *Christopher* and *John*; the latter of whom died without issue.

CHRISTOPHER DACRE of Lanercost esquire, son and heir of Sir Thomas, married Alice daughter of Knevet, with whom he had a lease of Scaleby for a term of years. By her he had issue an only child *Henry*.

HENRY DACRE of Lanercost esquire married a daughter of Salkeld of Corby, and by her had issue, 1. *Thomas*. 2. *Humphrey Dacre* of Haltwhistle, who had two sons both of whom died without issue, and a daughter *Mary* married to George Yates rector of Croglin. 3. *Richard*, who was created banneret by king Charles the first in the field; and died without issue. 4. *Mary*, married to Thomas son and heir of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh of Kirkoswald. 5. *Anne*, married to Musgrave of Crookdake.

Sir THOMAS DACRE knight, son and heir of Henry, married Dorothy daughter of Sir Thomas Brathwaite of Warcop knight, and by her had issue, 1. *Patric*, who died before his father, without issue. 2. *Henry*. 3. *Thomas*, who died without issue. 4. *Mary*, married to Basil Fielding gentleman. 5. *Dorothy*, married to John Child rector of Bromfield. 6. *Catharine*, who died unmarried.

HENRY DACRE of Lanercost esquire, second son and heir of Sir Thomas, married first Mary daughter and heir of Henry Sibson, D. D. rector of Bewcastle, and by her had issue, 1. *Thomas*, who died before his father, and unmarried. 2. *Dorothy*, married to Joseph Appleby of Kirklington esquire.—To his second wife he married Margaret daughter of William Charleton of Hafselside in Northumberland esquire, and by her had issue two sons, *William* and *James*, and a daughter *Elizabeth* married to Sir Patric Maxwell of the kingdom of Scotland knight, who died without issue.

WILLIAM DACRE of Lanercost esquire, son and heir of Henry by Margaret his second wife, married a daughter of Sir John Swinburn of Capheaton in

the county of Northumberland baronet, and by her had only a daughter *Margaret*, who died in her infancy, and unmarried.

JAMES DACRE of Lanercost esquire, second son of Henry by Margaret his second wife, succeeded as heir to his brother *William*; which *James*, dying without issue, left the lordship of Walton and some other estates to *Joseph Appleby* esquire son of his half sister *Dorothy* aforesaid, with request that he would take and use the name of Dacre, which *Joseph* was grandfather of the present *Joseph Dacre* of Kirklington esquire, heir general of this family of the Dacres of Lanercost.

Dr. Todd says, upon the death of the said *James*, it was disputed, and a controversy was then depending in law, to whom the right of the site and demesne of the dissolved priory did belong. But from the tenor of the aforesaid grants it appears, that this being within the grant of king Henry the eighth, which was only to the heirs male of the body of Sir *Thomas Dacre*; and the male line here failing, it reverted to the crown, and is now in lease to Frederic the present earl of Carlisle.

Courts baron are held here in the name of the said earl. There are about 13 freeholders, and 64 customary tenants. The latter pay a twenty-penny fine certain, and no heriots or other services. The lands pass by deed, surrender, and admittance. Widows are intitled to thirds of what their husbands die possessed, but lose the same if they marry.

The conventual church has been large, and somewhat magnificent. A small part of it is now only used by the parishioners; the rest is in ruins. Having been wholly appropriated to the priory, it remains only a perpetual curacy, and was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 14*l* 5*s*, and hath since received an allotment of 200*l* from the said bounty. The earl of Carlisle is patron (probably by purchase from the Dacres).

The number of families in this parish is about 300; whereof 15 are presbyterians, 2 quakers, 2 anabaptists, and 2 papists.

BURDOSWALD, the AMBOGLANA of the Romans, is in this parish, and is a very large and remarkable fort, at which place more inscriptions have been found, than at any other Roman station. Mr. Horsley exhibits no fewer than twenty-five that had been found here, but several of them removed from hence to Naward, Scaleby, and other places. They are mostly upon altars, and near one half of them inscribed to *Jupiter Optimus Maximus* and other deities, by the *Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum* which was stationed here. Many of them are very imperfect. Those which are most perfect, or otherwise remarkable, are as follows:

I O M
COH I A . . .
C P R E M . .
X I M V
T R I B V

Jovi Optimo Maximo
Cohors prima Ælia (Dacorum)
cui præest Maximus
Tribunus.

This

This was found at Willoford, about half a mile from Burdoswald, built up in a chimney, near the top of it: The letters that are wanting being covered with part of the wall.

I O M
... H I A E L D A C
.... C P R A E E S T
... R E L I V S F A ...
... S T R I B
... P E T V O
C O S

Jovi Optimo Maximo
Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum
cui præest
Aurelius Fabius
Tribunus
Perpetuo
Consule.

This, by the name of the consul, appears to have been erected in the year 237.

The next, which follows, is yet compleat and perfect :

I O M
C o H I A E L
D A C . C . P
S T A T L o N
G I N V S R B

Jovi Optimo Maximo
Cohors prima Ælia
Dacorum, cui præest
Statius Longinus
Tribunus.

Another, in the former part, is very legible, and shews the contractions or combination of letters in the later empire :

P R O S A L V E
D . N . M X M A C
F O R T . M . C A E S
M A V R E L

Pro salute domini
nostri maximi ac
fortissimi imperatoris Cæsaris
Marci Aurelii . . .

The next, Mr. Horsley says, is a very fine and beautiful inscription, and from the simplicity of the character he takes it to be as ancient as the time of Hadrian.

LEG VI
VIC P F
F

Legio sexta,
victrix, pia, fidelis,
Fecit.

At a place called *Shaws* in this parish, from the foot of a rock breaks out a medicinal fountain, which from the beneficial virtues of its water is called *Holywell*. Dr. Todd says, it is deeply impregnated with saline and sulphureous particles, and on that account has a cathartic and emetic virtue. Persons who are affected with cutaneous disorders, resort hither in great numbers in the summer months, and commonly go away relieved. Dr. Short classes it amongst the sulphureous waters, and says it contains a very considerable proportion of sulphur, a small quantity of sea salt, and a very little earth.

PARISH OF KIRK-CAMBOCK.

KIRK-CAMBOCK is (or rather was) a small parish, encompassed by those of Lanercost, Bewcastle, and Stapleton. In Henry the second's time one *Alfred de Cambock* held it. Afterwards, in Henry the third's time, the *Tirryes* (or *Tyrers*) held it. And in Edward the first's time one *Richard Tyrer* held it of Thomas de Multon then lord of Gilsland, by the 8th part of one knight's fee. After him, *Thomas de Leversdale*, and *Thomas* his son. In the 36 Ed. 3. *Robert de Leversdale* and *William Stapleton* held it. And by an inquisition *post mortem* in the 36 Hen. 6. it is found, that *William Stapleton* died seised of the manor of Camboke with the advowson of the church there, holden of Thomas lord Dacre lord of Gilsland, but by what services the jurors know not. It is now holden of Frederic earl of Carlisle, as part of Gilsland; and the customary tenants pay an annual rent of 1*l* 2*s* 6*d*, and a twenty-penny fine upon change of lord by death, and a fine arbitrary upon change of tenant by death or alienation.

The church of Kirk Cambock is rectorial; and was given to the prior and convent of Carlisle, but when or by whom we have not found. In pope Nicholas's Valor it is rated at 8*l*. In king Edward the second's, nothing. In king Henry the eighth's it is not mentioned, being then wholly appropriated to the priory, and the parish almost destroyed and ruined by the Scots.

In the year 1259, *Randolph de Tylliol* was rector of Camboke, in which year a boundary was settled between this parish and that of Lanercost †.

In 1304, on the death of *Simon de Tyrer* rector of Camboke, two presentations were made to the bishop. The prior and convent of Carlisle presented *Alexander de Crokedake*, and Richard de Tyrer presented another *Simon de Tyrer*. By an inquisition *de jure patronatus* it was found, that Henry de Tyrer father of the said Richard presented the last incumbent, his own son; but that there was an agreement, under seal, between the prior and convent of Carlisle and him the said Henry, concluding an alternate right of presentation. This instrument being produced and submitted to, it was determined that the said prior and convent have the present turn, and the said Richard and his heirs the next. Whereupon institution was given to *Alexander de Crokedake*. And in the year following, the church becoming vacant, *Symon de Tyrer* was instituted on the presentation of Richard de Tyrer; saving to the prior and convent of the cathedral church of Carlisle a yearly pension of 2*s* due and of old time accustomed.

In 1386, bishop Appleby collated *John de Southwell* by lapse. And this is the last account that is given of this church in the bishops registers.

The fabrick of the church hath long been in ruins, nothing remaining of it but part of the old walls. No curate is appointed to take care of the parochial duties. For the rites of baptism and sepulture, the people commonly

† Registr. Lanercost.

repair to the church of Lanercost; and for their instruction in religion, they go thither, or to Stapleton, or Bewcastle, or where they think fit.

The rectory is granted by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, by lease for 21 years, by the description of "All that their church or chapel of Kirkcammock, with all houses, glebe lands, oblations, obventions, profits, and commodities whatsoever to the said church or chapel belonging or appertaining;" under the small yearly rent of five shillings: And the lessees covenant to repair the said church or chapel and houses; and also to find and provide an able and sufficient curate to serve the place during the term of the lease, and yearly to allow the stipend or wages which the ordinary for the time being shall appoint and think fit; and also to discharge all other duties ordinary and extraordinary to the said church or chapel belonging or appertaining.

Why this church hath not been certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty, and thereby put into a way of augmentation, we have heard no reason assigned.

PARISH OF FARLAM.

FARLAM is a small parish, in the very extreme parts of Gillsland towards the east. It was granted in king Henry the second's time by the lord of Gillsland to one *Walter de Windsor*, brother of *Alexander de Windsor*. The said *Walter de Windsor* had issue another *Walter*. And his son, called *Adam de Farleham*, held this land in Edward the second's time. And in Edward the third's time, *John de Farleham* held it; who, having no children, devised the same to *Ranulph de Dacre* and *Margaret Multon* (lady of Gillsland) his wife, and to their heirs. And from thenceforth it hath continued as demesne to the lords of Gillsland.—The Arms of these Windsors were; Argent, a saltier Sable.

John de Windsor, brother to the second *Walter*, enjoyed Little Farleham. He had issue *Rayner* and *Solomon*. And *Rayner* had *Bernard*, father of *Richard*, who endowed the houses of Wetheral and Lanercost with lands in Little Farleham.

The church of Farleham is dedicated to St. Thomas; and was given by Robert de Vallibus to the priory of Lanercost.

In the year 1251, Silvester de Eversham bishop of Carlisle, having set out a portion for the vicar, viz. all the profits of the church except the tithe corn and except a moiety of the glebe lands, afterwards thinking that too little, he assigns to him the other moiety also, except one acre, in the following form: "Omnibus Christi fidelibus præsentes literas inspecturis, Silvester miseratione divina Karliolensis episcopus minister humilis, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra, quod cum ex officio nostro ad taxationem vicariæ de Farlam procederemus, et eidem vicariæ omnes proventus ecclesiæ prædictæ præter decimas garbarum et præter medietatem terræ ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentis assignaremus; postea, nimis exilem ejusdem vicariæ portionem

“perpendentes, aliam medietatem terræ prædictæ, de consensu prioris et conventus de Lanercost, eidem vicariæ literis præsentibus assignavimus; præter unam acram terræ eisdem priori et conventui ad ædificandum quandam grāngiam assignandæ†.”

In 1316, on the death of Sir *Simon de Walton* vicar of Farlam, *William de Richardby* was instituted on a presentation by the prior and convent.

In 1361, on the death of the vicar Sir *Thomas de Derby*, Sir *Thomas Roke* was instituted on a like presentation.

In 1373, Sir *Thomas Roke* resigns; and Sir *Robert de Hayton* chaplain is in like manner presented and instituted.

After the dissolution of the priory this church was granted by king Ed. 6. to Sir *Thomas Dacre*; and after several mesne conveyances, is now the property of Mr. *Henry Smith* the impropriator, who nominates the curate, and pays him 4*l* yearly, which with a lot of 200*l* from queen Anne's bounty and the surplice fees, is the whole endowment, and doth not exceed 10*l* per annum. For wherever any of these religious houses became established, they swallowed up the revenues of almost all the churches about them: Which revenues, at the dissolution, were not restored to the churches, but given away to the king's favourites, or sold to supply his necessities.

The families in this parish are about 60 in number; four of which are presbyterian.

PARISH OF DENTON.

DENTON lies in the utmost north-east limits of Gillsland; and is divided into *Nether-Denton* and *Over-Denton*. They are strictly two parishes, but we will first treat of them jointly. The word *Denton* signifies a town in a deep valley. The Irish call deep in their language *dæin*, which hath some affinity with the Saxon word *den*. *Over-Denton* stands beyond the great bottom or valley, and *Nether-Denton* in the low grounds. *Hubert de Vallibus*, lord of Gillsland, gave Denton to one *Weskopp*, and he to *Gilsbueth* (or *Bueth* son of *Gilfrid*), which *Gilsbueth* had issue *Robert* son of *Bueth*, who died without issue, and *Gilsbueth*'s two daughters were his heirs; one married to *Addock* lord of Bothcastre, the other to *Eustacius de Vallibus* lord of Hayton. The former had *Over-Denton*, and the latter *Nether-Denton*, which became two moieties then by partition.

OVER-DENTON, in the 7 Ed. 1. was in the possession of *Richard Stonland*, who in that year (together with Elena his wife) granted the same to *John Witherington*, in whose family it long continued. From them it came to the *Tweccdales*, and so to the earls of Carlisle. The lands are customary, and pay an arbitrary fine on the change of tenant by death or alienation, and a twenty-penny fine on change of lord by death: Also an heriot at the death of the

† Registr. Lanercost.

tenant;

tenant; and if there be no live cattle, then 40s in lieu thereof. They likewise pay one shilling each yearly in lieu of services.

This *Over-Denton*, though in the county of Cumberland, is deemed to be in the diocese of Durham, and was given by Robert de Vallibus and Robert son of Anketil to the priory of Lanercost, and appropriated to that house by Hugh bishop of Durham (who presided in that see at the foundation of the said priory and 28 years after); as appears by the following instrument in the Lanercost Register: "H. Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus, omnibus clericis totius episcopatus sui, salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et confirmasse priori et canonicis de Lanercost, ad præsentationem Roberti de Vallibus et Roberti filii Anketilli, ecclesiam de Veteri Denton tenendam. Ita quod ipsi canonici præsentabunt nobis et successoribus nostris, quoties ipsa ecclesia vacaverit, perpetuum vicarium qui prædictæ ecclesiæ deserviat, et nobis et successoribus nostris episcopales consuetudines reddat; qui etiam victum percipiat a prædictis canonicis, annuam pensionem dimidium tantum marcæ persolvat, nisi eis nos vel successores nostri, ex nostra auctoritate, juxta ipsius ecclesiæ augmentum et facultatem in posterum plus percipere concesserimus. . . . Quare volumus, ut prædicti canonici memoratam ecclesiam teneant libere et quiete, sicut eam tenendam concessimus. Salvis in omnibus episcopalis consuetudinibus nostris. Hiis testibus; Willielmo summo camerario, Magistro Ricardo de Coldingham, Willielmo filio archiepiscopi et aliis."

This parish hath been so totally ruined, that there are now only about fifteen families; the curate is named by the earl of Carlisle, who is impropriator, and receives all kinds of tithes great and small, and allows the curate 20s yearly.

NETHER-DENTON, as is aforesaid, came by marriage to *Eustacius de Vallibus* lord of Hayton. It was afterwards granted to *John de Denton* son of Robert son of Anketill; which *John* had a son *John*, who had a son *Richard Denton* knight, whose daughter and heir *Margaret* was married in the 17 Ed. 2. to *Adam Copele* of Bateley in the county of York. *John*, son of the said *Adam*, had issue *Richard Copeley*; whose daughter and heir *Isabel* was married to *Adam Denton* son of *Thomas del Hall* in Henry the fourth's time; which *Adam Denton* had a son *Thomas*, who had a son *Richard*, whose son *John Denton* exchanged this purparty of Denton in Henry the seventh's time with the lord *Dacre* for *Warnell*, and was ancestor of the present family of the *Dentons* of *Warnell*. And from that time it descended in the posterity of the *Dacres*, and is now the inheritance of *Frederick* earl of *Carlisle*.

The church of Nether Denton is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is rectorial.

The aforesaid *Robert* son of *Eusth* gave it to the monks of *Wetheral*. He also by the advice and consent of his wife and friends gave to the church some of his lands that lay near to it, and eight acres besides as well without as within the village: Which grant was confirmed by *John* and *Elias* sons of *David de Denton*, and appropriated to the finding a light or candle before the altar of the holy trinity in the church of *Wetheral*.

After.

After his death, one *David* son of *Terry* and *Robert* son of *Ankitill* gave this same church to the priory of Lanercoft; whereupon did arise great suit, till the controversy was ended by mediation of the pope's legate, who divided the profits between them, and gave the presentation and advowson of the rectory to the bishop.

The share which each of the said houses had out of this rectory was two marks and an half. And in the year 1266 the prior and monks of Wetheral released their part to the bishop and his successors; of which an entry appears to be made in their Register.

In 1304, *Robert Oriel* was collated by bishop Halton to the rectory of Denton, with a saving to the bishop and his successors of the pension of 33s 4d, and the like sum to the prior and convent of Lanercoft. And again in 1306, on the collation of *Sir Adam de Kale*, there is a like reservation of five marks, viz. two and an half to the bishop and his successors, and two and an half to the prior and convent of Lanercoft.

In 1309, at an ordination held in the parish church of Stanwix, *John de Culgayth* rector of Denton was ordained priest. After him *Sir John de Aberington* was collated in 1317.—*Sir Richard de Brocton* in 1385.

After the reformation, *Sir Edward Bell* the rector died in 1567, and was succeeded (on the collation of bishop Best) by *Sir Christopher Lowther* clerk; on whose resignation in 1576, *Sir Miles Matmaugh* was collated by bishop Barnes.—Next, *Sir William Thompson* clerk was collated in 1586.—*Sir Roland Baxter* in 1597.—After him, *Sir Ralph Snowden*; on whose death in 1633, *Nicholas Dean*, B. A. was collated.

In 1692, *William Culcbeth* was rector, and resigned. After him, *Richard Culcbeth*; on whose cession in 1703, *Thomas Pearson*, B. A. was collated by bishop Nicolson.

In 1718, on *Thomas Pearson's* death, *Nicholas Reay* was collated by bishop Bradford.

In 1736, *Nicholas Reay* dying, *William Hefket* was collated by bishop Fleming.

This church is rated in the king's books at 8l 5s 5d. It was returned to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 16l 1s 6d. In 1761, it had an augmentation of 400l (200l whereof was given by the countess dowager Gower). And having 40 acres of glebe land or upwards, it may now be worth between 50l and 60l per annum.

In this parish are about 50 families; two whereof are presbyterians.

PARISH OF CUMREW.

CUMREW is a small parish, bounded by the parishes of Croglin, Cumwhitton, Carlatton, and Castlecarrock.

The manor belongs to the earl of Carlisle; who has about 26 tenants, who pay a free rent of 1l 9s 8d, indenture rent 2l 3s 11d, and customary rent

6*l* 10*s* 7½*d*. The customary tenants pay a twenty-penny fine upon change of the lord by death, and an arbitrary fine upon change of tenant by death or alienation. The tenants also pay each 1*s* yearly to the lord for service money.

The *church* here being wholly appropriated to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, they nominate a curate, who is licensed by the bishop. He has a lease from the dean and chapter of "All those the houses and glebe lands, tithes, "fruits, oblations, obventions, profits, and commodities, whatsoever, belonging or appertaining to the chapel of Cumrew," under the yearly rent of ten c̄s of haver meal, and one pound in money free of all taxes. The lessee to repair the chancel, houses, and buildings.

In lieu of tithe corn, the parishioners pay 119 bushels of meal; and instead of tithe hay, a prescription of 1*l* 5*s* 2*d*. It was certified to the governors of queen Anne's bounty at 13*l* 12*s* 10*d*; and hath since received an allotment of 200*l* from the said governors, wherewith lands were purchased in the parish of Ainstable, of the present yearly value of 7*l*.

In this parish are about 41 families; all of the church of England.

About a quarter of a mile south-east from the church, are the ruins of a large castle or building, situate on a rising ground, very near the bottom of Cumrew fell. This seems to be *Dunwalloght* castle mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 22. as situate on the marches towards Scotland, and belonging to the Dacres. For there are two little manors here, Brackenthwaite and Newbiggin, which did belong to that family, till the earl of Suffex's heirs sold them to Sir Christopher Musgrave baronet, and he to the earl of Carlisle, grandfather of the present earl.

PARISH OF CASTLE CARROCK.

CASTLE CARROCK (*Castle Crag*, or rock) is a small parish within the barony of Gillsland, at the foot of the great mountain Cross-fell, and consists only of one constablewick. *Hubert de Vallibus*, lord of Gillsland, gave this manor, and also Hayton, to one *Eustace de Vallibus*. Which *Eustace* gave a carucate of land at Castle Carrock, and another at Hayton, to the priory of Lanercost.

In Henry the second's time, it was the inheritance of *Robert de Castle Carrock*, and after him successively it descended to *Robert* his son, and to *Richard* his grandson, whose son *Robert de Castle Carrock* was the last of that name inheritor thereof. He died in Edward the first's time, and left three daughters coheirs, which he had by his wife Christian de Crokedake aunt and one of the two coheirs of John son of John son of Adam de Crokedake. The said three daughters were *Johan* wife of Thomas Newbiggin, *Christian* wife of Michael Appleby, and *Margery* wife of William Eglesfield.

Newbiggin's part, which was that of *Johan* the eldest sister, descended to three daughters and heirs, *Hellen* married to Richard Hale, *Margaret* married
to

to Thomas Hale, and *Alice* married to John Hale, all of the parish of Kirkby Thore. *Hellen's* part came to *William Kitchen*, who sold the same to *Ranulph de Dacre*, that married the heiress of Gillsland. *Margaret's* part came by a daughter named *Alice*, the wife of *Collinson*, to two daughters *Johan* married to *Gilbert Carleton*, and *Margaret* married to *John Betham* of *Thrimby*; and in the fourth descent *Elizabeth Betham*, then heir, wife of *Robert Salkeld*, had issue *Roger Salkeld*, who sold it to *Lough*.

The purparty of *Christian de Castle Carrock* wife of *Appleby*, went by her daughter named *Christian* to *William Ritson*, and by their daughter *Mariot* to *Thomas Alanby*, and by their daughter to *John de West Levington*, and by his daughter *Elizabeth* to *Alexander Highmore*, whose heir in the 3d or 4th descent sold it to *Dacre*.

What became immediately of the third purparty of *Margery de Castle Carrock*, wife of *Eglesfield*, we have not found. But in the 12 Cha. 2. Sir *John Ballentine* knight and *Anne* his wife conveyed the manor of *Castle Carrock* to *Charles* earl of *Carlisle* grandfather of *Frederic* earl of *Carlisle* the present owner.

There are about 12 tenants in this manor, who pay a yearly customary rent of 2*l* 12*s* 6*d* to *Armathwaite* castle, and arbitrary fines.

The church of *Castle Carrock* is rectorial, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of *Carlisle*, unto whom it pays an annual pension of 2*s*. It is valued in the king's books at 5*l* 12*s* 11*d*, was certified to the governors of queen *Anne's* bounty at 42*l*. and is not yet worth much more than 50*l* per annum.

In the year 1312, *Robert de Helpeston* was instituted to the rectory on the presentation of the prior and convent of *Carlisle*, saving to the said prior and convent a yearly pension of 2*s* due and of old time accustomed.

In 1346, *John de Begbokirk* was presented by the prior and convent to the vacant rectory.

In 1356, Sir *Adam* rector of *Castlekayroke* is cited to shew cause why (being seized with a leprosy to such a degree that his parishioners dare not resort to divine service) he ought not to have a coadjutor assigned him.

In 1380, *Thomas de Carleton*, rector of *Castlekayroke*, makes his last will, and bequeathes several remarkable legacies in twinter sheep (*bidentes*), lambs, stones of wool, bows and arrows, and (amongst the rest) to the vicar of *Edenhall* his book called *Placebo Dirige*. And soon after, *John Colt* was instituted by *William* rector of *Bowness* the bishop's vicar general.

In 1571, *John Richardson* clerk, on the death of *John Richardson* senior, had institution on the presentation of *William Vale* of the city of *Carlisle*, who (with others) had procured a grant of this avoidance from *Lancelot Salkeld* (the first) dean and chapter of *Carlisle*.

In 1586, *John Stodart* was presented by the said dean and chapter. In 1589, *Leonard Milburn*. In 1635, *Christopher Gibson*. In 1672, *Henry Skar-row*. In 1679, *Christopher Rickerby*. In 1722, *Joseph Pattinson*.

In

In 1739, upon the death of *Joseph Pattinson*, *John Pearson* clerk was instituted to the rectory, on the presentation of the said dean and chapter.

In this parish are about 42 families, six whereof are presbyterian.

PARISH OF CARLATTON.

THE parish of CARLATTON (or, *Carleton*) is surrounded by those of Castlecarrcock, Combwhitton, and Hayton. It contains within it 1550 acres of arable land, but hath few inhabitants, and hath had no parish church for several ages, and it is only known by tradition where the church stood.

In Henry the second's time one *Gospatric* son of *Macbenck* held it of the king, and paid 50 marks. This *Macbenck* (*Mac-ben-og*) was an Irishman and took part with king Stephen, therefore his son *Gospatric* compounded with king Henry for his father's life. After him, king John gave it to *Robert de Ross* of Werk in Tindale, and also Sowerby and Hubertby, until the said *Robert de Ross* should recover his lands in Normandy, which he lost in the king's service. Henry the third took them from him, and gave them to *Alexander* king of Scots and his successors who held the same until king Edward the first seized them for the revolt of John Baliol king of Scots, and granted the same to *Anthony Beck* the military bishop of Durham who had assisted king Edward greatly in his wars in Scotland, but the parliament some years after obliged the king to resume that grant. Since which time Carlatton continued royal demesne, until king Richard the second's time, who granted the same to *Ralph Nevil* earl of Westmorland and Johan his wife. After him it descended to *Richard* his son earl of *Salisbury*, and from him to *Richard* earl of *Warwick* his son, who was slain at the battle of Barnet. After whose death, king Edward the fourth gave it to his brother *Richard* duke of *Gloucester*, afterwards king. Henry the seventh, upon his obtaining the crown, granted it to some of his friends who had been sufferers in the Lancastrian cause. And it still remains as crown land, and is held upon lease, together with Gelston forest adjoining, by the earl of Carlisle.

The church of Carlatton was given by Robert de Vallibus to the priory of Lanercost, and by bishop Halton (with the consent of king Edward the first) totally appropriated to that house. The reasons given for the appropriation were, that the Scots had destroyed the monastery by fire and sword, and that the king's army for some time had lived upon free quarter amongst the tenants of the priory, to their great damage and impoverishment; and it was upon condition, that the prior and convent should endow the vicarage in an honourable manner, and have a vicar constantly resident upon the place.

Robert de London was rector when this appropriation was made, and it was not to take place till after his death. He was presented by the aforesaid Anthony Beck bishop of Durham; upon which presentation, the bishop awarded (as was usual) a *jus patronatus*, and the inquisition finds that Alexander king of

Scotland presented last, that the bishop of Durham is owner of the village of Carleton, but whether he is owner of the church the jurors know not.

After the resumption of the grant to the bishop, the advowson was granted by the said king Edward the first to the prior and convent.

In the year 1320, *Henry de Newton* was presented by the said prior and convent to the vicarage of Carleton, and thereupon instituted.

In 1344, Sir *William de Stockdale* was instituted on the like presentation.

In 1380, Sir *Richard Hogge* was in like manner presented by the prior and convent, and instituted thereupon.—And this is the last account that we meet with thereof in the bishops registers. After the dissolution of the priory, the whole revenues of this church came to the crown, and in consequence thereof all the tithes great and small are now in the lessee.

PARISH OF HAYTON.

THE parish of HAYTON is circumscribed by the parishes of Cumwhitton, Wetheral, Warwick, Irthington, Brampton, Farlam, and Castle Carrok; and includes in it the two manors of *Hayton* and *Talkin*, both within the barony and belonging to the lords of Gillsland.

Hayton consists of about 93 customary tenements, which pay yearly 18*l* 12*s* 3*d* ancient rent; every ancient tenement pays also 1*s* in lieu of services. They pay also 23*l* yearly free rent, for their commons divided in 1704.

The manor of *Talkin* consists of about 20 tenements; the yearly customary rent 6*l* 9*s* 0*d*. And every tenement pays 2*d* for greenhue, and 1*s* yearly in lieu of services.

The tenants of both the said manors pay fines upon death and alienation according to the general custom of the barony of Gillsland.

The church of Hayton was given by Robert de Vallibus to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and soon after appropriated to that house. The dean and chapter are the present impropiators and patrons, and lease out the tithes for 21 years, reserving the yearly payment of 17 eskeps of good haver meal, and the lessee covenants to pay the curate and all dues and duties ordinary and extraordinary, and to repair the chancel. They also grant to the same lessee all the tithe of corn, grain, and hay of the new improvements, for the like term, and under the yearly rent of 10*s*.

The curate is endowed with several parcels of land, and a stipend of 5*l* from the dean and chapter's lessee; and in the year 1751 this church received an augmentation of 200*l* by lot from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, and again in 1757; which being laid out in lands, the whole revenue amounts to upwards of 30*l* a year.

The families in this parish are about 150; whereof 3 are papists, 2 presbyterians, and 1 quaker.

A P P E N D I X.

No. I.

Partition of the Debatable Land.

UNIVERSIS et singulis, ad quos præsentēs literæ indentatæ pervenerint, salutem et fidem certam eisdem adhiberi. Quoniam post hominum memoriam nulla res, bello præsertim inter populos finitimos exercito, vel indignior vel etiam acerbior extitisse videatur, quod si qua forte (quantumvis iustas ob causas) intercidat, eo sane melius cessisse intelligendum sit, quanto citius honestæ pacis conditionibus propositis reprimatur, ne animi civium assiduis hinc inde incursum ac rapinarum violentiis efferati, pacis artibus minus idonei reddantur; merito sane quin immortales Deo optimo maximo gratias ardentissimis animis Scotorum et Anglorum nationes nobilissimæ agere teneantur, quod post longum illud superiorum annorum bellum, pax sancta et optata fœdere demum inter utriusque ipsarum principes iusto subsequuta sit, cum illud etiam singulari laude efferre ac prædicare, quod per quos primum divino nutu pax illa constitit, iidem illius nutriendæ, augendæ, ac constabiliendæ sincerissimos authores ac vere principes sese præbeant, dum non bella solum sed bellorum etiam occasiones ac semina (quantum humana id ope queat perfici) tam solícite modis omnibus extinguí atque e medio tolli annitentur, ut inter alia præsentissimum belli redintegrandi fomen illud ac pabulum nunc tandem removendum censuerint, quod de agri cujusdam dubii ac incertæ conditionis ad quem ipsorum pertineret proprietate nimis diu intercesserat; enimvero quum eis ager utriusque regni fines occidentales prope maris fretum vel estuarium (quod vulgo *Solway* dicitur) interjacens, mirandos magnosque, si quis illius ambitum non adeo magnum respiciat, motus inter utramque gentem levibus ab initiis sæpius excitarit, hominum potissimum perditorum ac flagitiosorum sentina post ipsorum ex alterutro regno proscriptionem aut fugam eo tanquam ad asylum confluyente, qui ubi nullis se legibus neque ullo poenæ timore, neutro ibi principum imperium exercente, cohiberi cernerent, eo audaciæ prorumpébant, ut ex raptò vivere, subditosque utriusque principis

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spoliare vel ad spoliandi consortium allicere, ac denique ea omnia pergebant facere quæ ad pacem turbandam spectabant; opportunum atque etiam utriusque principis ac populi amicitie constabiliendæ visum est necessarium, sic de agro illo dividendo, quoniam aliter post longum annorum curriculum, obscurior juris (quod quisque in eo prætendebat) explicatio non sinebat, missis eo inspectoribus statuere, ut honore ambarum partium salvo, utilitatem etiam multo quam antehac uberiores subditi ibidem ex non recte subditis effecti caperent, ac tales denique pacis dissolvendæ segetes quales ex illius agri abusu succrescebant de cætero amputarentur: Hinc est quod nos *Jacobus Douglas de Drumlangrig miles*, et *Richardus Maitlande de Letbington*, illustrissimæ et excellentissimæ principis *Mariæ Dei gratia Scotorum reginæ* commissarii et deputati speciales, sufficientem potestatem ad infra scripta habentes, cum nobilibus et egregiis viris *Thoma Wharton* equite aurato domino de *Wharton*, et *Thoma Chabloner* itidem equite, serenissimi, potentissimi, et excellentissimi principis domini *Edwardi sexti regis Angliæ*, oratoribus, ambassiatoribus, commissariis et deputatis specialibus, sufficienti potestate fulcitis, Convenimus, concordavimus, et conclusimus, autoritateque commissionum nostrarum, quarum tenores inferius inferuntur, convenimus, concordamus, et concludimus articulatim prout sequitur.

Ac PRIMUM, Quum dictus ager nunc variabilis, nunc litigiosus, nunc terra contentiosa vocari solitus, communi vero utriusque gentis vocabulo nuncupatus THE DEBATABLE LAND, quasi quis dicat terram de cujus jure tam *Angli* quam *Scoti* decertare ac contendere sint soliti, forma oblonga atque inæquali protendatur ab occidente in orientem, Initium, scilicet, capiendo ab ostiis duorum fluviorum in Estuarium præfatum de *Solway* exonerantium (quibus nomina *Esk* et *Sark* vernaculo accolarum sermone sunt indicta) ac deinde sursum versum progrediendo, donec ad alteram dicti agri extremitatem qua orientem spectat deveniatur; Quandoquidem loci ipsius natura et situs habitantium ibidem animos ad hujus vel istius regni partes fovendas eo modo disponere videatur, ut qui occidentalem agri præfati plagam occupant *Angliæ* se conjunctiores quam *Scotis* commonstrarint, orientales vero ejusdem incolæ *Scotorum* potius in clientelam semet condixerint, idcirco conventum, conclusum, et concordatum est, inter nos commissarios et deputatos præfatos, quod antedicti agri seu terræ contentiosæ pars occidentalior, talibus sub metis, terminis, sive finibus, quales hic subexponentur, *Anglorum* regum ditioni ac imperio perpetuo impofterum subjaceat. Ac ut melius et certius pars hæc occidentalis ab altera discernatur, conventum et conclusum est inter nos commissarios et deputatos præfatos, ut in ipso utriusque partis discrimine, trames linearis rectus transversim ab *Esk* ad *Sark* fluvium ducatur, fossa vel sulco vestigium ipsius denotante; ac præterea, singulæ pyramides lapide quadrato singulis ipsorum *Esk* et *Sark* fluviorum ripis interius imponantur, in ipsis potissimum (quoad ejus fieri potest) locorum punctis construendæ ac collocandæ, ubi linea seu trames ille transversus hac illac extendetur. Quos quidem ocos, quo planius dinoscantur, ut si quo vetustatis aut doli mali vitio pyramides corruerint, nihilo secus locorum vestigia ad ipsarum reparationem innorescant, in hunc modum hinc describendos putavimus: Locus igitur pyramidi *Esk* fluvii ripæ imponendæ is esto, ubi fluvii ipsius cursus sinuose incurvatus est,

ad

ad campi cujusdam (vulgari sermone vocati *Dimmisdaill*) latus occidentale, qua torrens seu rivulus quidam vicinus (vernacule nuncupatus *Dimmisdaill syke*) in fluvium jam dictum præcipitat. Similiter, pyramidi *Sark* fluvii quæ imponetur ripæ is esto locus, qui clivo rubro situs est, e regione loci vocati *Kirkkrigg* in *Scotia* paulum supra le *Eatgyw*, ubi vicissim *Sark* fluvii alveolus in sinus incurvatur. Ab altera igitur ad alteram harum pyramidum, quas a loco movere aut destruere neutri principum præfatorum aut subditorum suorum liceat, fossa vel sulco transverso qualem diximus ambas partes interfecante, deinde subtus ipsas pyramides alveis præfatorum fluviorum (*Esk* videlicet et *Sark*) utrinque deorsum versum fretum sequutis, quoad in *Æstuarium* vel fretum præfatum devolvantur, Quicquid agri, foli, fortalitorum, molendinorum, ædificiorum, sylvarum, pratorum, arborum, pascuum, fluviorum, rivulorum, aquarum stagnantium, morarum seu camporum palustrium, piscariarum, advocationum, donationum, juriumque patronatus ecclesiarum et sacellorum, aut denique aliarum rerum quarumcunque intra jam descriptos hosce limites vel fines partis occidentalis comprehenduntur aut comprehenduntur, pure, mere, separatim, et immediate ad dictum serenissimum *Angliæ* regem suosque hæredes ac successores, directo jure, titulo, et dominii proprietate pertinebunt, ac posthac perpetuis futuris temporibus tanquam portio regni *Angliæ* pertinere censebuntur; ita hanc dictam agri præfati seu terræ contentiosæ partem occidentalem una cum ejusdem pertinentiis præmissis possidere, eisdemque pro libito uti et frui, dictus serenissimus rex et successores sui possit et valeat, possint et valeant, adeo plene et integre et hoc absque dictæ illustrissimæ reginæ, hæredum, successorum, vel denique subditorum suorum juris prætensione, aut alio impedimento quocunque in contrarium movendis, quam si regni *Angliæ* territorium id antiquum atque indubium ab initio in hunc usque diem indefinenter extitisset. Similiter, conventum, conclusum, et concordatum est inter nos commissarios et deputatos præfatos, quod reliqua agri sive terræ contentiosæ pars (scilicet orientalis tractus extra metas præfatas constitutus) incipiendo a dictis pyramidibus ubi fossa aut sulcus ille transversus existit, ac semper orientem versus procedendo, pure, mere, separatim, et immediate ad dictam excellentissimam *Scotiæ* reginam, ipsiusque hæredes et successores, directo jure, titulo, et dominii proprietate pertinebit, ac dehinc perpetuis futuris temporibus, tanquam portio regni *Scotiæ* pertinere censebitur; ita ut agri præfati orientalem hanc partem, una cum omnibus et singulis fortalitiis, ædificiis, molendinis, sylvis, agris, pratis, arvis, pascuis, fluviiis, rivulis, aquis stagnantibus, moris sive campis palustribus, piscariis, advocationibus, donationibus, juribusque patronatus ecclesiarum et sacellorum, nec non aliis denique rebus quibuscunque extra jam descriptos limites vel fines partis occidentalis constitutis et comprehensis, dicta illustrissima regina, hæredes et successores sui possidere, iisdemque pro libito uti et frui possit ac valeat, possint et valeant, adeo plene et integre, absque dicti serenissimi regis, hæredum, successorum vel subditorum suorum juris prætensione, aut alio impedimento quocunque in contrarium movendis, quam si regni *Scotiæ* territorium id antiquum atque indubium ab initio in hunc usque diem indefinenter extitisset. Item, quia jacto felici hoc fundamento non operæ pretium nobis visum fuerit circa

circa singula quæ hic designantur, præsertim quod ad metas ponendas attinet, moram terere; conventum et conclusum est inter nos commissarios præfatos, quod Guardiani seu Locumtenentes Westmarchiarum *Angliæ* et *Scotiæ*, communibus opera et expensis, quamprimum id fieri possit, fossam vel sulcum illum transversum effodi curabunt, aut ubi loci asperitate terra fodi non possit, lapides saltem ingentes pro terminis constitui, ac præcipue pyramides ipsas in locis a nobis superius descriptis fundari atque erigi. Quibus ambabus hoc insuper adjiciendum sancivimus, uti arma seu principum prædictorum insignia insculpantur; ita scilicet, ut quod latus utriusque pyramidis quod occidentem spectat, dicti serenissimi *Angliæ* regis insigniatur armis, quodque orientem respicit præfatæ illustrissimæ reginæ *Scotiæ* armis condecoretur; atque in hunc modum honori principum bene de patria meritorum, tum etiam commodo rudioris populi, quo melius ex istis signis divisionis hujus discrimina percipiant, consultum esto.—*Rymer, tom. 15. p. 315.*

No. II.

PRIVILEGES of the Order of SEMPRINGHAM.

HENRICUS Dei gratia, rex *Angliæ* et *Franciæ*, et dominus *Hiberniæ*, Omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus cartam domini *Edwardi* nuper regis *Angliæ* progenitoris nostri factam in hæc verba: EDWARDUS Dei gratia, rex *Angliæ*, dominus *Hiberniæ*, et dux *Aquitaniæ*, Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam bonæ memoriæ domini *Henrici* quondam regis *Angliæ* proavi nostri in hæc verba: HENRICUS Dei gratia, rex *Angliæ*, dominus *Hiberniæ*, dux *Aquitaniæ*, et comes *Andegaviæ*, Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, forestariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis, nos recepisse in nostram propriam manum et custodiam et protectionem et defensionem, domum de SEMPRINGHAM, et omnes domos ejusdem ordinis, videlicet, de *Haverholm*, de *Chikesand*, et de *Cattleio*, et de *Lincoln*, et de *Ormesby*, et de *Alvingham*, et de *Novoloco*, et de *Watton*, et de *Malton*, et de *Sancto Andrea de Eboraco*, et de *Mareseia*, et de *Huldam*, et de cum omnibus membris ad prædictas domos pertinentibus, et magistris ipsius ordinis, et omnes priores et canonicos et sanctimoniales et fratres illius ordinis, et homines eorum, et servientes, terras et possessiones, et omnes res suas, sicut dominicam et specialem et liberam eleemosynam nostram. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, ut omnia tenementa sua teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete, et integre, et plenarie, et honorifice, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et piscariis, et vivariis, in stream et strande, in forestis, in molendinis et stagnis, in toftis et croftis et virgultis, in viis et semitis: Et sint quieti, tam ipsi quam homines eorum, in civitate et burgo,

burgo, in foris et nundinis, in transitu pontium et maris portuum, et in omnibus locis per totam *Angliam* et *Normanniam*, et per omnes terras nostras et aquas, de thelonio, et pontagio, et passagio, et pedagio, et lestagio, et stallagio, et hidagio, et carucagio, et wardis, et operibus castellorum et pontium et parcorum et wallorum et fossarum, et vestigalibus, et tributis, et exercitu, et equitatione ad averia forestæ, et de escapio
. ubique in et in *Nottinghamshire*, et in *Westmerland*, per totam terram nostram de *Malrestang*; et de omnibus geldis, et danegeldis, et wodegeldis, et fengeld, et horngeld, et fotgeld, et penigeldis, et thending-peny, et hundredespeny, et de miskennig, et de thenagio, et de hevedpenny, et buckstall, et tristris, et de omnibus misericordiis, et merciamendis, et forisfacturis, et auxiliis, et wapentaciis, et civitatibus, et tridingis, hundredis, et seiris, et thenemanetale, et de murdro, et latrocinio, et conceylis, et ut
. hamfoka, grithbritch, blotwit, futwit, et forstall, et hengwite, et lairwite; et sint liberi de scotto, et wardepenny, et bordeshalpenny, et ab omni carreio, et sumagio, et navigio, et domuum regalum ædificatione, et omnimoda operatione, et de omnibus auxiliis vicecomitum et ministrorum fuorum, et scutagio, et assis, et donis, et summonitionibus, et tallagiis, et franceplegiis, et de borthevenlig, et omnibus placitis, et querelis, et occasionibus, et consuetudinibus, et de averiis suis in namium capiendis, et de omni terreno servicio et seculari exactione. Sylvæ eorum ad prædicta opera, vel ad alia aliqua, nullo modo capiantur. Habeant quoque prædicti canonici et moniales et fratres curiam suam et justiciam, cum saka, et soka, et thol, et theam, et infangethesf, et utfangethesf, et flemenefrith, et ordel, et oreste, infra tempus et extra, et cum omnibus aliis liberis consuetudinibus, et immunitatibus, et libertatibus, et cum omnibus placitis et querelis et quietantiis suis. Præterea concedimus, et regia auctoritate a Deo nobis concessa confirmamus, ut cum magister eorum obierit, priores et canonici et sanctimoniales illius ordinis liberam habeant potestatem alium ejusdem ordinis substituendi, quem de congregatione sua pars major et sanior canonice elegerit. Cura vero et custodia prædicti ordinis tam domorum quam grangiarum atque ecclesiarum sive substantiarum in custodia et regimine priorum sit, quousque summus illorum prior eligatur et substituatur. Prohibemus etiam, ut nullus vicecomes vel minister seu aliqua persona magna vel parva infra eleemosynas suas hominem capere, ligare, verberare, interficere, vel sanguinem fundere, seu rapinam aut aliquam violentiam facere audeat, neque averia eorum de terris eleemosynæ suæ aliquis in namium capere præsumat, super forisfacturam nostram, nec nativos et fugitivos suos vel catalla eorum aliqua detineat nec homines venientes ad molendina sua ullo modo impediat, nec eos vel homines eorum pro consuetudine aliqua vel servicio aut exactione vel pro aliqua causa, disturbet de rebus suis, quas homines eorum affidare poterunt esse suas proprias; sed sint quieti de omnibus consuetudinibus et exactionibus et occasionibus quæ sunt vel esse possunt, et generaliter de omnibus rebus in omnibus modis quæ ad nos vel hæredes nostros et successores nostros pertinent vel pertinere possunt: Excepta sola justitia mortis et membrorum. Concedimus etiam eis in perpetuam eleemosynam misericordias et forisfacturas hominum suorum.

suorum de omnibus placitis ubicunque fuerint iudicati, sive in curia nostra sive in alia, quantum ad nos pertinet. Et si forte dampnati fuerint homines eorum ad mortem, vel ad membrorum perditionem, vel in exilium perpetuum, prædicti canonici et moniales omnia catalla eorum habeant sine aliqua contradictione, retenta nobis per ballivos nostros executione iusticiæ de vita et membris, cujus questum omnimodum eis concedimus. Preterea Sempringhamensis ecclesiæ nihil in feudum detur; sed si opus est ad censum annuum vel ad operationem secundum utilitatem ecclesiæ solvendum. Hæc autem eis concedimus, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, quas regia potestas uberiores alicui ecclesiæ conferre potest. Et prohibemus ne super hiis libertatibus aliquis domui de Sempringham vel aliis domibus ejusdem ordinis vel suis membris molestiam faciat vel gravamen, vel eorum oves aut animalia capiantur in namium, neque in communi pastura imparcentur, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum, et super forisfacturam vicecomitum viginti solidorum, sicut confirmatio domini *Johannis* regis patris nostri quam inde habent testatur. Suscepimus insuper in custodiam et specialem protectionem nostram domos subscriptas ejusdem ordinis de novo fundatas, videlicet, domos de *Ellerton*, et de *Ferdham*, et de cum omnibus membris et pertinentiis suis, ita quod eas teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus supradictis. Et si aliquis versus aliquam domorum prædictarum aliquid de possessionibus suis clamaverit, sive eos in aliquo vexare vel in placitum ponere voluerit, prohibemus ne pro aliquo respondeant, neque in placitum intrent, nec aliquis eos placitare faciat, nisi coram nobis vel hæredibus nostris vel capitali iusticiario nostro vel hæredum nostrorum, vel coram iusticiariis nostris itinerantibus. Hiis testibus, *Jocelino Bathon'* et *Ricardo Saresb'* episcopis, *Huberto de Burgo* comite *Kantiae* iusticiario *Angliæ*, *Hugone de Nevill*, *Martino de Pattehill*, *Radulpho de Trublevill*, *Ricardo de Argenti'* senescalco nostro, *Henrico de Capella*, et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris *Radulphi Cycestriensis* episcopi cancellarii nostri apud *Westminster*, sextodecimo die *Martii*, anno regni nostri undecimo.—Nos autem concessionem et confirmationem prædictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo magistro, prioribus, canonicis, et factimonialibus, ac fratribus illius ordinis et successoribus suis concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur. Præterea volentes eisdem magistro, prioribus, canonicis, et factimonialibus, ac fratribus illius ordinis gratiam facere ampliolem, concessimus eis et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, quod licet ipsi vel prædecessores sui pro se et hominibus suis aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum seu quietantiarum in dicta carta contentarum, aliquo casu emergente hactenus usi non fuerint, iidem tamen magister, priores, canonici, et factimoniales, ac fratres, et eorum successores, pro se et omnibus suis, eisdem libertatibus et quietantiis et earum qualibet de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, iusticiariorum, escheetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque. Concessimus insuper, et hac carta nostra confirmamus, pro

pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, eisdem magistro, prioribus, canonicis, et sanctimonialibus, ac fratribus prædicti ordinis, quod ipsi et successores sui et eorum homines de omnibus bonis suis in perpetuum sint quieti de pannagio et muragio per totum regnum nostrum et potestatem nostram. Suscepimus insuper in custodiam et specialem protectionem nostram, domum Sancti *Edmundi de Cantebriig* ejusdem ordinis de novo fundatam, ita quod eam teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus supradictis. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus *H. Lincolnensi* episcopo cancellario nostro, et *A. Wigornensi* episcopo, *Johanne de Eliham* comite *Cornubiæ* fratre nostro charissimo, *Johanne de Warnelm*, comite *Gurr*. *Rogero de Mortuo mari* comite *Marchiæ*, *Olivero de Ingham*, et *Johanne Mautravers* seneschallo hospitii nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud *Wodestock*, tricesimo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri quarto.—Nos autem cartam prædictam de hujusmodi libertatibus, franchesiis, et quietantiis minime revocatis, DE AVISAMENTO ET ASSENSU DOMINORUM SPIRITUALIUM ET TEMPORALIUM IN PARLIAMENTO NOSTRO apud *Westminster* anno regni nostri primo tento existente, acceptamus, approbamus, et dilectis nobis in Christo magistro, prioribus, canonicis, et sanctimonialibus, ac fratribus illius ordinis, et successoribus suis confirmamus, prout carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur; prout iidem magister, priores, canonici, sanctimoniales, ac fratres et prædecessores sui libertatibus, franchesiis, et quietantiis prædictis uti et gaudere debent, ipsique et eorum prædecessores libertatibus, franchesiis, et quietantiis illis a tempore confectionis cartæ prædictæ semper hætenus rationabiliter uti et gaudere consueverunt. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud *Westminster* duodecimo die Julii, anno regni nostri sextodecimo.

Examinatur et concordat cum origine remanente inter evidencias domini regis apud *Turrim* sive *Palatium* extra muros civitatis *Ebor*.

Per me *Thomam Sandwick*, custodem evidentiæ ibidem.

No. III.

List of the Provosts of Queen's college in Oxford.

Richard de Retteford, D. D. 1340.

John de Hotham, D. D.

Henry de Whytfield.

Thomas de Carlisle.

Roger Welpdale bishop of Carlisle.

Walter Bell. 1420.

Rowland del Byrys. 1427.

Thomas Eglesfield. 1439.

William Spencer. 1442.

John Peyrson. 1449.
 Henry Boost. 1473.
 Thomas Langton, LL. D. 1489.
 Christopher Bainbrigge, archbishop of York and cardinal. 1495.
 Edward Rigge. 1508.
 John a Pantrey. 1534.
 William Devenysh. 1558.
 Hugh Hodgson, M. A. 1559.
 Thomas Francis, M. D. 1559.
 Lancelot Shaw, B. D. 1563.
 Alan Scott, M. A. 1565.
 Bartholomew Bousfield, M. A. 1575.
 Henry Robinson, bishop of Carlisle. 1581.
 Henry Airay, B. D. 1598.
 Barnaby Potter, bishop of Carlisle. 1616.
 Christopher Potter, D. D. 1626.
 Gerard Langbaine, M. A. 1645.
 Thomas Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. 1658.
 Timothy Halton, D. D.
 William Lancaster, D. D. 1704.
 John Gibson, D. D.
 Joseph Smith, D. D. 1731.
 Joseph Brown, D. D. 1756.
 Thomas Fothergill, D. D. 1767.

No. IV.

Perambulation of the forest of Englewood, 29 Ed. 1.

EDWARDUS, &c. Omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis, quod cum
 communitas regni nostri nobis concessit quintam decimam omnium bo-
 norum suorum mobilium, quæ habebunt in festo sancti Michaelis proxime fu-
 turo extunc taxandam; quæ quidem quinta decima post hujusmodi taxationem
 colligi debet et levare et fideliter nobis solvi: Volumus et concedimus, pro
 nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod perambulatio facta coram dilectis et fidelibus
 nostris Johanne de Lythgrenys et sociis suis ad hoc assignatis per præceptum
 nostrum de foresta nostra in comitatu Cumbriæ de cætero teneatur et observe-
 tur per metas et bundas contentas in eadem perambulatione; cujus tenor de
 verbo sequitur in hunc modum. Perambulatio forestæ domini regis de Ingle-
 wood in comitatu Cumbriæ facta die Sabbati proxime post festum apostolorum
 Petri et Pauli, anno regis E. filii Henrici xxviiiº, coram Johanne de Lyth-
 grenys, Johanne Byrnone, Hasculpho de Clefeby, Michael de Harclay, Ada
 de Crukdake, et Ricardo Liffell, in præsentia Hugonis de Louthre loco Ro-
 berti Clifford justiciarii forestarum domini regis ultra Trentham per literas
 ipsius

ipſius Roberti patentes poſiti et aſſignati, atque per viſum viridariorum foreſtæ de Inglewood et aliorum in eadem foreſta ad perambulationem prædictam convocatorum, et per ſacramentum Thomæ de Derwentwater, Johannis de Lucy, Roberti de Johnby, Roberti de Wytrigge, Thomæ de Newton, Alexandri de Baſſenthwaite, militum; Roberti de Croglyn, Adæ Hoton, Roberti Tympaaron, Johannis Stafold, Adæ Whytebreghe, et Willielmi Ofmonderlow: Qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuum, quod recta perambulatio foreſtæ de Inglewood facta eſt per metas et diviſas ſubſcriptas; viz. Primo, Incipiendo ad pontem de Caldew extra civitatem de Caerlile per magnum iter ferratum uſque Thoreſbie verſus austrum; et de Thoreſbie per idem iter per medium villæ de Thoreſbie uſque Waſpatrickwath ſuper ripam de Wathempole; et ſic de Waſpatrickwath aſcendendo per aquam de Wathempole uſque ad quendam locum ubi Shauke cadit in Wathempole; et ſic de illo loco aſcendendo directe uſque ad caput de Rowland Bek; et ſic de illo loco deſcendendo uſque ad aquam de Caldbeck; et ſic per illam aquam deſcendendo ad locum ubi Caldbeck cadit in Caldew; et aſcendendo uſque ad Gyrgwath; et ſic per magnum iter de Sourbye uſque Stanewath ſubter caſtellar' de Sourbye; et ita per iter ferratum aſcendendo ad Mabil croſſe; et deinde uſque ad collem de Kenwathen; et de Kenwathen deſcendendo per ſæpeditum iter per medium villæ de Aleynby; et ita per idem iter per medium villæ de Blencowe; et item per idem iter uſque ad Palat; et ita deſcendendo per idem iter uſque ad pontem de Amote; et ſic de illo ponte deſcendendo per ripam de Amote uſque in Eden; et ſic deſcendendo per aquam de Eden uſque ad locum ubi Caldew cadit in Eden; et de illo loco uſque ad pontem de Caldew ſupradictum extra portum civitatis Caerlile. Et quicquid continetur infra diviſas præſcriptas dominica foreſtæ domini regis E. nunc in foreſta remaneat. In cujus rei teſtimonium, tam prædictus Johannes de Lythgenys et ſocii ſui, quam perambulationes prædicti, huic perambulationi ſigilla ſua appoſuerunt: Datum apud Penrith, die et anno ſupradictis. Ita quod quicquid per iſtam perambulationem ponitur extra foreſtam remaneat extra foreſtam, et reſiduum remaneat in foreſta, ſecundum metas et bundas prædictas imperpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Lincoln xiv die Februarii anno regni noſtri viceſimo nono.

No. V.

Grant of lands in SEATON to the abbey of Holme Cultram.

UNIVERSIS ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis, Gunilda filia Henrici filii Arturi, ſalutem in domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me meræ charitatis intuitu, in libera poteſtate et viduitate mea, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe et hac præſenti carta mea confirmari, Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Holmcoltram et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in liberam et perpetuam eleemoſynam, pro ſalute animæ meæ et omnium antecellorum et ſucceſſorum meorum, totam terram meam

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quam Henricus pater meus dedit mihi in maritagium et carta sua confirmavit in Lekeley, cum omnibus pertinentiis et assamentis ad eandem terram pertinentibus, sine ullo retenemento, in bosco, in plano, in agris, in culturis, in pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, et omnibus aliis locis et rebus, libere, quiete, pacifice, integre, et honorifice, ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, exactione (salvo forinscco servitio quantum pertinet ad tantam terram de feodo unius militis de tota terra quæ est inter Esk et Doden). Præterea, dedi et concessi et hac præsentī charta mea confirmavi eidem monachis et hominibus ipsorum, omnes libertates mihi concessas per cartam Henrici filii Arturi patris mei, scilicet ut habeant scalingas ubi utilius visum fuerit in Crocherch, et communem pasturam cum hominibus prædicti Henrici filii Arturi et hæredum et successorum suorum. Et ut animalia eorum et hominum suorum tam longe eant ad pascendum in forestam prædicti Henrici et hæredum et successorum suorum ubi voluerint, ut noctibus possint redire domum. Et si forte contigerit animalia sua una nocte in foresta manere absque consuetudine, sine placito et calumpnia domum redire permittentur. Hanc autem prædictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis, ego et hæredes et successores mei warrantizabimus præfatis monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.—*Registr. Holme.*

No. VI.

Confirmation of grants to CALDER ABBEY by king Hen. 2.

HENRICUS rex, &c. salutem. Sciatis, nos intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse abbati et monachis de KALDRA, omnes terras et tenementa subscripta; viz. Ex dono *Radulphi Meschin* terram de *Kaldra*, cum pertinentiis suis, in qua abbatia de *Kaldra* fundata est; et *Bemertone* et *Holegate*, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et unam mansuram in burgo de *Egremount*; et duas salinas de *Witbane*; et piscariam de *Derewent*; et piscariam de *Egre*; et pascua ad omnia animalia eorum in foresta ipsius *Radulphi*, quantum eis opus fuerit; et ea quæ necessaria fuerint salinis et piscariis suis, et ædificiis domorum suarum, et porcis suis sine pasnagio, per totam terram prædicti *Radulphi*, sicut suis propriis.—Ex dono *Johannis filii Adæ* et *Matthei* fratris ejus, totam terram de *Stavenerge* cum pertinentiis suis.—Ex dono *Roberti Bonekill* unam carucatam terræ in *Parvo Gillecrux*, quam *Radulphus* clericus de *Karl'* tenuit, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et 12 acras et unam perticatam terræ in *Minori Gillecrux*; et unam acram prati quod est inter *Minorem Gillecrux* et *Majorem Gillecrux*; et pasturam ad 20 boves et 12 vaccas et 6 equos cum sequela eorum unius anni.—Ex dono *Rogeri filii Willielmi*, totam terram quam habet in *Ikelinton* et *Brachampton*, et totam partem quam habet in molendino de *Brachampton*.—Ex dono *Richardī de Lucy*, medietatem molendini de *Ikelinton*, cum tota sequela ad ipsam medietatem molendini pertinente.—Ex dono *Beatricis*

Beatricis de Molle, quinque bovatas terræ cum pertinentiis suis in *Minori Gillecruch*, et quartam partem molendini de *Majori Gillecruch*.—Ex dono *Thomæ filii Gospatricii* unum toftum sex perticarum & quartæ partis unius perticatæ in longitudine et quatuor in latitudine in *Wirkintone*; et 20 *Salmones* annuatim ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ; et unum rete in *Derewent*, inter pontem et mare.—Ex dono *Thomæ de Moleton* medietatem villæ de *Derebam* in *Alredale*, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Quare volo, &c. quod prædicti abbas et monachi et eorum successores habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenementa prædicta, bene et in pace, libere et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad prædictas terras et tenementa pertinentibus, sicut cartæ prædictorum donatorum quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus; H. de Burgo, S. de Sedgrave, Philippo de Albini, Radulpho filio Nicholai, Godefrido de Craucumbe, G. dispensatore, H. de Capella, et aliis. Datum apud Westmonasterium 19 die Aprilis.—1 *Dugd. Mon.* 774.

No. VII.

Inquisition post mortem of MAUD DE PERCY.

INQUISITIO capta apud Cocker-mouth die Lunæ in festo Sancti Matthei apostoli, post mortem Matildis uxoris Henrici de Percy comitis Northumbriæ superstitiis.—Juratores dicunt, Quod dicta Matildis conjunctim sesita fuit cum prædicto comite superstiti in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato per finem, cum licentia regis, de castro et honore de *Cokermouth* cum suis pertinentiis; et de manerio de *Papcastre* cum pertinentiis, quod ad dictum castrum et honorem pertinet; et de maneriis de *Wigton*, *Brathewayt*, *Lowsewater*, *Dene*, *Caldbeke*, et *Ulnedale*; et medietate de *Aspatrik*; et de 2 messuagiis cum suis pertinentiis in Carlio'o; 4000 acris pasturæ, 4000 acris bosci, cum pertinentiis, in le *Westwarde* in *Allerdale*; et de reversione tertiar partis baroniæ de *Egremond* cum suis pertinentiis, quam Johanna de Graystock tenet in dotem ex hæritatione ipsorum comitis et Matildis; et de advocacione ecclesiarum de *Dene*, et *Kirkebride*, et *Ulnedale*, et capellæ Sancti *Leonardi de Wigton* in dicto comitatu; et de reversione alterius medietatis manerii de *Aspatrik* cum suis pertinentiis; et de reversione advocacionis ecclesiæ de *Ulnedale*, quam Johanna de Graystock tenet in dotem ad totam vitam suam, ex hæritate ipsorum comitis et Matildis: Habenda eisdem Henrico et Matildi et hæredibus masculis de corporibus ipsorum exeuntibus, de domino rege et hæredibus suis per servitia inde debita et consueta. Ita quod si iidem Henricus et Matildis sine hærede masculino de corporibus suis obierint, tunc omnia prædicta hæredibus de corpore dictæ Matildis exeuntibus integre remaneant. Ita quod, si prædicta Matildis sine hærede de corpore suo obierit, tunc omnia prædicta integre remaneant Henrico Percy filio prædicti comitis et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus. Ita quod ipse et dicti hæredes sui masculi arma prædicti comitis

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(quæ sunt de auro cum uno leone de azuro rampante) quarteriata cum armis de Lucy (quæ de goulis cum tribus Lucys argenteis consistunt) gerat, in omnibus vexillis, penonibus, tunicis armorum, et in omnibus aliis armaturis quæ de picturarum, cognitionum, armorum solito competunt adornari, quotiens cognitiones armorum in actibus bellicis vel alibi ostendere voluerint. Ita quod, si idem Henricus filius prædicti comitis sine hærede masculo de corpore suo exeunte obierit, tunc post mortem ejusdem Henrici filii prædicti comitis, omnia prædicta integre remaneant Thomæ Percy chr. fratri prædicti comitis et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus. Dicta Matildis obiit die Mercurii proxime ante festum Natalis Domini ultimo præteriti. Et Guillelmus de Melton chr. est ejus proprius hæres, nempe, filius Johannæ de Melton sororis domini Thomæ de Lucy patris prædictæ Matildis; et dictus Guillelmus est ætatis 40 annorum et amplius.—*Escheat. 22 Ric. 2.*

No. VIII.

Rules and orders for the Burghers of EGREMONT.

SCIANT tam præsentis quam futuri, quod ego *Richardus de Lucy* dedi, et hac præsentis charta mea confirmavi, burgenſibus meis de Acrimonte et hæredibus suis, has scilicet subscriptas leges, libertates, et consuetudines habendas de me et hæredibus meis; scilicet, Quod iidem burgenſes non debent ire extra portas burgi de Acrimonte per alicujus summonitionem nisi ad januam castelli cum domino vel ejus senescallo ad namium capiendum vel stricturam faciendam intra Coupland. Et sciendam est, quod si werra advenerit, iidem burgenſes mei invenient mihi et hæredibus meis 12 homines cum armis suis in castello meo defendendo de Acrimonte per 40 dies ad eorum proprias expensas; in cæteris vero, pannos et cibos et aliud mercatorium mihi accedent per dies 40: et si eis debitum suum intra terminum non persolvero, non teneantur mihi alia mercatoria sua accredere, donec debitum suum reddidero. Item, debent mihi auxilium ad faciendum militem unum de filiis meis: et illud auxilium dabunt ad maritandum unam ex filiabus meis. Item, si necesse fuerit ad corpus meum vel hæredum meorum redimendum, mihi auxilium dabunt. Item, aliud auxilium mihi facient, quando milites terræ meæ mihi auxiliabuntur, et illud debet fieri per 12 burgenſium. Et dabunt multuram ad molendinum meum, scilicet tertium decimum vas de proprio blado suo; de blado suo vero empto, dabunt sextum decimum. Item, si quis emerit burgagium, dabit mihi 4 denarios de seſſina sua. Item, si quis burgenſis summonitus fuerit rationabiliter per leges suas veniendi ad placita burgi, et defecerit; dabit 6 denarios. Item, burgenſes mei quieti erunt de pannagio suo, intra divisas suas de porcis suis, scilicet, a Crokerbec usque ad rivulum de Culdertun (salvo maeremio). Et sciendum est, quod si porci sui exeunt prædictas divisas, dabunt mihi pannagium, sc. vicissimum porcum. Et si forte aliquis burgenſium habeat unum viginti porcos, dabit mihi pro unoquoque porco denarium. Et si porci sui
venient

venient sine licentia mea in forestam meam Innerdale, dabunt eschapium. Item, vigiliæ burgi debent incipere a burgenfibus; et si quis defecerit in eisdem vigiliis dabit mihi 6 denarios. Item, si burgenfis ceciderit in placito, pro defectu responsi; dabit 4 denarios domino de forisfacto, et recuperabit placitum suum. Item, si convicium apertum dixerit aliquis burgenfis vicino suo, dabit domino tres solidos pro forisfacto, si ipse convictus fuerit inde. Et si quis percusserit vicinum suum sine sanguine tracto, dabit domino pro forisfacto tres solidos, si inde convictus fuerit. Et si quis traxerit sanguinem de vicino suo cum armis, dabit domino pro forisfacto 18 solidos, si convictus fuerit. Item, talis est consuetudo burgenfium, et viventium omnium secundum legem villæ, si latrocinium alicui prædictorum imponitur, purgabit se per 36 homines, semel, secundo, tertio, et postea ejectus erit a communione burgi, et omnia catalla sua et domus ejus et omnia quæ possidet faisiabuntur in manu domini. Item, si quis verberaverit præpositum villæ, dabit domino pro forisfacto dimidiam marcam, si inde convictus fuerit; et si traxerit sanguinem de eo, quoquo modo fuerit, dabit domino pro forisfacto 18 solidos, si inde convictus fuerit. Item, præpositus debet fieri per electionem burgenfium. Item, si aliquis burgenfis vendiderit res suas alicui non burgenfi, et ille noluerit reddere; licet eidem burgenfi capere namium suum intra burgum, sine alicujus licentia. Item, si aliquis burgenfis voluerit vendere terram suam, sc. burgagium suum, licet ei vendere et ire libere ubi voluerit. Item, si burgenfis emerit burgagium intra villam et ille tenuerit per annum et diem absque calumpnia alicujus; terra illi remanebit quietâ, nisi aliquis possit monstrare jus suum, et extra regnum fuerit in negotiatione vel peregrinatione. Item, si uxor burgenfis dixerit aliquod convitium vicinæ suæ, et illa inde convicta fuerit; dabit domino pro forisfacto 4 denarios. Item, omnes burgenfes et liberi eorum quieti erunt a theolonio in tota terra mea de propriis catallis burgenfium. Item, licet burgenfibus ire in foresta mea de Innerdale, ad mercatorium suum faciendum, sine arcu et sagittis. Item, si aliquis extraneus venerit in burgum, et sit burgenfis per annum et diem sine calumpnia alicujus; liber deinceps remanebit, nisi sit de dominico regis. Item burgenfes not amputabunt pedes canum suorum intra divisas suas: et si forte aliquis canis sequitur aliquem burgensem extra divisas suas in via, excepta foresta mea de Innerdale, non calumpniabitur inde a quoquam. Item, burgenfes non placitabunt pro aliqua re ad me pertinente, extra placitum burgi; nisi de foresta mea, et de corona regis. Item, si aliquis qui vixerit secundum legem villæ fornicatus fuerit cum filia alicujus rustici intra burgum; non dabit merchet, nisi eam desponsaverit. Item, si quis burgenfis non ædificaverit burgum suum intra terminum sibi statutum, scilicet intra annum; dabit domino pro forisfacto 12 denarios. Item, assessus tinctorii, textorii, fullonici debent fieri per visum 12 burgenfium; et si quis statutum eorum transgressus fuerit, dabit domino pro forisfacto 12 denarios, si inde convictus fuerit. Item, licet burgenfibus emere quicquid voluerint intra burgum, et vendere, sine calumpnia alicujus. Item, burgenfes, qui carucas habent, arabunt mihi uno die, de mane usque ad nonam, annuatim, ad summonitionem præpositi mei; et unumquodque burgagium inveniet unum hominem in autumno ad metendum, et habebunt prandium suum quando arabunt.

bunt et metent. Et sciendum est, quod pro hoc servitio habebunt communem pasturam de Corkerbec usque ad prædictum rivulum de Culdertun, quando prædicta pastura vacua sit a blado et fœno domini. Item burgenſes capiant necessaria ad propria ædificia sua intra prædictas diviſas, ſine viſu foreſtariorum (ſalvo maeremio). Item, ſciendum eſt, quod ſi forte animalia burgenſium tranſeant ultra rivulum de Culdertun, dabunt in æſtate pro decem animalibus unum denarium, et pro quinquies viginti ovibus unum denarium. Hiis teſtibus; D. abbate de Chaldia, Roberto priore de Sancta Bega, Henrico filio Arthuri, Alano filio Ketelli, Willielmo fratre ejus, Hugone filio Sywardi, Alano Benediſto, Gilberto filio Gilberti, Roberto de Haverington, Ada de Landplogh, Ricardo Anketill, Roberto de Willona.

No. IX.

Foundation charter of the Priory of SAINT BEES.

WILLIELMUS filius Ranulphi, Turſtino Eboraci archiepiſcopo, et omnibus ſanctæ matris Eboraci eccleſiæ parochianis, tam clericis quam laicis, præſentibus et futuris, ſalutem. Pium eſt ut ſancta Dei eccleſia, et filiis et filiabus ſuis, dilatetur et amplificetur. Ea propter, dedi et præſenti chartula confirmavi eccleſiæ ſanctæ Mariæ Eboracenſis cænobii, eccleſiam *Sanctæ Begæ*, quæ eſt ſita in Cauplandia, et ſeptem carucas terræ quietas et ſolutas ab omni ſeculari ſervitio. Reddidi etiam et dedi eidem eccleſiæ parochiam ſuam, ſicut teſtimonio proborum virorum in dedicatione ejusdem eccleſiæ probata eſt, viz. quicquid continetur a *Witchena* uſque ad *Chechel*, et ſicut eadem *Chechel* cadit in mare; et nominatim, capellam de *Egremund*, quæ eſt ſita inter prædictos terminos: Et decimas domini mei, et omnium hominum meorum qui manent in *Egremund*: Et decimas piſcariarum mearum de Cauplandia: Nec non et decimam porcorum, et carnis venationis meæ, per totam Cauplandiam: Et decimam pannagii mei, et decimam vaccariarum mearum, per totam Cauplandiam. Et ſi quis, ex mea permiſſione vel donatione, infra foreſtam meam pecuniam * ſuam habebit; ex ea, ſicut ex mea, monachi habebunt decimationem. Et inſuper, unoquoque anno 20 ſolidos de decima census mei de Cauplandia, ſive creſcat ſive decreſcat. Concedo etiam donum quietum quod *Walleſ* dedit eidem eccleſiæ viz. *Stainburn*; et quod *Cbetellus* donavit, viz. *Preſtonam*: et quod donavit *Raynerus*, viz. duas bovatas terræ in *Rotingtona*; et unum ruſticum manentem in eadem villa; et quod donavit *Godardus*, viz. eccleſias de *Witingham* et *Botbele*, cum duabus manſuris et totis parochiis, et decimas eiſdem eccleſiis pertinentes; et quod donavit *Willielmus* filius *Gilberti de Lancaſtria*, viz. *Swartabef*: omnia quieta in eleemoſynam, et ſine omni terreno ſervitio. Et ſciendum, quod omnes hæc eleemoſynas dedi prædictæ abbatiæ *Eboraci*, conſilio Turſtini archiepiſcopi, et uxoris meæ Ce-

* ſc. cattle.

ciliæ, et hominum meorum, et concessione Ranulphi filii mei tali conventionem et pacto, ut ibi sit cella monachorum; et abbas Eboraci et capitulum semper mittant et habeant in ecclesia *Sanctæ Begæ* Priorem, et cum eo sex monachos ad minus residentes, et servientes ibidem domino. Concedo etiam quicquid homines mei imposterum ibi, consilio meo vel hæredum meorum dabunt. Hanc autem eleemosynam feci, pro salute domini mei Henrici regis Angliæ, et pro anima Matildis reginæ, et Willielmi filii eorum, et pro salute Turstini archiepiscopi, et pro remedio antecessorum meorum et meo et uxoris meæ, et liberorum meorum, et fidelium meorum. Testibus hiis; Turstino archiepiscopo, et Willielmo archidiacono, Aufrado et Ricardo capellanis ejus, Rainaldo capellano meo, Siwardo presbytero, Godardo, Rainero, Wallef, Chetello, Odardo, Ricardo, et multis aliis.—*Dugd. Mon. 395.*

No. X.

Island in DERWENTWATER consecrated to ST. HERBERT.

THOMAS permissione divina Karliolensis episcopus, dilecto filio vicario de Crosthwaite, &c. Dignum judicamus atque justum, ut nos, qui ex debito officii nostri testes veritatis esse tenemur, perhibeamus testimonium veritati sanæ. Siquidem nobis super sacras paginas legentibus, inter cætera comperimus, venerabilem Bedam presbyterum, doctorem famosissimum, in libro suo de gestis Anglorum scripsisse et testimonium perhibuisse, HERBERTUM presbyterum, discipulum Sancti Cuthberti fuisse, qui in insula fluvii Derwentioris vitam duxit solitariam atque sanctam; tamen sanctum Cuthbertum semel in anno annis singulis visitare, et monita salutaria ab eo recipere. Contigit autem, dictum Sanctum Cuthbertum apud civitatem Luguballiam, quæ nunc Carleolum nominatur, advenire. Quod audiens dictus Herbertus, more solito ad eum accessit. Cui sanctus Cuthbertus, inter cætera narravit dissolutionem sui corporis infra breve imminere; et quod hoc fuit sibi divinitus revelatum. Quod audiens dictus Herbertus, ad pedes sancti antistitis cum lachrymis se projecit, deprecans eum et orans, ut a domino impetret, quod sicut ipsi in vita sua uno eodemque spiritu domino defervierunt, uno et eodem tempore ac simul, morte perveniente, ab hoc sæculo transmigrarent. Dictus vero antistes Cuthbertus, super cubitum suum paulisper recubans, cito post se erexit, et Herberto presbytero dixit; Frater Herberte, gaude gaudio magno, quia quod a domino petivimus impetravimus. Quod non diu postea fuerat adimpletum. Nam tertio decimo Aprilium, dictus antistes in insula Pharensi, et Herbertus in insula supradicta, ambo decesserunt. Et quia hoc sanctum factum plurimis, ac fere omnibus, credimus esse incognitum; nec bonum esse videtur quod hoc homines lateat, quod dominus ad gloriam sanctorum suorum dignatus est patefacere; Tibi mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quatenus dicto xiii^o die Aprilium ad dictam insulam Herberti accedens, et missam de Sancto Cuthberto etiam cum nota facias celebrari, et has literas nostras parochianis tuis publi-

cari: adjiciens ad hoc, quod omnibus et singulis dicto die ad locum prædictum causa devotionis, et in honorem Sancti Cuthberti, et in memoriam dicti Herberti accedentibus, quadraginta dies indulgentiæ concedimus per præsentem. Scriptum apud Rosam.—From the *Registr.* of bishop *Appleby*.

No. XI.

Confirmation of APPLETON and BRIDEKIRK to the priory of GISBURNE.

UNIVERSIS Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Domina Alicia de Rumeley, filia Willielmi filii Duncani, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, me in viduitate et libera potestate mea, concessisse et dedisse, et hac præsentem cartam confirmasse, Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de GYSEBURNE, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute animæ meæ, et patris mei, et matris meæ, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, et maritorum meorum Gilberti Pypard et Roberti de Curtenay, villam nomine APELTON in Alnedale et ecclesiam de BRIDEKIRKE cum omnibus pertinentiis suis: Habenda et tenenda in puram et liberam et perpetuam eleemosynam. Unde volo, ut prædicti canonici habeant et teneant prædictam villam de Apelton et prædictam ecclesiam, de me et hæredibus meis, ita libere et quiete, sicut aliqua eleemofyna liberius et quietius et honorificentius a viris religiosis in tota terra mea, vel in archiepiscopatu Eborum habetur et tenetur. Ut autem hæc donatio mea rata et illibata permaneat, eam præsentis scripti testimonio, et sigilli mei appositione, corroboraui. Hiis testibus; Domino R. tunc Karleolensi episcopo, Domino J. abbate de Fontibus, Domino N. abbate de Furneis, et aliis.—3 *Dugd. Mon. p.* 46.

No. XII.

Grant of FLIMBY to the abbey of HOLM CULTRAM.

UNIVERSIS Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, Cospatricius filius Ormi, salutem. Sciatis, me consilio et concessione Thomæ filii et hæredis mei, et Alani filii mei, et aliorum hæredum et amicorum meorum, concessisse et dedisse ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Holm et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, quietam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione et consuetudine quæ ad me et hæredes meos pertinent, FLEMINGBY cum omnibus appendiciis suis, per rectas divisas suas; excepta terra de Waytecrofte, quam prius dederam canonicis de Karliolo: Hiis scilicet divisis, ex illa parte versus Alneburgh sicut spina quædam ducit divisam in transverso usque ad Elisic; et per Elisic in ascensu usque ad rectam divisam inter

inter Flemingby et Ouenrigg; et inde per rectam divisam in transverso inter Waytecroft et Holegill; et inde in ascendendo usque ad caput de Holegill; et inde sicut via ducit in transversum de Waytecroft usque ad Scalegill; et postea in transversum usque ad Suanesate; et inde in transversum usque ad Kegill; et sic descendendo sicut rivulus currit inter duos saltus de Nathwait, per medium boscum usque ad Kirnepot. Et communem pasturam de Seton et de Camberton; excepta terra arabili, et pratis, et bosco. Et communem pasturam de Kirnepot usque ad Fulwic inter boscum et mare; et ita quod Cospatricius et hæredes ejus inter boscum et mare non arabunt, nec pratum facient, nisi ubi prius fiebant, ad gravamen monachorum. Et nos similiter communem pasturam habebimus cum monachis in Flemingby; excepta terra arabili, et pratis, et bosco. Si autem forte pecunia monachorum evaserit infra boscum meum, vel pecunia mea infra boscum monachorum, ita quod non sit ex consuetudine, utrique parti remittetur absque gravamine. Hanc autem donationem et conventionem præscriptam, ego Cospatricius et hæredes mei warrantizabimus et acquietabimus eisdem monachis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Ita quod faciemus pro monachis omne forense et terrenum servitium, quodcunque ad dominum regem pertinet, scilicet, de noutegeld et et si quod aliud pertinet ad ejus servitium, et quodcunque servitium pertinet ad dominum de Allerdale, scilicet de seawake et castleward, et de placitis et auxiliis, et de omni alia terrena exactione et consuetudine. Si vero prædictam donationem et conventionem eis warrantizare non possumus, eis excambium dabimus ad valentiam infra Cumbreland si potuerimus; si vero ibi non potuerimus, nos faciemus excambium de aliis terris ubi magis fuerit ad ayliamentum monachorum. Sciendum præterea, quod ego Cospatricius dedi excambium pacabile et ad valentiam ecclesiæ de Camberton in eadem parochia, scilicet in Seton, concessione hæredum meorum, pro illa terra de Flemingby quæ adiacebat prædictæ ecclesiæ de Camberton; quam, cum reliqua præscripta terra de Flemingby, dedi prædictis monachis in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosynam. Hæc donatio facta est in pleno comitio apud Karliolum, coram R. de Vallibus, domini regis Justiciarii de Cumberland.—*Registr. Holme.*

No. XIII.

Grant of free warren in FLIMBY.

EDWARDUS Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, &c. salutem. Sciatis, nos concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse, dilectis nobis in Christo abbati et conventui abbathiæ nostræ de Holm, quod ipsi et eorum successores abbates et monachi ejusdem loci, in perpetuum habeant liberam warrenam in omnibus dominicis terris suis manerii sui de Fleminby in comitatu Cumbriæ, dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel aliquid capiendum quod ad warrenam
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pertineat,

pertineat, sine licentia et voluntate ipsorum abbatis et monachorum et successorum suorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædicti abbas et conventus, et eorum successores abbates et monachi ejusdem abbatiæ, in perpetuum habeant liberam warrenam in omnibus dominicis terris suis prædictis, dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Hiis testibus, &c.
—*Registr. Holm.*

No. XIV.

Grant of the manor of HOLME CULTRAM to the Abbey there, by Henry son of David king of Scots.

HENRICUS comes, filius Davidis regis Scotiæ; Episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, justiciariis, baronibus, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis, me dedisse et concessisse, in perpetuam eleemosynam, duas partes HOLMCOLTRIÆ, abbati et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus; quas ego, et plures homines probi mecum, perambulavimus in primis inter eos et Alanum filium Waldeff, quando ego tertiam partem prædictæ Holmcoltriæ prænominato Alano ad venationes suas concessi. Præterea vero, concedo et hac mea carta confirmo, donationem ejusdem Alani filii Waldeff et Waldeff filii sui, de illa tertia sua parte Holmcoltriæ, quam illi ad venationes suas concesseram; quam ipse, in præsentia patris mei et mea et baronum meorum apud Carliolum, prædicti loci abbati et monachis in perpetuam eleemosynam dedit et concessit, et carta sua testante confirmavit. Volo itaque, ut abbas Holmcoltriæ et monachi ibidem Deo servientes habeant plenarie Holmcoltriam per suas rectas divisas, in nemore et plano, pratis et pascuis, piscationibus et aquis: Et Rabi, cum suis rectis divisis; sicut ego et barones mei mecum ipsas perambulavimus, inter prædictos monachos et Aschetillum filium Udardi. Concedo etiam eis maeremium in foresta de Inglewoda, ad ædificia sua et ad omnia domi suæ necessaria facienda; et pasturam porcis eorum sine pasnagio. Cum hiis autem prædictis infra terminos abbatiæ Holmcoltriæ et divisas suas, tantam pacem et libertatem constituo, quantam abbatia de Maylros et abbatia de Newbotla concessione patris mei tranquillius et sanctius et quietius possident et possessionibus suis infra perfruuntur. Hiis testibus; Adelulpho Carleoli episcopo, Waltero priore, Waltero regis cancellario, Engerram comitis cancellario, Hugone de Morvilla, Willielmo de Sommervilla, Willielmo de Heriz, Willielmo Engaine, Ran' de Soll', Ran' de Lindseia, Waltero de Ridale, Cospatricko filio Ormi, Henrico filio Suani, Waltero filio Alani, Hugone Ridill, Alano de Laceles.——*1 Dugd. Mon. 886.*

No. XV.

Confirmation thereof by David king of Scots.

DAVID rex Scotiæ, Episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ et filii sui, clericis et laicis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et hac mea carta confirmasse, donationem filii mei de HOLMCOLTRAM, quam ipse abbati et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus donavit et concessit in eleemosynam. Confirmo etiam eis aliam tertiam partem de Holmcoltram, quam Alanus filius Waldeff eisdem monachis, pro salute animæ suæ, dedit et concessit; cum cæteris omnibus quæ carta filii sui continet et testatur. Hiis testibus; Adelulpho episcopo Carleolensi, Waltero priore, &c.—3 *Dugd. Mon.* 34.

No. XVI.

Grant of lands at KIRKWINNY to the abbey of HOLME CULTRAM.

CHRISTIANUS Dei gratia, episcopus Candidæ Casæ, Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, tam clericis quam laicis, salutem et benedictionem. Notum sit universitati vestræ, quod, domini opitulante misericordia, Deo et Ordini Cistertiensi traditi sumus et domui de Holmcoltram, ubi et corpori nostro sepulturam elegimus: Mandamus igitur universitati vestræ, quatenus præfatam domum et ad eam pertinentia, Grangiam quæ dicitur KIRKEWINNY et omnia quæ ad illam pertinent, manuteneatis et protegatis, sicut Dei et nostram benedictionem habere desideratis. Quod si quis contra hæc ire præsumpserit, et præfatæ domui de Holmcoltram vel grangiæ de Kirkewinny, vel quibuslibet eorum pertinentiis, dampnum aliquid intulerit, vel inferenti consenserit, tanquam domini Papæ et nostrum excommunicatum, omnipotentis Dei et nostram se maledictionem incursum, et æterni incendii pœnas luiturum sciat, nisi cum satisfactione congrua emendaverit. Testibus, &c.—3 *Dugd. Mon.* 68.

No. XVII.

Grant of the church of KIRKWINNY to the abbey of HOLM CUL-
TRAM.

INNOCENTIUS episcopus servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis abbati et conventui de Holmcoltram Cistertiensis ordinis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.

nedictionem. Sacrosancta ecclesia Romana devotos et humis filios, ex assuetæ pietatis officio, propensius diligere consuevit; et ne pravorum hominum molestiis agitentur, eos tanquam pia mater solita est misericorditer confovere: Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus clementius annuentes, capellam de KIRKEWYNWI in Galwychia, quam per quadraginta annos pacifice possidetis, liberam et quietam de episcopalibus et synodalibus et omnibus aliis exactionibus, ex concessione Jocelini bonæ memoriæ Glasguensis episcopi vobis et ecclesiæ vestræ collatam, sicut in ejus authentico continetur, devotioni vestræ auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus; statuentes, ut si vos in aliquo gravari senseritis, libere vobis liceat sedem apostolicam appellare. Nulli ergo hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ confirmationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, tertio Nonas Februarii, pontificatus nostri anno octavo. *Registr. Holm.*

No. XVIII.

Grant of St. SWITHIN's HOLME nigh Penrith to the abbey of HOLME
CULTRAM.

OMNIBUS ad quorum notitiam præsens scriptum pervenerit, Bricius de Penreth serviens, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro salute animæ meæ et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsentī charta mea confirmasse, Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et monachis de Holm, totam illam terram, sine aliquo retenemento, super aquam de Amot, quæ vocatur St. SWITHIN's HOLME; scilicet, a summitate costeræ dependentis super eundem Holm usque ad aquam de Amot, in latitudine et in longitudine a summitate dictæ costeræ, sicut fossatum extenditur usque ad Haiam quæ est super dictam aquam de Amot; in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemosynam. Tenendam et habendam sibi et domui suæ de Holm, cum omnibus libertatibus, pertinentiis, et aysiamētis ad villam de Penreth pertinentibus, cum libero et sufficienti introitu et exitu, per medium terræ meæ de Brawra; et similiter cum libero et sufficienti introitu et exitu ab orientali parte ejusdem Holm, usque ad territorium de Edenhall; libere, quiete, et integre, et solute ab omni seculari servicio, consuetudine, exactione, et demanda, sicut aliqua eleemosyna liberius, quietius, et melius alicui domui religiosæ potest conferri. Et ego et hæredes mei dictam terram, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, dictis monachis et dictæ domui de Holm, contra omnes homines imperpetuum warrantizabimus et defendemus. Si autem contingat, quod ego et hæredes mei dictam terram dictis monachis et domui de Holm warrantizare non poterimus, dabimus eis tantum pratum in territorio de Penreth, quantum continetur in *Seint Wilfrid Holme*, adeo libere sicut dictum

dictum Holme eis contuli liberius, vel terram cultam ad valentiam dicti prati; et tantam terram cultam in dicto territorio de Penreth, quanta cultura continetur in sæpedicto† *Seint Wilfrid holm*, adeo liberam et quietam sicut prædictum *Seint Wilfrid holme* eis liberam et quietam contuli et concessi. In cujus rei, &c.—*Registr. Holm.*

No. XIX.

Papal confirmation of grants to the abbey of HÖLME CULTRAM, with further privileges.

CLEMENS episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Everardo abbati monasterii Sanctæ Mariæ de HOLMCULTRAM ejusque fratribus, tam præsentibus quam futuris, regularem vitam professis in perpetuum. Religiosam vitam eligentibus, apostolicum convenit adesse præsidium; ne cujuslibet temeritatis incurfus aut eos a proposito revocet, aut robur (quod absit) fanæ religionis infringat. Ea propter, dilecti in domino filii, justis postulationibus clementer annuimus, et præfatum monasterium sanctæ Dei genetricis et virginis Mariæ de Holmcultam, in quo divino mancipati estis obsequio, sub beati Petri et nostra protectione suscepimus, et præsentis scripti privilegio communimus: In primis siquidem statuentes, ut ordo monasticus, qui secundum domini et beati Benedicti regulam, et institutionem Cisterciensium fratrum in eodem monasterio constitutus esse dignoscitur, perpetuis ibidem temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Præterea, quasunque possessiones juste et canonice possidet, aut in futurum concessione pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium, seu aliis justis modis (præstante Domino) poterit adipisci; firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant. In quibus hæc propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis: Ex dono illustrissimi regis Anglorum Henrici, Dei gratia, totam insulam de *Holm* et *Rabi* cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet per has divisas, Per rivulum qui currit subtus Kirkebride inter exterius fossatum monachorum et villam de Kirkebride, et cadit in Wathepol; et sic ascendendo per eundem rivulum deforis prædictum fossatum usque ad Cokkelayk, semper sicut dura terra et mussa sibi invicem obviant; et inde ascendendo in directum usque ad medietatem mussæ, quæ est inter Watheholme et insulam sancti Lawrentii; et inde per transversum mussæ et nemoris usque ad Ainterpont; et inde descendendo per Waver, ad locum ubi Waver et Cromboc sibi obviant; et inde ascendendo per Cromboc, usque ad locum ubi rivulus de Wytekeld cadit in Cromboc; et inde ascendendo per ipsum rivulum usque ad ipsum Wytekeld; et inde in directum versus occidentem usque ad sicam quæ circuit Middilrigg ex Septentrionali et Occidentali parte et cadit in Polneuton usque ad locum ubi Polneuton cadit in mare; et inde per circuitum maris usque ad locum ubi Wathepol cadit in mare; et sic ascendendo per Wathepol usque ad locum ubi

† By this it seemeth that the name *St. Sawithin's Holme* has been mistaken in the Chartulary; and the sense seems to require that the name throughout should be *St. Wilfrid's Holme*.

prædictus rivulus qui currit subtus Kirkebride cadit in Wathepol: Et quicquid infra prædictas divisas continetur, grangias, et possessiones, et liberos introitus et exitus de abbacia et locis vestris infra et extra prædictas divisas ubique per mare et per terram, per sabulones et per vastum, et per visnetum, et maerem, et petram, in tota foresta de Englewood, et pasturam, et mansuras vestras infra muros de Karliolo, et omnia alia ayfiamenta et consuetudines, cum libertatibus omnibus, a præfatis illustribus regibus vobis indultis et ipsorum cartis confirmatis.—Extra insulam de Holm, ex dono Cospatricii filii Ormi et Thomæ filii Cospatricii, terram et grangiam de *Flemingby*, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et communem pasturam cum vicinis loci illius, sicut in eorundem donatorum cartis continetur. Capellam quoque in eadem *Flemingby*, et terram quæ fuit capellæ, pro qua mater ecclesia recepit excambium ad valentiam a præfato Cospatricio possessore fundi, favente tunc temporis Persona Adam; et cessionem decimarum prædictæ capellæ vobis imperpetuum eodem Ada favente, et Roberto archidiacono tunc temporis diocesano (vacante episcopatu) idem testibus adhibitis carta sua confirmante, coram quampluribus tam clericis quam laicis.—Ex dono etiam ejusdem Cospatricii, terram de *Kelton*, cum omnibus ayfiamentis et pertinentiis suis, sicut in ejusdem carta continetur.—Libertates etiam *ejusdem terræ*, ex dono Willielmi comitis et Cecilie comitissæ Albemariæ, sicut in eorundem cartis continetur.—Ex dono Thomæ filii Cospatricii, unum *rete* in *Derwent* cum visneto, et unam *piscariam* in *Derwent*, et unam maysuram in ripa ejusdem fluminis, sicut carta ejusdem testatur.—Terram quoque et grangiam in territorio de *Kirkeby Thore* cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus, sicut cartæ donatorum testantur; libertates quoque ejusdem terræ ex dono illustris Anglorum regis Ricardi vobis indultas, et ipsius carta confirmatas.—Insuper in *Hibernia*, quicquid comes Ricardus et Johannes de Curcy et alii nobiles, pietatis intuitu, vobis et domui vestræ rationabiliter contulerunt, et suis cartis munierunt, vobis nihilominus auctoritate apostolica confirmamus.—Sane laborum vestrorum, quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis, tam de terris cultis quam de incultis, sive de ortis et virgultis vestris, vel de incrementis animalium vestrorum, nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat.—Liceat quoque vobis, clericos vel laicos a sæculo fugientes, liberos et absolutos, ad conversionem recipere, et eos absque contradictione aliqua retinere.—Prohibemus insuper, ut nulli vestrorum, post factam in eodem loco professionem, fas sit absque abbatis sui licentia de eodem loco discedere; discedentem vero, absque communium literarum cautione, nullus audeat retinere: Quod si quis forte retinere præsumperit, liceat vobis in ipsos monachos vel conversos sententiam proferre regularem.—Illud districtius prohibentes, ne terras, seu quodlibet beneficium ecclesiæ vestræ collatum, liceat alicui personaliter dari, sive alio modo alienari, absque consensu totius capituli, vel majoris vel sanioris partis ejusdem: Si quæ vero donationes sive alienationes aliter quam dictum est factæ fuerint, eas irritas esse censemus.—Adhæc etiam prohibemus, ne aliquis monachus vel conversus, sub professione domus vestræ astrictus, sine assensu et licentia abbatis et majoris partis capituli vestri pro aliquo fide jubeat, vel ab aliquo pecuniam mutuo accipiat, ultra pretium capituli vestri providentia statutum, nisi propter

propter manifestam domus vestræ utilitatem: Quod si facere presumpserit, non teneatur pro hiis aliquatenus respondere.—Licitum sit vobis præterea, in causis vestris, sive civilem sive criminalem contineant quæstionem, fratrum vestrorum testimoniis uti; ne per defectum testium, jus vestrum possit in aliquo deficere.—Insuper, auctoritate apostolica prohibemus, ut nullus episcopus, vel alia persona, ad synodos vel conventus forenses vos ire, vel iudicio sæculari de propria substantia vel possessionibus subiacere compellat; nec ad domos vestras, causa ordines celebrandi, causas tractandi, vel aliquos publicos conventus convocandi, venire præsumat; nec regularem abbatis vestri electionem impediatur, aut de instituendo seu removendo eo qui pro tempore fuerit, contra statuta Cisterciensis ordinis et auctoritatem privilegiorum vestrorum, se ullatenus intromittat. Si vero episcopus, in cujus parochia domus vestra fundata est, cum humilitate ac devotione qua convenit requisitus, substitutum abbatem benedicere, et alia quæ ad officium episcopale pertinent vobis conferre renuerit; licitum sit eidem abbati, si tunc sacerdos fuerit, proprios novicios benedicere, et cætera quæ ad officium suum pertinent exercere, et vobis omnia ab alio episcopo percipere, quæ a vestro indebite fuerint denegata: Illud adjicientes, ut in recipiendis professionibus, quæ a benedictis vel benedicendis abbatibus exhibentur, ea sint episcopi forma et expressione contenti, quæ ab origine ordinis nostri sunt instituta et hætenus observata, ut scilicet abbates episcopis, salvo ordine suo, præsentari debeant; et, contra statuta ordinis, apostolicæ sedis privilegio roborata, nullam professionem facere compellantur. Pro consecrationibus vero altarium vel ecclesiarum, sive pro oleo sancto, vel quolibet ecclesiastico sacramento, nullus a vobis sub obtentu consuetudinis vel alio modo quicquam audeat extorquere; sed hæc omnia gratis vobis episcopus diocesanus impendat: alioquin liceat vobis quemcunque malueritis catholicum antistitem adire, gratiam atque communionem sacrosanctæ Romanæ sedis habentem, qui nostra fretus auctoritate quod postulatis vobis impendat.—Quod si sedes diocesani episcopi forte vacaverit, interim omnia ecclesiastica sacramenta a vicinis recipere episcopis libere et absque contradictione possitis; sic tamen, ut ex hoc in posterum propriis episcopis nullum prejudicium generatur.—Quia vero propriorum interdum episcoporum copiam non potestis habere; si quem episcopum, Romanæ sedis communionem habentem, de quo plenam notitiam habeatis, per vos transire contigerit, ab illo benedictiones vasorum et vestium, consecrationes altarium, ordinationes monachorum, auctoritate sedis apostolicæ recipere valeatis.—Porro, si episcopi vel alii ecclesiarum rectores in monasteria vestra vel personas inibi constitutas, sive in mercenarios vestros, pro eo quod decimas non solvitis, vel aliqua occasione eorum quæ ab apostolica benignitate vobis indulta sunt, seu benefactores vestros pro eo quod aliqua vobis beneficia vel obsequia ex caritate præstiterint, suspensionis, excommunicationis, vel interdicti sententiam promulgaverint; eandem sententiam, tanquam contra apostolicæ sedis indulta prolatam, decernimus irritandam; nec ullæ literæ firmitatem habeant, quæ tacito ordine Cisterciensium contra tenorem apostolicorum privilegiorum consliterint impetratæ.—Cum vero commune interdictum terræ fuerit; liceat vobis, clausis januis, exclusis excommunicatis et interdictis, divina officia celebrare.—Paci quoque et tranquillitati vestræ paterna in post-

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rum solitudine providere volentes, auctoritate apostolica prohibemus, ne quis infra clausuram locorum seu grangiarum vestrarum violentiam vel rapinam seu furtum facere, hominem capere vel interficere, ignem apponere, vel sanguinem fundere, aliqua temeritate presumat.—Præterea, omnes immunitates et libertates, a prædecessoribus nostris piæ recordationis, Innocentio, Eugenio, Alexandro, Lucio, Urbano, et Gregorio, Romanis pontificibus, ordini vestro concessas, etiam libertates et exemptiones sæcularium exactio- num a regibus et principibus, patrocinio communimus. Decernimus ergo, ut nulli omnino hominum liceat præfatum monasterium temere perturbare, aut ejus possessiones auferre, vel ablatas retinere, seu quibuscumque vexationibus fatigare; sed omnia integra conserventur eorum, pro quorum gubernatione et sustentatione concessa, suis usibus omnimodis profutura: Salva in omnibus Apostolicæ sedis auctoritate. —Si qua ergo in futurum ecclesiastica sæcularisve persona, hanc nostræ constitutionis paginam sciens, contra eam temere venire temptaverit; secundo, tertiove commonita, nisi reatum suum congrua satisfactione correxerit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, sanctissimo corpore et sanguine Dei et Domini redemptoris nostri Jesu Christi aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine divinæ ultioni sub- jaceat: Cunctis autem eidem loco jura sua servantibus, sit pax Domini nostri Jesu Christi, quatenus et hic fructum bonæ actionis percipiant, et apud districtum judicem præmia æternæ pacis inveniant. Datum anno incarnationis dominicæ MCXC.—*Registr. Holm.*

No. XX.

Charter of King HENRY THE THIRD to the city of CARLISLE.

HENRICUS, Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, Omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam fieri fecimus, quod cives nostri Carliolenses quieti sint per cartam Henrici regis avi nostri, quæ combusta est per incendium in civitate illa Carlioli per infortunium, de theoloneo, passagio, pontagio, et de omnibus consuetudinibus ad nos pertinentibus; et quod habere debent et consueverunt, de mortuo bosco nostro ad ignem suum faciendum rationabilia estoveria per diversa loca in foresta nostra de Carleolo, et similiter maeremium ad ædificandum absque vasta forestæ nostræ per assignationem servientium et forestariorum nostrorum in diversis locis annuatim; et quod similiter habent gildam mercatoriam liberam, ita quod nihil inde respondeant aliquibus; et quod omnibus supradictis articulis, libertatibus, et consuetudinibus hucusque libere usi sunt: Nos omnes libertates illas et consuetudines præfatis civibus nostris concedimus et hac carta nostra confirmamus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris; volentes, quod omnibus prædictis libertatibus et consuetudinibus de cætero gaudeant et utantur, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, et integre, in perpetuum, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad

ad prædictam villam Carlioli pertinentibus. Testibus hiis, Venerabili patre A. Winton' Episcopo, &c. Datum per manum nostram apud Windsor 26^o die Octobris, anno regni nostri 35^o.

No. XXI.

King EDWARD THE THIRD's charter to the city of CARLISLE.

EDWARDUS, Dei gratia, rex Angliæ et Franciæ et dominus Hiberniæ omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis, quod cum compertum est, per inquisitionem per dilectos et fideles nostros Richardum de Denton et Johannem de Harrington de mandato nostro captam et in cancellariam nostram returnatam, quod cives civitatis nostræ Carlioli habuerunt et habere consueverunt, inter libertates et consuetudines ad dictam civitatem spectantes, plenam returnam omnium brevium, tam summonitionum in scaccario, quam aliorum quorumcunque brevium [and other privileges as in the following grant are specified] a tempore quo non existit memoria, quousque per Thomam de Lucy, nuper vicecomitem nostrum Cumbriæ anno regni nostri Angliæ 23^o, de returna brevium et summonitionum de scaccario impediti fuerunt, eo quod libertates in charta regia dictis civitatibus factæ specialiter nominatæ et specificatæ non fuerunt; ac etiam cives civitatis prædictæ nobis supplicaverunt, ut sibi dictas libertates, quietantias, consuetudines, et proficua per chartam nostram confirmare velimus: Nos ad præmissa considerationem habentes; et ad hoc, quod dicta civitas in frontera Scotiæ ad tuitionem et refugium partium adjacentium contra hostiles incursus Scotorum inimicorum nostrorum situatur; et jam, tam per pestilentiam mortalem nuper in partibus illis invalescentem, quam per frequentes accessus dictorum inimicorum nostrorum in eisdem partibus, et ob alios casus vastatur et plus solito suppressa est; volentes quieti dictorum civium, ne super libertatibus, quietantiis, consuetudinibus, et proficuis prædictis, per vicecomitem aut alios ministros nostros quoscumque impetantur aliquallyter, in futuro providere; Concessimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, eisdem civibus, quod ipsi et eorum hæredes et successores, cives civitatis prædictæ, in perpetuum habeant returnam brevium omnium nostrorum et summonitionum de scaccario et aliorum brevium quorumcunque; ac etiam duos mercatus singulis septimanis, videlicet, diebus Mercurii et Sabbati; et unam feriam quolibet anno per sexdecim dies duraturam, videlicet, in die Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ et per 15 dies proxime sequentes: Nec non unam gildam et liberam electionem Majoris et Ballivorum civitatis prædictæ infra eandem civitatem; et duos coronatores ibidem; ac emendas assisæ panis, vini, et cervisiæ fractæ; furcas, infangthef, ac etiam placita coronæ teneant, et omnia quæ ad officium vicecomitis et coronatoris pertinent, in eadem civitate faciant et exercent; ac catalla felonum et fugitivorum dampnatorum, in eadem civitate habeant; et de omnibus finibus et amerciamentis, comitatibus et sectis comitatum, et wapentak, sint quieti; placitaque friscie forcie de libero tenemento infra civitatem illam, si querela illa infra quadraginta dies post dissei-

finam factam fuerit attachiata, teneant; etiamque quod ballivi civitatis ejusdem implacitare possint coram ipsis breve nostrum de recto patens, ac breve de recto clausum, secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ; et habeant cognitiones omnium placitorum prædictorum: Nec non quod dicti cives et hæredes et successores sui habeant communiam pasturæ, ad omnimoda averia, omni tempore anni, super Moram nostram, et ibidem turbas fodere et abducere licite: Etiam quod quilibet liber homo plegius alterius esse potest ad primam curiam in placitis transgressionum, conventionum, vel debitorum: Quodque cives prædicti quieti sint per totum regnum nostrum Angliæ de thelonio, pontagio, passagio, lastagio, kaiagio, cariagio, muragio, et stallagio, de quibuscunque rebus et mercionibus suis: Et etiam quod iidem cives habeant locum vocatum le Battail-holme, pro mercato et feriis suis; ac tenementa sua in eadem civitate legare possint: Et quod habeant molendinum dictæ civitatis, et piscariam nostram in aqua de Eden, ac thelonium intrinsicum et forinsecum vocatum Burgh toll, et firmas, mensuras, gabelgeld, et minutas firmas ejusdem civitatis, ut parcellam firmæ civitatis illius; prout ipsi cives dictas libertates et quietantias habere, et molendinum, piscariam, pasturam, fossuram, et locum cum pertinentiis tenere debent, ipsique cives et antecessores et prædecessores sui a tempore cujus contrarium memoria non existit semper (quousque dictis libertatibus per præfatum Thomam fuere impediti) eisdem libertatibus et quietantiis uti et gaudere, et prædicta molendinum, piscariam, pasturam, fossuram, et locum cum pertinentiis, habere et tenere rationabiliter consueverunt. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium septimo die Februarii anno regni nostri Angliæ 26°, regni vero nostri Franciæ 13°.

No. XXII.

Grant of the churches of NEWCASTLE and NEWBURN to the
PRIORY OF CARLISLE.

HENRICUS rex Angliæ, archiepiscopo Eborum, et episcopo Dunelmensi, et vicecomiti de Northumbrelanda, et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis de Northumbralanda, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et *Sanctæ Mariæ de Carloli* et canonicis ejusdem loci, ecclesiam de Novo CASTELLO desuper TYNAM; et ecclesiam de NEWBURNE; et ecclesias quas Richardus de Aurea Valle de me tenet, post obitum ejus: et Richardus et clerici qui ipsis ecclesiis deserviunt, recognoscant de canonicis ipsis, et faciant eis servitium quod mihi facere solebant; et post obitum eorum redigantur ecclesiæ in manus canonicorum, ita quod clerici qui eis deservient habeant inde necessaria, et canonici habeant reliquum. Et volo et præcipio firmiter, ut bene et in pace et quiete et honorifice teneant. T. Willielmo Episcopo Winton, et Bernardo episcopo de Sancto David, et Roberto de Sigillo, apud Roth'.

No. XXIII.

Grant of the churches of WERTHEORD, COLEBRUGE, WITINGHAM, and RODEBURY to the PRIORY of CARLISLE.

HENRICUS rex Angliæ, Ranulpho Dunelmenſi epiſcopo, et Rogero Picoto, et omnibus fidelibus ſuis Francis et Anglis, et miniſtris de Northumbreland, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Ricardo de Aurea Valle, capellano meo, quatuor eccleſias, de quatuor meis maneriis; ſcilicet, Wertheorda, et Colebruge, et in Witingeham, et in Rodeberia, tam in terris quam in decimis et in hominibus qui ad terras harum eccleſiarum pertinent, cum foca et ſaca, et tol, et team, et inſangetheſ, cum omnibus ſuis conſuetudinibus. T. Roberto epiſcopo Lincoln, et Willielmo de Werlewaſt, et Everardo filio Comitſ, et Thoma Capellano, apud Cirenceſtriam in Natale S. Joh. Baptiſtæ.

No. XXIV.

Grant of DALSTON to the BISHOP of CARLISLE.

HENRICUS, Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, comes Andegaviæ, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, foreſtariis, viridariis, præpoſitis, miniſtris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis, nos intuitu Dei et pro ſalute animæ noſtræ et animarum antecellorum et hæredum noſtrorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, et hac charta mea confirmaſſe, Deo et eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ Karlioli, et venerabili patri Waltero Karliolenſi epiſcopo, manerium de Dalſton in comitatu Cumbriæ, cum omnibus membris ſuis, tam in dominiciſ, quam in ſervitiis, redditibus, villenagiis, cum advocacione eccleſiæ, et ſaca, et foca, et boſcis, et molendinis, pratis, paſcuſ, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis, infra villam et extra, ſine aliquo retenemento. Habendum et tenendum, de nobis et hæredibus noſtris, eidem epiſcopo et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemoſynam, quietum de omni ſervicio ſeculari, exactione, et demanda. Conceſſimus etiam pro nobis et hæredibus noſtris, quod prædictum manerium de Dalſton, cum boſcis et omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ſit omnino deafforeſtatum, quantum ad nos et hæredes hoſtros, et quantum ad foreſtarios noſtros et eorum miniſtros, pertinet vel pertinere poſſit, in terris, boſcis, planis, pratis, paſturis, viis et ſemitis, in mare, in aquis, et in omnibus rebus et locis. Et quod prædictus epiſcopus et ſucceſſores ſui claudere poſſint et parcos facere ſi voluerint, et de boſcis illius manerii vel affartare, capere, dare, et vendere, quantum, quando, et ubi voluerint, et omnino pro voluntate ſua de boſcis illis facere, ſine contradictione noſtra et hæredum noſtrorum, et ſine viſu vel contradictione foreſtari-
orum,

orum, viridariorum, regardatorum, et aliorum ministrorum nostrorum, de omnibus quæ ad nos et hæredes nostros pertinent; et quicquid inde ceperint vel capi fecerint attrahere possint et attrahi facere, libere et pacifice, cum libertate chymini, absque contradictione et reclamazione vel impedimento forestariorum quacunque occasione. Et quod bosci illi cum pertinentiis, et assarta inde facta et facienda, quieti sint in perpetuum de vastis, et regardis, et visu forestariorum, viridariorum, et regardatorum. Et quod omnes homines in manerio illo cum pertinentiis manentes sint quieti, quantum ad nos et hæredes nostros et forestarios pertinet, de sectis omnium placitorum forestæ, et placitis de viridi et venatione, et de omnibus summonitionibus, placitis, querelis, occasionibus, et omnibus aliis quæ ad forestam et forestarios vel eorum ministros pertinent, vel aliquo jure possunt pertinere. Et quod idem episcopus et successores sui libere possint fugare, et venationem ad suam voluntatem capere, infra terras et boscos prædicti manerii. Et quod nullus, sine prædicti episcopi et successorum suorum licentia, aliquas feras ibi capere possit vel fugare, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum; sed prædictus episcopus et successores sui habeant ibi forestam suam, sicut nos forestam nostram ante illam collationem nostram ibi habuimus. Invenient autem dictus episcopus et successores sui in perpetuum, unum canonicum regularem ad missam celebrandam singulis diebus in dicta ecclesia Carliolensi, pro anima patris nostri et nostra, et pro animabus antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum.

No. XXV.

Grant of privileges to the BISHOP and PRIOR of CARLISLE by king
HENRY the THIRD.

HENRICUS, Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Neman-
niæ et Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ; Archiepiscopis, episcopis, ab-
batibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpo-
sitis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos con-
cessisse, et præsentis carta nostra confirmasse, Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de
Karliolo, et venerabili patri Waltero Karlioli episcopo et successoribus suis, et
priori et canonicis Karliolensibus in eadem ecclesia Deo servantibus, omnes
terras et redditus, tenementa et possessiones, jura et dignitates, libertates et
liberas consuetudines, quæ eis a nobis vel antecessoribus nostris, vel aliquibus
aliis collata sunt vel conferenda; sicut cartæ donationum rationabiliter
testantur et testabunt. Concessimus etiam eidem episcopo et successoribus
suis, quod ipsi et prior et canonici Karliolenses, et eorum successores, habeant
in perpetuum, per omnes terras suas et tenementa sua, thol et theam, et in-
fangethef, et utfangethef; et quod ipsi et omnes homines eorum, et omnes
homines de feodis suis, sint quieti imperpetuum erga nos et hæredes nostros,
vicecomites, constabularios, præpositos, et omnes ballivos nostros, de pas-
fagio, pontagio, lestagio, stallagio, et de conductu thesaurorum, et de opera-
tionibus castellorum, domorum, murorum, fossatorum, pontium, calcetorum,
vivariorum,

vivariorum, stagnorum, et clausuriorum parcorum, et de omnibus aliis operationibus, et de sectis schirarum, wapentakiorum, hundredorum, et thretin-
gorum, et de auxiliis vicecomitum, et de murthero, et de francoplegio, et de visu franciplegii, et de misericordiis, et de finibus pro transgressionibus, et pro
licentia concordandi, et de escapiis latronum, et de bobus de seifina, et de placitis, querelis, et omnibus exactionibus, ad nos, vicecomites, constabularios, vel aliquos alios ballivos nostros pertinentibus. Concessimus etiam eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, quod nullus vicecomes, constabularius, vel alius ballivus noster, ingressum vel posse habeat in prædictis terris, feodis, vel hominibus, sed totum ad prædictum episcopum et successores suos et eorum ballivos pertineat; præter attachiamenta de placitis coronæ, ad quæ quidem cum coronator venerit facienda, ea ita faciant quod in nullo lædatur libertas prædicti episcopi vel successorum suorum. Omnes autem prædictas libertates concessimus ita, quod prædictus prior et canonici Karliolenses, et omnes successores sui, subfint et respondeant et satisfaciant episcopo et omnibus successoribus suis, ut nulli alii nisi de voluntate ejusdem episcopi et successorum suorum de omnibus prædictis, sicut nobis aut hæredibus nostris aut vicecomitibus aut constabulariis vel aliis ballivis nostris subessent et redderent et satisfacerent de eisdem, si ad nos illa pertinerent. Concessimus etiam, quod idem episcopus et successores sui distringere possint prædictos priorem et canonicos Karliolenses, terras et feoda et homines de terris et feodis illorum, et omnes homines de terris et aliis feodis ipsius episcopi et successorum suorum, ad omnia prædicta, sicut nos ad eadem eos distringere possemus, aut hæredes nostri, aut vicecomites, aut constabularii, vel aliqui alii ballivi nostri, si prædictæ libertates aut quietantiæ concessæ non fuissent. Concessimus etiam prædicto episcopo, quod, si aliquas libertates aut quietantias ex hiis quæ continentur in carta ista concesserit priori et canonicis Karlioli, nos eas confirmabimus. Concessimus etiam eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, et priori et canonicis Karlioli, et eorum successoribus, quod omnes homines eorum sint liberi et quieti imperpetuum, de omnibus juratis et assis et recognitionibus faciendis, præterquam in attingendis propriis dominicis nostris per juratam si opus fuerit infra comitatum ubi manentes fuerint, si forte contentio inter nos ipsos et alios oriatur: ita quod occasione talis juratæ, si forte evenierit, per vicecomites vel alios ballivos nostros non occasionentur, nec libertas ejusdem episcopi vel successorum suorum in aliquo lædatur. Concessimus etiam, eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, quod si aliquis homo de terris vel feodis suis, sive de terris vel feodis prioris et canonicorum Karlioli, pro delicto suo vitam aut membrum debeat amittere, vel fugerit et judicio stare noluerit vel aliud delictum fecerit pro quo debeat catalla sua perdere, ubicunque justitia fieri debeat, sive in curia nostra sive in alia curia; omnia catalla illa sint prædicti episcopi et successorum suorum, et liceat eis, sine disturbance vicecomitum et quorumcunque ballivorum nostrorum et aliorum, ponere se in seifina de prædictis catallis, in prædictis casibus et aliis, quando ballivi nostri, si ad nos pertinerent catalla illa, in manu nostra ea seifire possent et deberent. Concessimus etiam eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, quod quotiescunque aliqui malefactores capti fuerint in prædictis terris vel feodis, per ballivos ejusdem episcopi

episcopi vel successorum suorum, de quibus non possit vel non debeat fieri iudicium in curia prædicti episcopi vel successorum suorum; vicecomites et ballivi nostri recipiant prædictos malefactores sine difficultate et dilatione, super forisfacturam nostram, quandocunque ballivi prædicti episcopi et successorum suorum dictos malefactores prædictis ballivis nostris liberare voluerint. Concessimus etiam eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, quod habeant imperpetuum omnia amerciamenta de omnibus hominibus de terris et feodis suis, et de priore et canonicis Karlioli et eorum successoribus et de omnibus hominibus de terris et feodis omnibus eorundem, quæ amerciamenta ad nos et hæredes nostros, vel vicecomites aut constabularios vel aliquos alios ballivos nostros possent pertinere, si ipsa amerciamenta prædictis episcopo et successoribus suis concessa non fuissent: Et quod idem episcopus et successores sui habeant potestatem ad distringendum omnes prædictos ad amerciamenta eis reddenda: Prohibemus insuper, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum, ne quis de prædictis amerciamentis colligendis vel recipiendis, sive districtione inde facienda, nisi per voluntatem ejusdem episcopi aut successorum suorum, se intromittat. Concessimus insuper eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, quod licet aliqua libertatum per nos ipsos concessarum, processu temporis quocunque casu contingente usi non fuerint, nihilominus tamen postea utantur libertate eadem sine aliqua conditione, non obstante eo quod aliquo casu ea non usi fuerint. Omnes autem prædictas libertates et quietantias concessimus sæpefato episcopo et successoribus suis, in liberam, puram et perpetuam eleemosynam. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædictus episcopus et successores sui, et prædicti prior et canonici Karliolenses et successores sui, et omnes homines eorum et terræ et feoda et omnes homines de feodis illis, habeant prædictas libertates et quietantias, bene et in pace, integre et plenarie, in omnibus rebus et locis imperpetuum, sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus; Dominis Hugone Lincolnæ, Jocelino Bathoniæ, Thoma Norwici Episcopis, Huberto de Burgo comite Kantæ justiciario Angliæ, Philippo de Albinico, Godefrido de Crancumbe, Hugone Dispensatore, Ranulpho Briton, Waltero de Kirkham rectore Sancti Martini London, Alexandro Archidiacono Salop, Henrico de Caroll, Richardo filio Hugonis, et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris Radulphi Cicestriensis episcopi et cancellarii nostri, apud Oxon', 15^o die Julii, anno regni nostri 15^o.

No. XXVI.

ANOTHER charter of privileges by the same king.

HENRICUS Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, forestariis, viridariis, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis, nos intuitu Dei, et pro salute animæ meæ, et animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum concessisse, et hac præsentī charta nostra confirmasse, Deo et ecclesiæ Beatæ

Beatæ Mariæ Karliolensis, et venerabili patri Waltero Karlioli episcopo et successoribus suis, et priori et canonicis Karliolensibus et eorum successoribus, quod bosci sui adjacentes maneriis suis de Carleton et de Briscaihe sint quieti imperpetuum de vastis et regardis et de assartis. Concessimus etiam eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, et eidem priori et canonicis Karliolensibus et eorum successoribus, et omnibus hominibus suis, et omnibus hominibus tenentibus de feodis suis, quod sint quieti in perpetuum de escapiis averiorum in foresta nostra pertinentibus ad nos vel ad forestarios nostros vel eorum ministros. Concessimus etiam eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, et eisdem priori et canonicis et eorum successoribus, et omnibus hominibus suis, et omnibus hominibus tenentibus de feodis suis, quod sint quieti in perpetuum de chiminagio et de chiminio quod vocatur Forestage, per totam forestam nostram. Concessimus insuper eidem episcopo et successoribus suis pro cursu in foresta nostra, videlicet, quod quotiescunque ipse vel successores sui vel aliquis de prescripta licentia vel voluntate ejusdem episcopi vel successorum suorum, in foresta sua de Dalston, feras fugavit, et aliqua fera vel aliquæ feræ fugatæ de foresta sua de Dalston aliquo prædictorum modorum in forestam nostram fugerint, liceat eis cum venatoribus et canibus suis feram vel feras suas sequi per forestam nostram et capere, sine impedimento et disturbance forestariorum vel quorumcunque ballivorum nostrorum vel eorum ministrorum, et cum venatione sua et venatoribus et canibus, vel si forte venationem non ceperint, cum venatoribus et canibus, licite et sine impedimento ad propria redire. Omnes autem prædictas libertates et quietantias concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, eidem episcopo et successoribus suis, et eisdem priori et canonicis Karlioli et eorum successoribus, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemosynam. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædictus episcopus et successores sui, et prædicti prior et canonici Karlioli et eorum successores, et omnes homines dictorum episcopi et successorum suorum et prioris et canonicorum Karlioli et eorum successorum, et omnes homines de feodis suis, habeant prædictas libertates et quietantias, bene et in pace, integre et plenarie, in omnibus rebus et locis imperpetuum, sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus; J. Bathon', Th. Norwicen', et R. London', episcopis; H. de Burgo comite Kantiae justiciario Angliæ, Stephano de Sedyne, Philippo de Albicato, Radulpho filio Nicholai, et Godfrido de Crancumb, seneschallis nostris; Willielmo de Ralegh, Roberto de Lexington, Willielmo de Ebor', Alexandro archidiacono Salop, Hugone de Pateshull, Johanne de Kirkby, Petro Grimbald, Henrico de Capella, et aliis. Datum per manum R. Cicestræ episcopi cancellarii nostri, apud Westminster, 18^o die Octobris, anno regni nostri 15^o.

No. XXVII.

Grant of TITHES in the Forest of ENGLEWOOD to the PRIORY of CARLISLE.

EDWARDUS, Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, et dux Aquitaniæ, Omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis, quod cum nos, in curia nostra coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris Hugone de Cressingham et sociis suis justiciariis nostris ultimo itinerantibus in comitatu Cumbriæ, versus venerabilem patrem Johannem episcopum Karliolensem, et priorem ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Karlioli, ac Alanum tunc personam ecclesiæ de Thoresby, advocationem decimarum de quibusdam assartis factis in foresta nostra de Englewood, et aliis minutis parcellis vasti, tanquam de illis quæ fuerunt extra quarumcunque parochiarum limites, recuperavimus ut jus nostrum: Nos, pro salute animæ nostræ et animæ claræ memoriæ Alianoræ quondam reginæ Angliæ consortis nostræ, et animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, Deo et ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Karlioli et priori et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, omnimodas decimas provenientes tam de assartis et parcellis prædictis, quam omnes decimas proventus de omnibus aliis landis aut placeis in foresta prædicta, extra limites parochiarum existentibus, futuris temporibus assartandarum; recipiendas et habendas eisdem priori et canonicis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, forestariorum, viridariorum, aut aliorum ministrorum nostrorum forestæ. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras prædictis priori et canonicis fieri fecimus patentes. T. meipso apud Westminster 5^o die Decembris anno regni nostri 22^o.

No. XXVIII.

PENRITH boundary on the side of CATERLEN.

THE ancient bounds of the cow pasture of PENRITH, proved before the commissioners Henry lord Scroop, John bishop of Carlisle, John Vaughan senior esquire, John Swift auditor, Edward Dacre esquire, Richard Dudley esquire, Simon Slingsbye esquire, and Ambrose Lancaster gentleman: It beginneth at one great Grey Stone, otherwise called the Picked How, being the furthest part of the franchises of Penrith; and so from the said stone unto one other great Grey Stone West lying on the Ring dyke of the corn field; and then from that Grey Stone North alongst the said dyke unto Petterel; and so

over

over Petterel to the Ring Dyke again riding West along the said Dyke unto one old casten dyke which is cast overthwart beyond Mellinghow; and then crossing North alongst the said old casten Dyke, being the principal and ancient bounder between the lordship of Penrith and Catterlen, which said Old Dyke stinteth upon Plumpton Dyke; and then from the said Old Dyke end, alongst Plumpton Dyke East over Petterel unto Plumpton park nuke, otherwise called Plumpton nuke; and so alongst the said wall as the same reacheth North unto Salkeld Yate; and so crossing East from the said Yate alongst Yardgill, otherwise called Deepgill, as the fyke runneth to the West end of the long moss; and then alongst the said moss, on the North side of the same under the Brown-ridge unto the farthest end of the said long moss; and so from the said East end of the said moss, until the farthest end of the Wandfell; and so to the White Raife; from thence to Rolley Bank; and so overthwart Backey Greene to Stone Gill; and so to Amy Dobson's stone; and then overthwart to the Skeugh Dyke; and so alongst the same to the East end of Carleton Louthwait Leese.

About six witneses are examined, who all swear to the trespasses by Vaux and tenants only. But Thomas Bacon, Edward Stephenson, and Thomas Rickery swear, that they have been of long time staffe hirds, and driven the cattle of the said town unto their limits and bounds of the said town, which were ridden and renewed as aforesaid.

Afterwards, the townships of Catterlen, New Skelton, and Blencowe came before the said commissioners, and alledged, that they ought to have turves, brackens, and common of pasture upon Penreth Fell and the forest of Inglewood; for which Catterlen pays 52*s*, Newton 52*s*, Skelton 47*s* 10*d*, Blencow 48*s*. And Symon Musgrave shewed two letters patents under the seals of England; the one declaring free intercommon for himself and his tenants of Edenhall and Dawsonby, with certain sheep pasture for himself within the whole forest of Inglewood; and the other giving him free licence to improve and keep several as his metes and bounds doth reach, within certain places of the bounders of Penreth before ridden.

No. XXIX.

PENRITH boundary on the side of EDENHALL.

TO all to whom this present award indented shall come, William Milbourne of Armathwaite castle in the county of Cumberland esquire, and Joseph Nicolson of Hawkesdale in the said county esquire, send greeting. Whereas some disputes have arisen between his grace the duke of Portland as lord of the forest of Inglewood and manor of Penrith in the county of Cumberland, and Sir Philip Musgrave baronet as lord of the manor of Edenhall in the said county, touching the bounds and limits of the said manors of Penrith and

Edenhall respectively, so far as the same adjoin and are contiguous to each other; and also touching certain claims made by the said Sir Philip Musgrave, on behalf of himself as lord of the said manor of Edenhall and his tenants of the said manor, of a right of common of pasture, and other rights and privileges within the said forest of Inglewood: Which said disputes and claims have been submitted by the said duke and the said Sir Philip Musgrave to the award, order, final end and determination of us the said William Milbourne and Joseph Nicholson: We therefore the said William Milbourne and Joseph Nicholson, having viewed the ground and heard the evidence produced by both the said parties, and likewise considered of the said claims and disputes, and of the boundaries claimed by each of the said parties, in order that the bounds and limits of the said manors of Penrith and Edenhall, as far as the same adjoin and are contiguous to each other, may for ever hereafter be fixed and ascertained; and for the finally settling and determining all disputes relating thereunto between the said parties for the future; We the said arbitrators find and do award, order, and determine, that the bounds and limits of the said manors of Penrith and Edenhall, so far as the same adjoin and are contiguous to each other, are as follows; that is to say, Beginning at a stone at the end of the dyke or hedge which divides the skeugh from Carleton Lowthwaite; and so through the skeugh tarn to a stone on Skeugh hill marked in the chart or map hereunto annexed with the letter A, being 322 yards from the said Skeugh dyke. And from the said stone to a stone marked in the map with the letter B, on the north side of the road leading from Penrith to Edenhall, being 152 yards. And from the said stone along the north side of the said road, as the said road winds to another stone marked in the said map with the letter C, also on the north side of the said road, being about 390 yards. And from thence to a stone marked in the said map with the letter D, on a hill opposite to the said road being 160 yards. And from thence to a stone marked in the said map with the letter E, below the road leading to Cowrake Quarry, being 200 yards. And from thence eastward to another stone marked in the said map with the letter F, below Cowrake Quarry, being 200 yards. And thence to another stone marked in the said map with the letter G, being 57 yards. And from thence to another stone marked in the said map with the letter and figure G 2, at the east end of Cowrake Quarry, being about 39 yards. From thence northerly to a stone marked in the said map with the letter H, being 170 yards. From thence still northerly to a stone marked in the said map with the letter I, in the road leading from Penrith to Langwathby Bridge, being 1100 yards. And from thence still northerly to a stone marked in the said map with the letter K, in Stony Gill, being about 648 yards. And from thence to a stone marked in the said map with the letter L, nearly north, being about 783 yards. And from thence to Michael Gray's well, marked in the said map with the letter M, about 300 yards. And from thence down Liquorice tyke to the inclosed grounds of the manor of Edenhall. Which said several stones we the said arbitrators have caused to be fixed and marked with the letter P on the side next to the manor of Penrith, and with the letter M on the side next to the manor of Edenhall, and have also caused the said bounds and limits to be laid down

down and delineated in a chart or map to this our award annexed, and which we order shall be taken as part thereof. And we do further order and award, that the said duke of Portland, his heirs and assigns, and all and every his tenants of the said manor of Penrith, their and each of their heirs and assigns, shall be for ever debarred from any right of common of pasture, or other rights, royalties, or privileges within the said manor of Edenhall, for or in respect of their or any of their messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying, or being within the said manor of Penrith or forest of Inglewood: And also that the said Sir Philip Musgrave, his heirs and assigns, and all and every his tenants of the said manor of Edenhall, their and each of their heirs and assigns, shall be for ever hereafter debarred from any right of common of pasture, or other rights, royalties, or privileges within the said manor of Penrith and forest of Inglewood, for or in respect of their or any of their messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, situate, lying, or being within or parcel of the said manor of Edenhall. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the 23d day of November in the year of our lord 1765.

No. XXX.

AGREEMENT between *Hen. 3.* king of England, and *Alexander* king of Scotland, concerning the lands afterwards called THE QUEEN'S-HAIMS.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rex, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint, salutem. INSPEXIMUS quandam inquisitionem coram domino Thoma de Normanvill nuper escaetore domini Edwardi nuper regis Angliæ primi citra Trentam, anno regni sui vicesimo primo captam, in cancellaria nostra infra Turrim nostram London de recordo remanentem, in hæc verba:

INQUISITIO facta apud Carleolum die Martis in septimana Paschæ, anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo primo, coram domino Thoma de Normanvill escaetore citra Trentam, per Hugonem de Muleton, Hubertum de Muleton, Thomam de Newton, Robertum de Joneby, Robertum de Croglyn, Adam de Ulvesby, Adam de Hoton, Adam Turpp, Johannem de Staffholl, Johannem de Salkeld, Robertum de Tympauron, et Thomam de Lowther. Jurati, quantum terræ *Alexander* rex Scotiæ tenuit de domino rege Angliæ die quo obiit; Dicunt, quod idem *Alexander* tenuit de domino rege Angliæ die obitus sui in capite maneria de Penrith, Soureby, Languetheby, Salkild, Carlaton et Scotteby. Quantum de aliis? Dicunt, quod nihil. Per quod servitium? Dicunt, quod reddendo unum osturcum forum annuatim ad festum assumptionis beatæ Mariæ ad castrum Carleoli, et faciendo homagium domino regi Angliæ et hæredibus suis et fidelitatem pro prædictis tenementis. Quantum terræ illæ valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus? Dicunt, quod dicta maneria valent annuatim ducentas librās. Et quis propinquior hæres, et cujus ætatis? Dicunt, quod

quod *Johannes de Balliolo* est propinquior hæres ejus, et est de ætate triginta annorum. In cujus rei testimonium, prædicti jurati præsentis inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.

INSPEXIMUS etiam tenorem quorundam recordi et processus, coram dicto domino Edwardo primo nuper rege Angliæ, et concilio suo in parlamento suo dicto anno regni sui vicesimo primo tento, inter ipsum *Edwardum* nuper regem Angliæ et *Johannem* tunc regem Scotiæ habitorem, infra Turrin nostram London de recordo similiter remanentem, in hæc verba:

PLACITA coram ipso domino rege et concilio suo, ad parlamentum suum post festum Michaelis, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo primo, incipiente secundo; scilicet, *Johannes* rex Scotiæ alias supplicavit domino regi, quod sibi terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis, de quibus *Alexander* ultimus rex Scotiæ, antecessor ipsius *Johannis*, fuit seiscitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, infra regnum Angliæ, videlicet, terras de Tyndall, Penrith, et Soureby redderet, ut vero et propinquiori hæredi præfati *Alexandri*. Propter quod, per breve domini regis mandatum fuit Thomæ de Normanvill escaetori domini regis ultra Trentam, quod diligentem inde faceret inquisitionem, et domino regi retornaret sub sigillo suo et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit prout moris est, in curia regis. Per quam inquisitionem sic captam, et in parlamento domini regis post Pascha anno regni sui vicesimo primo retornatam, compertum fuit; Quod præfatus *Alexander* rex Scotiæ fuit seiscitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, de prædictis terris et tenementis cum pertinentiis, et quod prædictus *Johannes* est ejus hæres propinquior et plenæ ætatis: Ob quod, nuncii et attornati prædicti *Johannis* regis instanter petierunt seisinam prædictorum tenementorum domino suo liberari et reddi, juxta formam inquisitionis retornatæ. Et super hoc, venit coram domino rege et ejus concilio *Johannes de Hastings*, dicens, se esse unum hæredem præfati *Alexandri*, et petiit pro partem suam dictorum tenementorum sibi contingentem de terris et tenementis prædictis sibi liberari, ut uni hæredi præfati *Alexandri*. Ita quod per dominum regem præceptum fuit, tam præfato *Johanni de Hastings*, quam nunciis et attornatis præfati *Johannis* regis, quod in crastino venirent coram cancellario et justiciariis de utroque banco in cancellaria, et ibidem rationes suas proponerent, et ibidem fieret eis justitia, prout de jure et secundum consuetudinem regni fuit faciendum. Ad quem diem nuncii et attornati præfati *Johannis* regis coram cancellario et justiciariis venerunt; et præfatus *Johannes de Hastings*, solempniter et pluries vocatus, non venit, nec aliquem pro se aut nomine suo misit. Et iidem nuncii et attornati supplicarunt, quod ex quo nulla mentio facta fuit de prædicto *Johanne de Hastings* in inquisitione capta, nec idem *Johannes de Hastings* clameum quod apposuit prosecutus fuit, quod seisina terrarum et tenementorum prædictorum domino suo liberentur; dicentes, eundem dominum suum, præfato *Johanni de Hastings* et alii cuicumque in prædictis tenementis aliquid petere volenti, in curia regis prout debuerit libenter velle respondere: Dixerunt etiam, quod licet præfatus *Johannes de Hastings* aliquid in prædictis terris de Tyndall forte petere posset, ut particeps hæreditatis prædicti *Alexandri*, tamen in prædictis tenementis de Penrith et de Soureby cum pertinentiis nihil petere potest; eo quod

terræ et tenementa illa tantummodo data fuerint cuidam *Alexandro* regi Scotiæ, antecessori domini sui, et hæredibus suis regibus Scotiæ, et non simpliciter sibi vel hæredibus suis: propter quod, nullus hæredum prædicti *Alexandri* in terris et tenementis illis aliquid petere potest, nisi tantummodo dominus suus ex quo rex est Scotiæ. Et iidem nuncii et attornati, quæsi si quid habent quod testatur donum prædictum, dicunt, quod ad præsentis nihil habent; sed quod carta ipsius doni est penes dominum suum in regno suo Scotiæ, et adicitur quod poterunt illam domino regi deferrent et monstrabunt, si sibi placuerit et concilio suo. Et quia prædictus *Johannes de Hastings* clameum quod apposuit non prosecutus fuit, licet pluries et solempniter fuisset vocatus; et per inquisitionem de terris de Tyndall captam compertum est, quod *Alexander* antecessor prædicti *Johannis* regis Scotiæ fuit seistus de terris illis in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit, et quod idem *Johannes* rex est hæres ejus propinquior, nulla facta mentione de alio hærede vel aliis hæredibus ipsius *Alexandri*, qualitercunque præfatus *Johannes de Hastings* se apposuit; et cum idem *Johannes de Hastings* et alii hæredes, si qui fuerint, recuperare suum habere poterunt, si quid habere debeant, per breve de rationabili parte in cancellaria domini regis; Mandatum est præfato escaetori, quod præfato *Johanni* regi Scotiæ seisinam terrarum de Tyndall cum pertinentibus plenarie faciat habere: Salvo jure domini regis et alterius cujuscunque, &c. Ita quod idem rex Scotiæ inde homagium suum faciat domino regi in quindecim dies sancti Michaelis ubicunque, &c. Ad quod homagium tenetur, prout per inquisitionem de terris illis captam compertum est. Et quoad terras de Penrith et Soureby cum pertinentiis, &c. eo quod præfati nuncii et attornati asserunt, terras illas per donum et factum speciale in seisinam regum Scotiæ devenisse, ideo remaneant terræ illæ in manibus domini regis usque terminum prædictum, et tunc deferatur domino regi carta per quam, &c. Ad quem diem venit prædictus rex Scotiæ, et protulit quoddam scriptum in hæc verba:

“ SCIENT PRÆSENTES ET FUTURI, quod ita convenit in præsentia venerabilis patris domini D. T. T. Sancti Nicholai in Carcere Tulliano Diaconi Cardinalis, et tunc Apostolicæ sedis legati, apud Eboracum, inter dominum *Henricum* regem Angliæ, et dominum *Alexandrum* regem Scotiæ, super omnibus querelis quas idem rex Scotiæ moverat vel movere poterat contra dominum regem Angliæ, usque ad diem Veneris proximum ante festum Sancti Michaelis, anno gratiæ millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo septimo, scilicet, super comitatibus Northumbriæ, Cumbriæ, et Westmorlandiæ, quos idem rex Scotiæ petiit sicut hæreditatem suam a dicto rege Angliæ; et præterea de quindecim millibus marcis argenti, quas illustris rex *Johannes* pater prædicti *Henrici* regis Angliæ receperat a domino *Willielmo* quondam rege Scotiæ patre prædicti *Alexandri* regis Scotiæ, pro quibusdam conventionibus inter dictos reges initis, quæ a dicto rege *Johanne* non fuerant observatæ, ut idem *Alexander* rex Scotiæ dicebat; et de conventionibus factis inter dictum *Henricum* regem Angliæ et dictum *Alexandrum* regem Scotiæ, super matrimonio contrahendo inter eundem *Henricum* regem Angliæ et *Margeriam* sororem prædicti *Alexandri* regis Scotiæ, quod ex parte dicti regis Angliæ non fuit observatum, sicut idem rex Scotiæ dicebat; et de omnibus aliis querelis quas dictus *Alexander*

rex

rex Scotiæ movit vel movere potuit pro se vel antecessoribus suis contra dictum regem Angliæ usque ad terminum prædictum;—videlicet, Quod dictus *Alexander* rex Scotiæ remisit et quietum clamavit, pro se et hæredibus suis, dicto *Henrico* regi Angliæ et hæredibus suis in perpetuum, dictos comitatus Northumbriæ, Cumbriæ, et Westmerlandiæ, et totam prædictam pecuniam, et omnes conventiones factas inter prædictum *Johannem* regem Angliæ et prædictum *Willielmum* regem Scotiæ, super conjugis faciendis inter prædictum *Henricum* regem Angliæ vel *Richardum* fratrem suum et *Margaretam* vel *Isabellam* sorores prædicti *Alexandri* regis Scotiæ; et similiter conventiones factas inter dictum *Henricum* regem Angliæ et dictum *Alexandrum* regem Scotiæ, super matrimonio contrahendo inter ipsum *Henricum* regem Angliæ et *Margariam* sororem dicti *Alexandri* regis Scotiæ. Pro hac autem remissione et quietâ clamantia, prædictus *Henricus* rex Angliæ dedit et concessit dicto *Alexandro* regi Scotiæ ducentas libratas terræ in prædictis comitatibus Northumbriæ et Cumbriæ, si prædictæ ducentæ libratæ terræ in ipsis comitatibus extra villas ubi castra sita sunt possunt inveniri; et si quod inde defuerit, ei perficietur in locis competentibus et propinquioribus dictis comitatibus Northumbriæ et Cumbriæ: Habendum et tenendum et in dominico retinendum eidem *Alexandro* regi Scotiæ et hæredibus suis regibus Scotiæ, de dicto *Henrico* rege Angliæ et hæredibus suis: Reddendo inde annuatim unum ousturcum forum ipsi regi Angliæ et hæredibus suis apud Karliolum per manum constabularii castri Karlioli quicumque fuerit, in festo Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ, pro omnibus servitiis, consuetudinibus, et aliis demandis quæ pro eisdem terris exigi possunt: Ita libere, quod prædictus rex Scotiæ et hæredes sui habeant et teneant dictas terras et homines dictarum terrarum, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietantiis suis, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, in stagnis et vivariis, in mariscis et piscariis, cum soc et fac, tol et theam, infangethes, outfangerthes, hamesfoken, brideberth, blodewite, flitwite, ferdewite, hengwite, leirwite, flemensfrith, murdro, et latrocinio, forstall, infra tempus et extra tempus, et in omnibus locis; et quod ipse rex Scotiæ et hæredes sui et omnes homines sui de prædictis terris sint liberi et quieti ab omni scotto, geldo, et omnibus auxiliis vicecomitum et omnium ministrorum suorum, et de hidagio, carucagio, danegeld, horngeld, exercitibus, wapentachiis, scutagio, tallagio, lestagio, stallagio, shiris, hundredis, warda, wardepenny, haverpenny, hundredespenny, borthalfpenny, thethingpeny; et de operibus castellorum, parcorum, pontium, claustrorum, et omni careio, sumagio, navigio, et domorum regalium edificatione, et omnimoda operatione. Et quod prædictus rex Scotiæ et hæredes sui habeant omnia animalia quæ dicuntur wayf, inventa in prædictis terris, nisi aliquis ea secutus fuerit qui possit et velit probare quod sua sint. Concessum est etiam a dicto rege Angliæ, quod omnia placita quæ de dictis terris de cætero emergent, et quæ coram justiciariis in banco vel coram ipso rege Angliæ in itinere suo teneri consueverunt, de cætero placitentur in curia ipsius regis Scotiæ et hæredum suorum infra prædictas terras, et ibi terminentur per ballivos ipsorum regum Scotiæ et hæredum suorum, per retorum brevis ipsius regis Angliæ et hæredum

redum suorum, quem vicecomites ipsorum iisdem ballivis habere facient, si placita illa ibi per legem Angliæ teneri et terminari possint; et placita quæ ibi coram prædictis ballivis per legem terræ terminari non poterunt, coram iusticiariis dicti regis Angliæ et hæredum suorum itinerantibus ad primas assisas infra comitatus in quibus terræ illæ fuerint teneantur et terminentur, in primo adventu ipsorum iusticiariorum, priusquam aliqua alia placita teneantur, secundum quod iustum fuerit, præsentem seneschallo prædicti regis Scotiæ et assidente tanquam iusticiario ad illa placita tenenda: ita quod ballivi vel homines ipsius regis Scotiæ de prædictis terris pro nulla summonitione vel aliquo placito exeant comitatus in quibus prædictæ terræ fuerint. Si qua vero terra assignata fuerit domino regi Scotiæ de prædictis ducentis libratibus terræ infra metas forestæ, nullus forestarius regis Angliæ incumbet eandem terram ipsius regis Scotiæ ad manducandum vel hospitandum vel aliquid aliud exigendum, nisi tantum pro attachiamentis faciendis de placitis ad forestam spectantibus, et hoc per visum ballivi ipsius regis Scotiæ, si requisitus interesse voluerit. Placita vero coronæ, cum in prædictis terris emissæ erunt attachiamenta, per ballivum et coronatores regis Angliæ, præsentem ballivo regis Scotiæ si requisitus venire voluerit, et placitentur et terminantur eadem placita coram iusticiariis itinerantibus et prædicto seneschallo ad primam assisam sicut prædictum est de aliis placitis. Ubi si aliquis hominum suorum de prædictis terris convictus fuerit de feloniam, post iudicium factum fiat iustitia per ballivos et homines ipsorum regis Scotiæ et hæredum suorum: Ita tamen, quod non licebit domino regi Scotiæ vel hæredibus suis remittere alicui indicto poenam ei debitam secundum legem terræ, nec hæredibus damnatorum terram per feloniam prædictam forisfactam reddere, nec etiam amerciamenta remittere hiis qui amerciati fuerint pro quocunque forisfacto. Omnia etiam amerciamenta, et escaeta, et proventus de prædictis terris tam anno et die dicti regis Angliæ et hæredum suorum, tam de terris per feloniam forisfactis quam de omnibus aliis exitibus tam de placitis forestæ quam de omnibus aliis placitis homines prædictarum terrarum contingentibus, remaneant ipsi regi Scotiæ et hæredibus suis imperpetuum. Et si forte contingat aliquo tempore ipsos reges Scotiæ vel hæredes suos implacitari de prædictis terris vel de aliqua parte earundem; dominus rex Angliæ et hæredes sui easdem terras, sicut illas ei dedit, ipsis regi Scotiæ et hæredibus suis warrantizabit et defendet in perpetuum: Ita quod propter illud placitum, non oportebit ipsos reges Scotiæ et hæredes suos ad curiam regis Angliæ accedere, ut inde alicui respondeant. Et dominus rex Scotiæ fecit prædicto *Henrico* regi Angliæ homagium suum de prædictis terris, et fidelitatem ei iuravit. Scripta vero vel instrumenta, super prædictis maritiagiis et conventionibus a prædicto *Johanne* quondam rege Angliæ sive a prædicto *Henrico* rege Angliæ, et a prædicto *Willielmo* quondam rege Scotiæ vel a dicto *Alexandro* rege Scotiæ confecta, debent hinc inde restitui; eo salvo, quod si in ipsis scriptis vel instrumentis aliqua capitula negotium præsens non tangentia inveniantur, quæ alterutrius regis utilitatem concernant, debent prædicta capitula per utriusque regis literas innovari. Similiter si quæ chartæ super prædictis comitatibus poterunt inveniri, regi Angliæ restituentur. Et si forte impofterum aliqua instru-

menta inveniantur de prædictis comitatibus et conventionibus quæ non fuerint restituta, viribus careant et pro nullis habeantur. Hanc autem conventionem fideliter tenendam in perpetuum, prædictus rex Angliæ fecit in animam suam jurare W. comitem Warren; et dictus rex Scotiæ similiter in animam suam fecit jurare Walterum Comyn comitem de Menetheen. Et præterea idem rex Scotiæ fecit comitem Maucolmum comitem de Meneteth, Walterum filium Alani, Walterum Olyfant, Bernardum Fraffer, Henricum de Bailloull, G. Mariscallum comitem de Penbrok, H. comitem Hereford, David Comyn, David Mariscallum, Thomam filium Ranulphi, Willielmum de Torr, Johannem de Bailloull, et Henricum de Hastingg, jurare de pace ista tenenda, in forma literarum patentium, quas ipsi regi Angliæ inde fecerunt. Præterea idem rex Scotiæ et barones prædicti jurati posuerunt se jurisdictioni domini Papæ sub hac forma, quod si dominus rex Scotiæ vel dicti barones sui aliquo tempore contra prædictum juramentum venerint, debent super hoc a domino Papa canonice coherceri, propter quod etiam debent ipse rex Scotiæ et barones prædicti domino Papæ citatorie significare, ut hanc jurisdictionem alicui suffraganeorum Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi de consensu partium committat. Ad majorem etiam hujus pacis securitatem, facta est hæc carta inter dictos reges ad modum Cirographi; ita quod uterque illorum alterius parti sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus; Venerabilibus patribus, W. Eboraci archiepiscopo, R. Cicestriæ domini regis cancellario, W. Carliol, W. Wigorniae, et W. de Glasgu cancellario præfati regis Scotiæ, episcopis: W. Electo Valenc', R. comite Pictau et Cornubiæ, W. comite Warrenn, J. comite Lincoln constabulario Cestriæ, W. comite Albemarl, R. comite Winton et de Monte Forti, G. Mar. comite Pembr', Comite Patrie, Comite de Strathern, Comite de Levenath, Comite de Angus, Comite de Mar, Comite de Atholl, Comite de Roos, Willielmo Longspee, Radulpho de Thonny, W. de Roos, R. de Roos, W. de Ferrars, R. Bertheram, H. Paynil, G. de Umfranvill, Amaur de Sancto Amando, Petro de Malo Lacu, Magistro Petro de Burdegall et Magistro Alt' clericis domini legati, Johanne filio Galfridi, H. de Vinon, Stephano de Segrave, W. de Lancastre, W. de Say, R. de Gray, Thoma de Fournival, Johanne de Lexinton, Johanne de Pleis, Bartholomeo Pecche, Willielmo Gernon, Richard filio Hugonis, et aliis."

Et idem rex Scotiæ, in propria persona sua, in præsentia præfati regis Angliæ et concilii sui, petiit quod terræ et tenementa illa de Penreth et Soureby cum pertinentiis sibi juxta tenorem scripti prædicti liberentur. Et super hoc, idem rex Scotiæ quæsitus si qua alia scripta vel munimenta habeat, per quæ prædicta tenementa petere velit aut poterit, vel si alio modo ea petat quam secundum formam scripti prædicti, manifeste dicit, quod alia scripta seu munimenta inde non habet, nec alio modo ea petit aut habere clamat nisi secundum formam et tenorem scripti ejusdem. Et quia idem rex Scotiæ prædictum scriptum domini *Henrici* regis, patris domini regis nunc, profert in forma prædicta, sigillo ejusdem domini *Henrici* regis signatum, quod testatur, quod terræ et tenementa prædicta data fuerunt prædicto *Alexandro* regi Scotiæ, antecessori præfati *Johannis* regis nunc, tenenda sibi et hæredibus suis

suis regibus Scotiæ, et idem *Johannes* rex est hæres ipsius *Alexandri* et rex Scotiæ, nec idem *Johannes* alium statum clamat in terris et tenementis illis nisi juxta formam et tenorem scripti prædicti; ideo seifina terrarum et tenementorum eorundem sibi liberetur in forma prædicta et juxta tenorem scripti ejusdem: Salvo semper jure domini regis Angliæ et alterius cujuscunque. Ita quod si dominus rex Angliæ vel hæredes sui, temporibus futuris, terras et tenementa prædicta cum pertinentiis, versus prædictum regem Scotiæ aut hæredes suos petere voluerint; idem rex Scotiæ et hæredes sui nihil in terris et tenementis illis cum pertinentiis clamare potuerint, nisi secundum formam et tenorem scripti prædicti, prout idem rex Scotiæ terras et tenementa illa modo petit.

Et idem rex Scotiæ die Veneris proximo ante festum omnium Sanctorum, tam pro terris et tenementis illis, quam pro terris et tenementis de Tindale, et etiam pro proparte sua honoris de Huntingdon ipsum regem Scotiæ contingentis, facit homagium domino regi Angliæ; et Patricius de Graham miles, ipsius regis Scotorum sacramentum fidelitatis fecit eidem regi Angliæ in animam præfati regis Scotiæ, de omnibus terris et tenementis prædictis, et de proparte honoris prædicti cum pertinentiis: Et mandatum est Thomæ de Normanvill escaetori per breve domini regis in hæc verba: “*Edwardus* Dei gratia, rex Angliæ dominus Hiberniæ, et dux Aquitaniæ, dilecto et fideli suo Thomæ de Normanvill escaetori suo ultra Trentam, salutem. Sciatis, quod cepimus homagium dilecti et fidelis nostri *Johannis de Balliolo* regis Scotiæ, de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ idem *Johannes* tenet de nobis in capite in Anglia, videlicet, de terra de Tyndale, et de manerio de Soureby et Penrith, cum pertinentiis; quæ per mortem *Alexandri* nuper regis Scotiæ, antecessoris ipsius *Johannis*, capi fecimus in manum nostram, ac de proparte sua honoris Huntingdon: Et ei terras illas et propartem cum pertinentiis reddidimus; salvo in omnibus jure nostro et hæredum nostrorum, cum inde loqui voluerimus, et etiam jure alterius cujuscunque. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eidem *Johanni* de terris et proparte prædicta cum pertinentiis plenam seifinam perfici faciatis in forma prædicta. Teste meipso apud Westminster, 29^o die Octobris, anno regni nostri vicesimo primo.”

INSPEXIMUS etiam irrotulamentum quarundam literarum patentium de confirmatione, gerenda data decimo die Februarii, anno regni domini Richardi nuper regis Angliæ secundi undecimo, in cancellaria nostra infra Turrim nostram London, de recordo etiam remanente, in hæc verba:

RICHARDUS Dei gratia, rex Angliæ et Franciæ et dominus Hiberniæ, Omnibus ad quos præsentēs literæ pervenerint, salutem:

INSPEXIMUS literas patentes domini Edwardi nuper regis Angliæ avi nostri factas, in hæc verba:

“EDWARDUS Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ et Aquitaniæ, Omnibus ad quos præsentēs literæ pervenerint salutem. Supplicaverunt nobis homines et tenentes maneriorum de Penrith, Salkeld, et Soureby, quæ sunt de antiquo dominico coronæ nostræ infra forellam nostram de Inglewoode habitantes, per petitionem suam coram nobis et concilio nostro in præfati parlamento nostro exhibitam, ut cum ipsi pro eo quod terræ et tenementa sua,

pro quibus magnam firmam nobis solvere tenentur, per inimicos nostros Scotiæ, ac blada sua in terris suis ibidem crescentia per feras nostras forestæ prædictæ sæpius destruuntur et devastantur, ut firmam suam prædictam nobis solvere non possunt, nisi alias subveniatur eisdem, velimus eis in auxilium firmæ suæ prædictæ concedere, quod ipsi communam pasturæ ad omnia animalia in foresta prædicta habere valeant sibi et hæredibus suis imperpetuum: Nos consideratione præmissorum, et pro eo quod coram nobis in eodem parlamento testificatum existit præmissa veritatem continere, volentes eisdem hominibus et tenentibus gratiam facere specialem, concessimus eis pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod ipsi et hæredes sui habeant et teneant communam pasturæ ad omnia animalia sua in foresta prædicta in perpetuum, prout Prior Carlioli et Willielmus English ac alii tenentes infra forestam prædictam communam pasturæ ibidem habent ex concessione nostra et progenitorum nostrorum, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, forestariorum, veredariorum, regardatorum, agistatorum, ballivorum, et ministrorum nostrorum forestæ quorumcunque. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicefimo sexto die Octobris, anno regni nostri tricesimo septimo."

Nos autem literas illas, et omnia contenta in eisdem, rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, nunc hominibus et tenentibus maneriorum prædictorum, hæredibus et successoribus suis, hominibus et tenentibus eorundem maneriorum, acceptamus, approbamus, ratificamus, et tenore præsentium concedimus et confirmamus, prout literæ prædictæ rationabiliter testantur, et prout ipsi et eorum antecessores, homines et tenentes dictorum maneriorum communam pasturæ prædictæ ad animalia sua in foresta prædicta, a tempore confectiois earundem literarum hucusque habuerunt et tenuerunt. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westminster decimo die Februarii, anno regni nostri undecimo.

Nos autem tenores præmissorum prædictorum, ad requisitionem Thomæ Carleton armigeri, Willielmi Whelpdale generosi, Thomæ Atkinson generosi, et aliorum hominum et tenentium manerii de Penreth in comitatu Cumbriæ prædictæ, duximus exemplificandas per præsentis. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium quartodecimo die Maii, anno regni nostri Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ decimo nono et Scotiæ quinquagesimo quarto.

No. XXXI.

FOUNDATION charter of the NUNNERY in the parish of *Ainstable*, by king *William Rufus*.

WILLELMUS Dei gratia, rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum, ex mero motu nostro, et intuitu charitatis, fundavimus, construximus, et in perpetuum ordinavimus, in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, unam domum

num et monasterium nigrarum monialium ordinis Sancti Benedicti, in honorem Jesu Christi et beatæ virginis Mariæ, pro animabus progenitorum nostrorum et omnium Christianorum, prout situatur juxta aquam vocatam Croglin in comitatu Cumbriæ. Etiam dedimus, et concessimus monialibus ibidem duas acras terræ super quas prædicta domus et monasterium situantur. Et etiam dedimus et concessimus eisdem monialibus tres carucatas terræ et decem acras prati, cum omnimodis communiis, boscis, et vastis eisdem tribus carucatis terræ quovis modo pertinentibus, jacentibus juxta monasterium prædictum. Etiam dedimus et concessimus eisdem monialibus et successoribus suis in perpetuum, ducentas et sexdecim acras terræ existentes infra forestam nostram de Inglewood, jacentes ex parte boreali cujusdam aquæ vocatæ Tarnwadelyn, cum omnibus boscis, proficuis, et commoditatibus super easdem existentibus, sive unquam postmodum crescentibus.

Etiam concessimus eisdem monialibus communiam pasturæ cum omnibus animalibus suis, pro se et suis ibidem tenentibus, per totam forestam nostram de Ingilwood, capiendis ibidem sufficientem maeremium pro omnibus suis ædificiis, quandocunque et quotiescunque necesse fuerit, per deliberationem forestariorum nostrorum sive eorum unius ibidem existentium. Et etiam concessimus et confirmavimus eisdem monialibus et successoribus suis quandam annuum redditum xl. solidorum annuatim percipiendorum in perpetuum de tenementis nostris in villa nostra de Karlile, solvendorum eisdem monialibus et successoribus suis, per manus custodis nostri villæ de Carlile prædictæ ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in yeme per æquales portiones. Et etiam concedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædictæ moniales, tenentes, et sui servientes, liberi sint de tolneto paiando per totum regnum nostrum Angliæ, pro aliquibus bestiis sive rebus quibuscunque, per eas sive earum aliquem tenentem seu servientem emendis. Et etiam concedimus et confirmamus, quod monasterium et domus prædicta, cum prædictis tribus carucatis, duabus acris terræ, cum decem acris prati, in omnibus libera sint et habeant omnes libertates suas, simili modo sicut conceditur nostro monasterio de Westminster, absque vexatione, molestatione, sive aliqua inquietatione seu læsione aliquorum vicecomitum, escaetorum, ballivorum, sive aliquorum ministrorum seu ligeorum nostrorum quorumcunque. Et etiam concedimus eisdem monialibus communiam pasturæ cum animalibus suis infra villam et communiam de Aynstaplyth, cum liberis introitu et exitu. Nec non concedimus, quod prædictæ moniales liberæ sint per totam terram suam, pro quibuscunque tenentibus, et liberam habeant warrenam, tam pro sectis curiarum nostrarum, quam in aquis, boscis, terris, planis, seu metis suis, eidem monasterio spectantibus, seu quovis modo pertinentibus: Habenda, tenenda, et occupanda omnia et singula prædicta recitata, præfatis monialibus et successoribus suis in perpetuum, de nobis et hæredibus nostris, in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, spontanea ita voluntate et concessione AS HERT MAY IT THINK OR YGH MAY IT SEE. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westminster, sexto die mensis Januarii, anno regni nostri secundo.—1 Dugd. Mon. 329.

No. XXXII.

Confirmation thereof by king EDWARD THE FOURTH.

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis, quod nos ex lamentabili in-
 sinuatione priorissæ et monialium domus sive prioratus de Arnythwhayte
 in comitatu Cumbriæ, prope marchias Scotiæ situati et ædificati, accepimus,
 qualiter domus sive prioratus prædictus, qui de fundatione inclytorum proge-
 nitorum nostrorum quondam regum Angliæ et nostro patronatu existit, per
 inimicos et adversarios nostros Scotiæ in domibus, clausuris, et aliis ædificiis
 totaliter destructus et devastatus, ac de rebus, reliquiis, ornamentis ecclesi-
 asticis, libris et aliis jocalibus spoliatus extitit, et quod deterius est, omnia
 cartæ, scripta, donationes, literæ patentes, aliaque evidentia et munimenta,
 dictum prioratum et possessiones ejusdem per dictos progenitores eidem priora-
 tui antiquitus datas et collatas concernentia, per dictos adversarios nostros com-
 busta, asportata, et alias elongata fuerunt; sicque magna pars possessionum
 prædictarum ab eadem domo sive prioratu substracta, alienata, et detenta ex-
 istit; eoque prætextu, status et proventus ejusdem domus sive prioratus adeo
 diminuuntur, quod nunc priorissa et moniales in domo sive prioratu prædicto
 existentes non habent unde vivere ac divina officia et obsequia ac hospitalitatem
 aliaque pietatis opera ab olim ibidem laudabiliter instituta fundata et stabili-
 tate sustinere facereque valeant aut supportare, quinimo oportebit easdem priorissam
 et moniales domum sive prioratum prædictum, egestate causante, infra breve
 relinquere, ac divina officia et alia opera prædicta ibidem penitus cessare, ac
 vota dictorum progenitorum nostrorum fundatorum suorum totaliter effectu
 destitui et defraudari, nisi per nos caritative subveniatur eis; unde eadem
 priorissa et moniales nobis humillime supplicarunt, ut nostram munificentiam
 regiam eis in hac parte gratiose exhiberi voluerimus: Nos, præmissorum con-
 sideratione, earumque inopiam et egestatem pio compatiens affectu, in aug-
 mentationem divini cultus, et ut eandem priorissam et moniales pro bono statu
 nostro, et Elizabethæ consortis nostræ, Edwardique percarissimi filii nostri pri-
 mogeniti, ac pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, et pro anima-
 bus dictorum progenitorum nostrorum apud altissimum specialius deprecantur
 et exorent, ac etiam ut vota et intentiones ipsorum progenitorum nostrorum
 debitum sortiantur effectum, de gratia nostra speciali volentes securitati et
 quieti dictarum priorissæ et monialium et successorum suarum gratiose providere,
 titulum, statum, possessionem, quos eadem nunc priorissa et moniales habent
 in domo sive prioratu prædictis, ac in terris, tenementis, redditibus, et pos-
 sessionibus, et cæteris suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, quæ habent ex donatione,
 concessione, et fundatione sive ratificatione aliquorum progenitorum nostrorum
 seu aliorum quorumcunque, et specialiter, cujusdam antiqui clausi vocati le
 Nonneclouse, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus,
 approbamus, ratificamus, et confirmamus; et ulterius, prioratum prædictum
 et cætera præmissa cum pertinentiis, eisdem priorissæ et monialibus et succes-
 soribus

foribus suis quantum in nobis est damus et concedimus: Habendum sibi et successoribus suis prædictis imperpetuum, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis quibuscunque, juxta primariam fundationem earundem. Nolentes, quod eadem priorissa et moniales vel successores suæ prædictæ super possessione suæ domus sive prioratus prædicti et cæterorum premissorum cum pertinentiis, per nos vel hæredes nostros, justiciarios, escaetores, vicecomites, seu alios ballivos et ministros nostros quoscunque futuris temporibus occasionentur, impetantur, inquietentur, vexentur, perturbentur, molestantur in aliquo seu graventur, aliquo statuto, actu, sive ordinatione in contrarium facto, non obstante: Absque fine seu feodo nobis, pro literis nostris prædictis, aut aliqua alia causa præmissa quovis modo concernente, aliquid capiendo, faciendis, sive solvendis. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westmonasterium, ix Aprilis.—1 *Dugd. Mon.* 329.

No. XXXIII.

LIST OF KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE for WESTMORLAND.

- 26 Ed. 1. Thomas de Derwentwater, Roger de Burton.
 28 — Hugh de Louth, Robert de Washeton.
 30 — Robert de Askeby, Thomas de Bethum.
 33 — Hugh de Louthre, Nicolas de Leaburne.
 1 Ed. 2. William de Goldington, Walter de Stirkeland.
 2 — Robert English, Thomas de Bethum.
 4 — Robert English, Thomas de Bethum.
 5 — Robert English, Thomas de Bethum.
 6 — Robert English, Walter de Stirkeland.
 7 — Robert de Askeby, Matthew de Redman.
 8 — Nicholas de Leyburne, Thomas de Hellebeck.
 Robert de Leyburne, Henry de Warthecoppe.
 9 — Nicholas de Morland, John de Kirkby Thore.
 10 — Henry de Warthecop, Robert de Sandford.
 12 — William English, Robert de Botiler.
 15 — Walter de Stirkeland, Robert de Sandford.
 16 — Walter de Stirkeland, Robert de Sandford.
 17 — Walter de Stirkeland, Robert de Sandford.
 18 — Robert de Sandford, John de Wakethwait.
 19 — Robert de Burton, Robert de Sandford.
 1 Ed. 3. John de Lancastre, Robert de Sandford.
 John de Stirkland, William English.
 2 — William English, Robert de Sandford.
 Roger de Bronolesheved, Hugh de Moriceby.
 John de Lancastre, Robert de Sandford.
 3 — William English, Robert de Sandford.
 Thomas de Warthecop, Robert de Sandford.
 4 — William Threlkeld, William English.

- 5 Ed. 3. William English, Robert de Sandford.
- 6 — Walter de Stirkland, William English.
- 7 — William English, Robert de Sandford.
- 8 — William English, William de Langwathby.
William English, Robert de Sandford.
- 9 — William English, Robert de Sandford.
- 10 — Ralph de Restwald, William de Langwathby.
William English, Hugh de Moriceby.
- 11 — William de Brampton, William de Langwathby.
William English, William de Langwathby.
- 12 — Richard de Moreland, Roger de Kendal.
William de Langwathby, Thomas de Sandford.
- 13 — William de Brampton, William de Langwathby.
- 14 — Hugh de Louthre, Robert de Sandford.
Roger de Bronolsheved, Thomas de Musgrave.
- 15 — William English, Thomas de Musgrave.
- 17 — Walter de Stirkland, Robert de Sandford.
Richard de Preston, Thomas de Musgrave.
- 18 — William English, Thomas de Musgrave.
Robert de Sandford, John de Wakethwayt.
- 20 — William de Sandford junior, Thomas de Sandford.
- 22 — William English, Thomas de Sandford.
Robert Boteler, Thomas de Halghton.
- 27 — Richard de Preston junior. (One only summoned.)
- 28 — William de Windesore, Robert de Sandford junior.
- 29 — Roland de Thornburgh, Ralph de Bethom.
- 31 — Matthew de Redman, Hugh de Louthre.
- 33 — Hugh de Louthre, Nicholas de Layburne.
- 34 — Rowland de Thornburgh, Thomas de Berwys.
- 35 — Henry de Threlkeld, Thomas de Sandford.
- 36 — James de Pickering, John de Preston.
- 37 — Thomas de Sandford, Henry de Threlkeld.
- 39 — Henry de Threlkeld, John de Preston.
- 42 — Henry de Threlkeld, John de Preston.
- 43 — Gilbert de Culwen, John de Derwentwater.
- 45 — Hugh de Louthre, John de Preston.
- 46 — Hugh de Louthre, John de Preston.
- 47 — Rowland de Thornburgh, William de Thornburgh.
- 50 — Christopher de Lancastre, Thomas de Warthecop.
- 51 — Richard de Roos, John son of Hugh de Louthre.
- 1 Ric. 2. James de Pickering, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 2 — James de Pickering, John de Louthre.
- 3 — William de Threlkeld, John de Louthre.
- 4 — Walter de Stirkland, Thomas de Warthecop.
- 5 — William de Threlkeld, Hugh de Salkeld.
John de Preston, John de Crakenthorpe.

- 6 Ric. 2. James de Pickering, John de Kirkeby.
Richard de Roos, John de Dente.
- 7 — Richard de Roos, Robert de Clibbourne.
Robert de Clibbourne, John de Mansergh.
- 8 — Walter de Stirkeland, Robert de Windesore.
- 9 — Richard de Roos, John de Crakanthorp.
- 10 — John de Derwentwater, Robert de Cliburne.
- 11 — Thomas de Blenkanfop, Thomas de Stirkeland.
- 12 — Robert de Sandford, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 13 — John de Crakanthorp, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 14 — Christopher de Moresby, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 15 — William de Culwen, William de Thorneburgh.
- 16 — John de Crakanthorp, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 17 — William de Culwen, William de Thorneburgh.
- 18 — Walter de Stirkland, William de Crakanthorp.
- 20 — John de Lancastre, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 21 — William de Culwen, William de Crakanthorp.
- 1 Hen. 4. Thomas de Musgrave, John de Crakanthorp.
- 2 — William de Thorneburgh, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 4 — William de Threlkeld, William de Crakanthorp.
- 5 — Rowland Thornburgh, Richard Ducket.
- 6 — Robert de Leyburn, Thomas de Strickland.
- 8 — John de Betham, John de Lancastre.
Alan de Penington, Thomas de Warthecop.
- 9 — Alan de Penyngton, Thomas de Warthecop.
- 12 — Robert de Leyburn, Christopher de Moresby.
- 1 Hen. 5. Robert Crakenthorp, John Hoton.
- 2 — Thomas de Warcupp, William de Thornburgh.
- 3 — Rowland de Thornburgh, Robert de Crakanthorp.
- 5 — Rowland de Thornburgh, Richard de Wherton.
- 8 — Alan de Penington, Thomas de Warthecupp.
William Beauchampe, Thomas Grene.
- 9 — John de Lancastre, William de Blenkanfop.
- 1 Hen. 6. Robert de Layburne, Thomas son of William de Blenkanfop.
- 3 — Thomas de Bethom, William de Crakanthorp.
- 5 — John Dennygrave, Robert de Crakanthorp.
- 7 — Thomas Stirkeland, Christopher Lancastre.
- 20 — Walter de Stirkeland, Richard de Redeman.
- 25 — Nicholas Gerlington, George Dacre.
- 28 — Thomas Curwen, William Maletts.
- 29 — Thomas Paul, John Strete.
- 6 Ed. 4. William Parr, Christopher Moresby.
- 12 — William Parr, John Stirkland.

[N. B. All the indentures, writs, and returns, from this time to the first year of Ed. 6. are lost, except one bundle in the 33 Hen. 8.]

33 Hen. 8. Nicholas Leyburn, Nicholas Bacon.

- 1 Ed. 6. Charles Branden, Thomas Warcop.
 7 ——— Tho' Warcop, Thomas Fallowfield.
 1 Mar. Thomas Warcop, Thomas Fallowfield.
 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. Thomas Warcop.
 2 & 3 ——— Thomas Warcop.
 4 & 5 ——— Anthony Kempe, Thomas Sackville.
 1 Eliz. Lancelot Lancaster, Thomas Warcop.
 5 ——— Walter Strickland, Gerard Lowther.
 13 ——— Allan Bellingham, Thomas Warcop.
 14 ——— Thomas Knyvet, John Warcop.
 27 ——— Francis Clifford, Thomas Warcop.
 28 ——— Francis Clifford, Thomas Warcop.
 31 ——— Francis Dacre, Thomas Warcop.
 35 ——— William Bowes, Edward Denny.
 39 ——— Walter Harcourt, Henry Cholmley.
 43 ——— George Wharton, Thomas Strickland.
 1 James. Thomas Strickland, Richard Musgrave, knights.
 12 ——— Thomas Wharton knight, Henry lord Clifford.
 18 ——— Henry Clifford, Thomas Wharton, knights.
 21 ——— John Lowther, Robert Strickland, esquires.
 1 Cha. John Lowther esquire, Henry Bellingham baronet.
 2 ——— John Lowther esquire, Henry Bellingham baronet.
 3 ——— John Lowther knight, John Lowther esquire.
 15 ——— Philip Musgrave, Henry Bellingham, baronets.
 16 ——— Philip Musgrave, Henry Bellingham, baronets.
 An. 1652. Charles Howard esquire (Only one returned).
 3. Christopher Lister, Henry Baynes, esquires.
 1660. Sir John Lowther bart. Sir Thomas Wharton knight of the Bath.
 61. Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Tho' Strickland.
 Sir John Lowther baronet, Alan Bellingham.
 78. Sir John Lowther baronet, Alan Bellingham.
 79. Alan Bellingham, Christopher Philipson.
 81. Sir John Lowther baronet, Alan Bellingham.
 85. Sir John Lowther baronet, Alan Bellingham.
 88. Sir John Lowther baronet, Henry Wharton.
 Goodwyn Wharton.
 1690. Sir John Lowther, Sir Christopher Musgrave, baronets.
 95. Sir John Lowther (made a lord), Sir Richard Sandford.
 William Fleming, esquire.
 98. Sir Richard Sandford, William Fleming.
 1700. Henry Graham, Sir Christopher Musgrave.
 1. Sir Richard Sandford, Henry Graham.
 2. Sir Christopher Musgrave, Robert Lowther.
 William Fleming.
 5. Henry Graham, Robert Lowther.
 William Fleming.
 7. Sir William Fleming, Robert Lowther.

- An. 1708. Daniel Wilfon, James Graham.
 10. Hon. James Graham, Daniel Wilfon.
 13. Hon. James Graham, Daniel Wilfon.
 1714. Hon. James Graham, Daniel Wilfon.
 22. Anthony Lowther, Hon. James Graham.
 27. Hon. Anthony Lowther, Daniel Wilfon.
 1734. Hon. Anthony Lowther, Daniel Wilfon.
 41. Sir Philip Musgrave baronet, Daniel Wilfon esquire.
 47. John Dalston, Edward Wilfon, esquires.
 54. John Dalston esquire, Sir George Dalston baronet.
 1761. Sir James Lowther baronet, John Upton, esquire.
 68. John Robinson, Thomas Fenwick, esquires.
 1774. Sir James Lowther, and Sir Michael le Fleming, baronets.
 James Lowther esquire.

No. XXXIV.

LIST of BURGESSES for APPLEBY.

- 26 Ed. 1. Hugh de Graunger, John de Karl.
 28 — William Grene, William Spavys.
 30 — William de Goldington, William Berwis.
 33 — William de Goldington, William Berwis.
 1 Ed. 2. Simon de Horon, Robert de Merket.
 2 — Thomas Franceys, Robert Nevile.
 4 — Richard Simondson, William de Bray.
 5 — Adam Marchall, John Ware.
 6 — John Scayff, Walter Dobesmane.
 7 — Alexander Berewife, William de la Bray.
 8 — William de Goldington, Robert de Goldington.
 12 — William Goldington, Thomas Franceys.
 15 — William Goldington, William Goldington.
 16 — Walter Dobesmane, William de Goldington.
 19 — William de Kirkby, William de Bolton.
 1 Ed. 3. Adam Dane, Hugh de Bernard Castle.
 Thomas Naper, John Scayff.
 2 — John Scayff, Walter Roberdesman.
 John Roland, Hugh de Bernard Castle.
 4 — William English, William de Kirkeby.
 Simon Kemp, Peter Barbour.
 6 — John Flemyng, Adam Crofton.
 Simon Sandford, John de Coupeland.
 Robert Sandford, William de Kirkeby.
 7 — William Kirkeby, Thomas Sandford.
 9 — Simon Kemp, Thomas Sandford.
 John Hobson, William Sandford.

- 6 Ed. 3. Thomas Cousin, John Hobson.
 11 — Albric Graunger, Thomas de Kitchin.
 John Wynd, Simon Kemp.
 12 — Thomas Sandford, William Sandford.
 Robert de Louthre, Thomas Franceys.
 13 — (Not legible.)
 14 — Thomas de Corbrigg, Thomas Clerk.
 Thomas Sandford, William Sandford.
 15 — Thomas Sandford, William Sandford.
 17 — Thomas Scayff, Eudo Ruffel.
 20 — Simon Sandford, Thomas Dauney.
 21 — Walter de Gouger, Jeremy de Gramestone.
 24 — Robert Sandford, Thomas Dauney.
 26 — Robert Sandford, Thomas Dauney.
 29 — Thomas Fitz-William, Walter Thornburgman.
 31 — William Chamberlain, Patric Croft.
 34 — William Walker, John Prudham.
 John Bennetson, Roger Miles.
 36 — Thomas Bromfield, Adam Wewat.
 37 — (Not legible.)
 38 — William Stilton, William Briskowe.
 39 — John Burgh, Thomas del Kitchin.
 42 — Robert Overdees, Thomas Bates.
 43 — Robert Overdees, Thomas Bates.
 Patric Croft, William Walker.
 46 — Robert Overdees, John Penny.
 47 — Robert Goldington, John Whoreworth.
 50 — William Helton, Adam Crofsby.
 2 Ric. 2. Thomas Fournes, John ,
 3 — Robert Overdees, William Coldane.
 6 — John Overdees, Robert Overdees.
 7 — John Overdees, Robert Overdees.
 9 — Adam Crofsby, William de Soulby.
 11 — Adam Crofsby, William de Soulby.
 15 — William Soulby, John de Sourby.
 18 — Robert Yare, William Savage.
 20 — John Helton, John Sourby.
 21 — Christopher Culwene, Thomas Chamberlayne.
 1 Hen. 4. Thomas Warcop, William Crakanthorp.
 3 — Robert Yare, Robert Ored.
 18 — John Helton, John Soureby.
 1 Hen. 5. Robert Sandford, Thomas Stockdale.
 2 — Robert Crakanthorp, John Burkerig.
 5 — Thomas Stockdale, Thomas Burkerig.
 8 — William de Crakenthorp, John Niandfergh.
 William Louter, Nicholas Stanshawe.

- Hen. 5. Nicholas Stanshawe, John de Bathe.
 Hen. 6. Nicholas Stanshawe, John Forefter.
 — John de Helton, Robert Roche.
 7 — Jeffrey Threlkeld, Robert Leybourne.
 20 — Richard Brady, Robert Ingilton.
 25 — Robert Kelsey, John Harwood.
 28 — William Overtone, John Blackburne.
 29 — Robert Marston, William Watyr.
 7 Ed. 4. John Rayne, Peter Curtays.
 12 — John Scot, Peter Curtays.

 33 Hen. 8. Clement Horfeley, Thomas John.
 1 Ed. 6. Thomas Joly, Robert Wyrley.
 7
 1 Mary. George Giffard, James Banks.
 John Eltofts, William Danbye.
 1 & 2 Ph. & M. John Eltofts.
 2 & 3 ——— John Eltofts.
 4 & 5 ——— John Eltofts, Nicholas Purflow.
 1 Eliz. John Eltofts, Christopher Munkton.
 5 — Christopher Munkton, Robert Atkinson.
 13 — John Leighton, Richard Wrothe.
 14 — Robert Bowes, George Trewell.
 27 — George Ireland, Henry Macwilliam.
 28 — James Ryther, Robert Conftable.
 31 — Ralph Bowes, Thomas Pofthumus Hobby.
 35 — Cuthbert Reynolds, Pofthumus Hobby.
 39 — James Colebrand, John Lilly.
 43 — John Morris, Thomas Cæfar.
 1 James. John Morris, William Bowyer.
 12 — Arthur Ingram, Thomas Hughes.
 18 — Arthur Ingram, Thomas Hughes.
 21 — Arthur Ingram, Thomas Hughes.
 1 Cha. John Hotham, Thomas Hughes.
 2 — William Slingsby, William Afhton.
 3 — Richard Lowther, William Afhton.
 15 — Richard viscount Dungarvon, Richard Lowther.
 16 — Richard earl of Cork, John Brook.
 Richard Salway, Henry Ireton.
 An. 1659. Adam Bains, Nathaniel Fielding.
 1660. John Dalfton, Thomas Tufton.
 61. John Dalfton, Thomas Tufton.
 78. Hon. Richard Tufton, Anthony Lowther.
 79. Hon. Richard Tufton, Anthony Lowther.
 81. Hon. Sackville Tufton, Sir John Bland.
 1685. Hon. Sackville Tufton, Philip Muſgrave.

- An. 1688. Philip Musgrave, William Cheyne.
 90. Richard Lowther.
 90. William Cheyne, Charles Boyle.
 Sir John Walter.
 95. Sir William Twysden, Sir Christopher Musgrave.
 Sir John Walter.
 98. Hon. Gervais Pierpoint, Sir John Walter.
 1700. Hon. Gervais Pierpoint, Wharton Dunch.
 1. Hon. Gervais Pierpoint, Wharton Dunch.
 2. Hon. Gervais Pierpoint, James Graham.
 5. James Graham, William Harvey.
 7. James Graham, William Harvey.
 8. Edward Duncomb, Nicholas Lechmere.
 1710. Edward Duncomb, Thomas Lutwych.
 13. Thomas Lutwych, Sir Thomas Sandford.
 14. Sir Richard Sandford, Thomas Lutwych.
 22. Hon. Sackville Tufton, Sir Richard Sandford.
 James Lowther.
 27. Hon. Sackville Tufton, John Ramsden.
 Walter Plummer.
 34. John Ramsden, Walter Plummer.
 41. Sir John Ramsden, George Doddington.
 47. Sir John Ramsden, Randle Wilbraham.
 54. General Honywood, Fletcher Norton.
 61. General Honywood, General Stanwicks.
 68. General Honywood, Charles Jenkinson.
 Fletcher Norton.
 74. General Honywood, George Johnstone esquire.

No. XXXV.

LIST of SHERIFFS of CUMBERLAND.

- 1 Hen. 2. Hildred de Carlisle.
 2 — Richard de Lucy.
 3 — Robert Fitz-Troyte, for 16 years.
 19 — Adam son of the said Robert, for 2 years.
 21 — Robert de Vallibus (Vaux) for 10 years.
 31 — Hugh de Morewick, for 4 years.
 1 Ric. 1. William son of Aldeline, for 9 years.
 10 — William de Taterthall.
 1 John. William de Stutevill, for 4½ years.
 Robert lord Courtney, for the remaining half year, and one year further.

- 7 John. Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, for 5 years.
- 11 — Robert de Veteripont, lord of Westmorland.
- 12 — Hugh de Nevill, for 4 years.
- 16 — Robert de Rofs of Hamlake.
- 17 — Robert de Vallibus.
- 1 Hen. 3. Robert de Veteripont, for 5 years.
- 6 — Walter Mauclerk, bishop of Carlisle, for 10 years.
- 17 — Thomas de Multon of Egremont, for 4 years.
- 21 — William de Dacre, for 12 years.
- 33 — John de Balyol, baron of Bywell, for 7 years.
- 40 — William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, for 5 years.
- 45 — Robert de Muncafter.
- 46 — Eustachius de Balyol, for 4 years.
- 50 — Roger de Leyburne, for 2 years.
- 52 — William de Dacre.
- 53 — Ranulph de Dacre, for 3 years.
- 1 Ed. 1. Robert de Chauncey, bishop of Carlisle, for 2 years.
- 3 — Robert de Hampton, for 3 years.
- 6 — John de Swynburn.
- 7 — Gilbert de Culwen, for 4 years.
- 11 — Robert de Brus, for 3 years.
- 14 — Michael de Harcla, for 12 years.
- 26 — William de Mulcastre, for 5 years.
- 31 — John de Lucy, for 2 years.
- 33 — William de Mulcastre, for 2 years.
- 1 Ed. 2. Andrew de Harcla, for 15 years.
- 16 — Anthony lord Lucy.
- 17 — Henry de Moulton, for 2 years.
- 19 — Robert le Bruyn of Drumbugh castle.
- 1 Ed. 3. Peter de Tylliol, for 3 years.
- 4 — Ranulph de Dacre, for 6 years.
- 10 — Richard de Denton.
- 11 — Anthony de Lucy, for 7 years.
- 17 — Hugh de Moresby, for 2 years.
- 19 — Thomas de Lucy, for 5 years.
- 24 — Richard de Denton, for 2 years.
- 26 — Hugh de Louthre, for 3 years.
- 30 — William de Thirskeld.
- 31 — Robert de Tylliol, for 2 years.
- 33 — William de Lancaster, for 2 years.
- 35 — Robert de Tylliol, for 2 years.
- 37 — Christopher de Moresby, for 4 years.
- 41 — William de Windesfor, for 2 years.
- 43 — Adam de Parving, for 3 years.
- 46 — John de Denton.
- 47 — Robert de Moubray.

- 48 Ed. 3. John de Derwentwater.
 49 — John de Denton.
 50 — John de Derwentwater.
 51 — John le Bruyn.
 1 Ric. 2. John de Derwentwater.
 2 — William de Stapleton of Edenhall.
 3 — Gilbert Curwen.
 4 — John de Derwentwater.
 5 — Amand Monceaux.
 6 — Robert Parving.
 7 — Amand Monceaux.
 8 — John Thirlewall.
 9 — Amand Monceaux.
 10 — John Thirlewall.
 11 — Peter Tylliol.
 12 — John Ireby of Ireby.
 13 — Richard Redman of Redman.
 14 — Christopher Moresby.
 15 — John Ireby.
 16 — Thomas Musgrave.
 17. — Richard Redman.
 18 — Peter Tylliol.
 19 — John Ireby.
 20 — Richard Redman.
 21 — William Curwen.
 22 — Richard Redman.
 1 Hen. 4. William Legh of Ifell.
 2 — William Lowther.
 3 — Richard Redman.
 4 — William Osmunderley of Langrig.
 5 — Peter Tylliol, for 2 years.
 6 — Richard Skelton of Branthwaite.
 7 — William Lowther.
 8 — Robert Lowther, for 2 years.
 9 — John de la More.
 12 — Robert Rotington of Rotington.
 1 Hen. 5. Richard Redman.
 2 — Isaac Harrington.
 3 — William Stapleton.
 4 — Christopher Curwen.
 5 — John Lancaster of Rydall.
 6 — William Osmunderley.
 7 — Robert Lowther.
 8 — John Lamplugh of Lamplugh.
 9 — William Stapleton.
 10 — Nicholas Radcliff of Derwentwater.

- 1 Hen. 6. William Legh.
- 2 — Christopher Culwen.
- 3 — Christopher Moresby.
- 4 — Nicholas Radcliffe.
- 5 — John Pennington of Muncafter.
- 6 — Christopher Culwen.
- 7 — Christopher Moresby.
- 8 — Thomas de la More.
- 9 — John Pennington.
- 10 — John Skelton.
- 11 — John Lamplugh.
- 12 — Christopher Culwen.
- 13 — John Pennington.
- 14 — John Broughton of Broughton Tower.
- 15 — Henry Fenwick of Fenwick Tower.
- 16 — Christopher Curwen.
- 17 — Christopher Moresby.
- 18 — Hugh Lowther.
- 19 — John Skelton.
- 20 — William Stapleton.
- 21 — Thomas Beauchamp.
- 22 — Thomas de la More.
- 23 — Christopher Curwen.
- 24 — John Skelton.
- 25 — John Broughton.
- 26 — Thomas de la More.
- 27 — Thomas Crackenthorp of Cockermouth.
- 28 — Thomas Curwen.
- 29 — John Skelton.
- 30 — Robert Vaux.
- 31 — Thomas de la More.
- 32 —
- 33 — John Hodelston of Millum.
- 34 — Hugh Lowther.
- 35 — Thomas Curwen.
- 36 — Richard Salkeld of Corby.
- 37 — Henry Fenwick.
- 1 Ed. 4. Richard Salkeld.
- 2 — Robert Vaux, for 2 years.
- 4 — John Hodelston.
- 5 — Thomas Lamplugh.
- 6 — Richard Salkeld.
- 7 — Robert Vaux.
- 8 — John Hodelston, for 2 years.
- 10 — William Legh.
- 11 — Christopher Moresby.

- 12 Ed. 4. William Parr of Kendal Castle.
 13 — John Hodelston.
 14 — William Legh, for 2 years.
 16 — Richard duke of Gloucester, of Penrith Castle, for 5 years.
 1 Ric. 3. Richard Salkeld.
 2 — John Crackenthorp.
 1 Hen. 7. Christopher Moresby.
 2 —
 3 — Christopher Moresby.
 4 — Thomas Beauchamp.
 7 — John Musgrave of Fairbank.
 9 — Edward Redman.
 10 — Richard Salkeld.
 11 — Christopher Moresby.
 12 — Thomas Beauchamp.
 13 — Christopher Dacre, for 7 years.
 20 — Hugh Hutton of Hutton John.
 21 — Christopher Dacre.
 22 — John Hodelston.
 23 — John Radclyffe of Derwentwater.
 1 Hen. 8. Thomas Curwen.
 2 — John Pennington.
 3 — John Skelton.
 4 — John Crackenthorp.
 5 — Edward Musgrave of Edenhall.
 6 — John Radcliffe.
 7 — John Lowther.
 8 — Thomas Curwen.
 9 — Gawen Eglesfield of Alwardby, esquire.
 10 — John Radcliffe, knight.
 11 — Edward Musgrave, knight.
 13 — Christopher Dacre, knight.
 15 — John Radclyffe, knight.
 16 — Christopher Curwen, knight.
 17 — Christopher Dacre, knight.
 18 — John Radclyffe, knight.
 19 — Edward Musgrave, knight.
 20 — William Pennington, knight.
 21 — Thomas Wharton of Wharton, knight.
 22 — Richard Irton of Irton, esquire.
 23 — Christopher Dacre, knight.
 24 — William Musgrave, knight.
 25 — Christopher Curwen, knight.
 26 — Cuthbert Hutton, esquire.
 27 — Thomas Wharton, knight.

- 28 Hen. 8. Thomas Curwen, knight.
 29 — John Lamplugh, knight.
 30 — John Thwaytes of Thwaytes in Millum, esquire.
 31 — Thomas Wharton, knight.
 32 — Thomas Dalston of Dalston, esquire.
 33 — William Musgrave, knight.
 34 — John Lowther, knight.
 35 — Thomas Salkeld, esquire.
 36 — Edward Aglionby of Aglionby, esquire.
 37 — Thomas Sandford of Howgill Castle, esquire.
 1 Ed. 6. Thomas Wharton, knight.
 2 — John Legh, esquire.
 3 — John Lamplugh, esquire.
 4 — John Lowther, knight.
 5 — Richard Eglesfield, esquire.
 6 — William Pennington, esquire.
 1 Ph. & M. Thomas Legh, esquire.
 2 — Richard Musgrave, knight.
 3 — Thomas Sandford, esquire.
 4 — Robert Lamplugh, esquire.
 5 — John Legh, esquire.
 1 Eliz. William Pennington, esquire.
 2 — Thomas Dacre senior, of Lanercost, knight.
 3 — Thomas Lamplugh, esquire.
 4 — Hugh Ayscough, knight; and Henry Curwen, esquire.
 5 — William Musgrave, esquire.
 6 — Anthony Hodleston, esquire.
 7 — Christopher Dacre, esquire.
 8 — William Pennington, esquire.
 9 — Richard Lowther, esquire.
 10 — John Dalston, esquire.
 11 — Cuthbert Musgrave, esquire.
 12 — Simon Musgrave, knight.
 13 — Henry Curwen, knight.
 14 — George Lamplugh, esquire.
 15 — John Lamplugh, esquire.
 16 — William Musgrave, esquire.
 17 — Anthony Hodelston, esquire.
 18 — Richard Salkeld, esquire.
 19 — Henry Tolson of Wood-hall, esquire.
 20 — John Dalston, esquire.
 21 — George Salkeld, esquire.
 22 — Francis Lamplugh, esquire.
 23 — John Lamplugh, esquire.
 24 — Henry Curwen, knight.
 25 — Christopher Dacre, esquire.

- 26 Eliz. Wilfrid Lawson of Ifell, esquire.
 27 — John Dalston, esquire.
 28 — John Middleton, esquire.
 29 — George Salkeld, esquire.
 30 — John Dalston, esquire,
 31 — Richard Lowther, knight.
 32 — Henry Curwen, knight.
 33 — Christopher Pickering of Threlkeld, esquire.
 34 — John Southaick, esquire.
 35 — William Musgrave, esquire.
 36 — Gerard Lowther, esquire.
 37 — John Dalston, esquire.
 38 — Lancelot Salkeld, esquire.
 39 — Christopher Dalston of Acorn Bank, esquire.
 40 — Wilfrid Lawson, esquire.
 41 — Thomas Salkeld, esquire.
 42 — Joseph Pennington, esquire.
 43 — Nicholas Curwen, esquire.
 44 — William Orfeur of High Close, esquire.
 1 James. Edmund Dudley of Yanwath, esquire.
 2 — William Hutton of Penrith, esquire.
 3 — John Dalston of Dalston, knight.
 4 — Christopher Pickering, esquire.
 5 — Wilfrid Lawson, knight.
 6 — Christopher Pickering, knight.
 7 — Henry Blencowe of Blencowe, esquire.
 8 — William Hutton, knight.
 9 — Joseph Pennington, esquire.
 10 — Christopher Pickering, knight.
 11 — Wilfrid Lawson, knight.
 12 — Thomas Lamplugh, esquire.
 13 — Edward Musgrave of Hayton Castle, baronet.
 14 — Richard Fletcher of Hutton, esquire.
 15 — William Musgrave of Fairbank, knight.
 16 — William Hodleston, esquire.
 17 — George Dalston, knight.
 18 — Henry Curwen, knight.
 19 — John Lamplugh, esquire.
 20 — Henry Fetherstonhaugh of Kirkoswald, esquire.
 21 — Dudley, esquire.
 22 — Richard Sandford, knight.
 1 Cha. Richard Fletcher, knight.
 2 — Henry Blencowe, knight.
 3 — Peter Senhouse of Netherhall, esquire.
 4 — Christopher Dalston of Acorn Bank, esquire.
 5 — William Layton of Dalemmain, esquire.

- 6 Cha. William Musgrave, knight.
- 7 — Christopher Richmond of High-head Castle, esquire.
- 8 — Leonard Dykes of Wardhole, esquire.
- 9 — John Skelton of Armathwaite, esquire.
- 10 — William Orfeur, esquire.
- 11 — Richard Barwise of Hildkirk, esquire.
- 12 — Wilfrid Lawson, esquire.
- 13 — Patricius Curwen, baronet.
- 14 — Thomas Dacre of Lanercost, knight.
- 15 — Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, knight.
- 16 —
- 17 — Christopher Lowther of Whitehaven, baronet.
- 18 — Henry Fletcher, baronet.
- 19 —
- 20 —
- 21 — Thomas Lamplugh esquire, and Wilfrid Lawson knight.
- 22 — William Brisco of Crofton, esquire.
- 23 — William Brisco and Henry Tolson esquires.
- 24 — John Barwys of Waverton, esquire.

Ufurpation.

- 1 — John Barwys, esquire.
- 2 — Charles Howard of Naworth, esquire.
- 3 — William Brisco, esquire.
- 4 — John Barwys, esquire.
- 5 — William Halton of Graystock esquire, and Wilfrid Lawson knight.
- 6 — Wilfrid Lawson knight, for 4 years.
- 10 — George Fletcher of Hutton, baronet.
- 11 — William Pennington, esquire.
- 12 Cha. 2. William Pennington, esquire.
- 13 — Daniel Fleming of Rydal, knight.
- 14 — John Lowther of Lowther, baronet.
- 15 — Francis Salkeld of Whitehall, knight.
- 16 — John Lamplugh, esquire.
- 17 — Thomas Davyson of Durham, knight.
- 18 — William Dalston of Dalston, baronet.
- 19 — Richard Tolson, esquire.
- 20 — William Layton, esquire.
- 21 — Miles Pennington, esquire.
- 22 — Thomas Curwen of Camerton, esquire.
- 23 — Anthony Bouche of Cockermouth, esquire.
- 24 — Richard Patrickson of Calder Abbey, esquire.
- 25 — Bernard Kirkbride of Howe, for 2 years.
- 27 — William Orfeur esquire, for 2 years.
- 29 — William Blennerhasset of Flimby esquire, for 2 years.
- 31 — Wilfrid Lawson of Brayton, esquire.
- 32 — George Fletcher, baronet.

- 33 Cha. 2. Leonard Dyke esquire, for 2 years.
 35 — Edward Haffel of Dalemain, knight.
 36 — Andrew Hodleston of Hutton John, esquire.
 1 Jam. 2. Richard Musgrave, baronet.
 2 — William Pennington, baronet.
 3 — John Dalston, baronet.
 4 — Henry Curwen of Workington, esquire.
 1 Will. Edward Stanley of Dalegarth, esquire.
 2 — Wilfrid Lawton of Isell, baronet.
 3 — Richard Lamplugh of Ribton, esquire.
 4 — Christopher Richmond of Caterlane, esquire.
 5 — Joseph Hodleston of Millom, esquire.
 6 — Henry Brougham of Scales, esquire.
 7 — John Ballendyne of Crookdake, esquire.
 8 — John Ponsonby of Hale, esquire.
 9 — John Latus of Beck in Millom, esquire.
 10 — Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, esquire.
 11 — Thomas Dawes of Barton, esquire.
 12 — Robert Carleton of Carleton hall, esquire.
 13 — Thomas Lamplugh, esquire.
 1 Anne. Richard Crackenthorp, esquire.
 2 — John Dalston, esquire.
 3 — John Senhouse of Seascale, esquire.
 4 — John Brisco, esquire.
 5 — Christopher Curwen, esquire.
 6 — Robert Pennington, esquire.
 7 — Richard Lamplugh, esquire.
 8 — Richard Hutton, esquire.
 9 — William Ballentine, died 7 July.
 Robert Blacklock, esquire.
 10 — Robert Blacklock, esquire.
 11 — John Fisher of Ulswater, esquire.
 12 — Charles Dalston, esquire.
 13 — Thomas Pattinson of Melmerby, esquire.
 1 Geo. Humphrey Senhouse of Nether Hall, esquire,
 2 — Thos Brougham, esquire.
 3 — Henry Blencowe, esquire.
 4 — Robert Lamplugh of Dovenby, esquire.
 5 — John Ponsonby, esquire.
 6 — Thomas Fletcher, esquire.
 7 — John Stanley, esquire.
 8 — Joshua Laithes of Dalehead, esquire.
 9 — Peter Brougham of Scales, esquire.
 10 — Joseph Dacre Appleby of Kirkclinton, esquire.
 11 — John Fletcher of Colehay, esquire.
 12 — Thomas Lutwich esquire, merchant in Whitehaven.

- 13 Geo. John Ballentine of Crookdake, esquire.
- 1 Geo. 2. Edward Hassel of Dalemmain, esquire.
- 2 — Richard Musgrave of Hayton Castle, baronet.
- 3 — Edward Stanley of Ponsonby, esquire.
- 6 — Henry Aglionby of Nunnery, esquire.
- 7 — John Benn of Hensingham, esquire.
- 8 — Fletcher Partys of Tallentyre, esquire.
- 9 — John Dalston of Acorn Bank, esquire.
- 10 — William Hicks esquire, merchant in Whitehaven.
- 11 — John Gaskarth of Hill-top, esquire.
- 12 — Joseph Dacre Appleby of Kirklington, esquire.
- 13 — Richard Cook of Camerton Hall, esquire.
- 14 — Montague Farrer of Carlisle, esquire.
- 15 — Henry Fletcher of Hutton Hall esquire.
- 16 — Humphrey Senhouse of Netherhall, esquire.
- 17 — Jerome Tullie of Carlisle, esquire.
- 18 — Joshua Lucock of Cockermouth, esquire.
- 19 — Christopher Pattinson of Carleton Hall, esquire.
- 20 — Thomas Whitfield of Claregill, esquire.
- 21 — Walter Lutwich esquire, merchant in Whitehaven.
- 22 — Henry Richmond Brougham, esquire.
John Ponsonby, esquire.
- 23 — Richard Hylton of Hayton Castle, baronet.
- 24 — George Irton of Irton, esquire.
- 25 — George Dalston of Dalston, baronet.
- 26 — Henry Curwen of Workington, esquire.
- 27 — William Fleming of Rydal, baronet.
- 28 — Timothy Fetherstonhaugh of Kirkoswald, esquire.
- 29 — Wilfrid Lawson of Brayton, baronet.
- 30 — John Stephenson of Keswick, esquire.
- 31 — John Senhouse of Calder Abbey, esquire.
- 32 — James Spedding of Ormathwaite, esquire.
John Gale of Cleator, esquire.
- 33 — William Dalston of Millrig, esquire.
- 1 Geo. 3. John Langton of Cockermouth, esquire.
- 2 — John Richardson of Penrith, esquire.
- 3 — Henry Aglionby of Nunnery, esquire.
- 4 — Henry Ellison of Whitehaven, esquire.
- 5 — Samuel Irton of Irton, esquire.
- 6 — John Christian of Unerigg, esquire.
- 7 — Thomas Lutwich of Whitehaven, esquire.
- 8 — Gilfrid Lawson of Brayton, baronet.
- 9 — John Robinson of Watermillock, esquire.
- 10 — Michael le Fleming of Rydal baronet.
- 11 — John Spedding of Ormathwaite, esquire.

- 12 Geo. 3. William Hicks of Papcastle, esquire.
 13 — John Dixon esquire, merchant in Whitehaven.
 14 — George Edward Stanley of Ponsonby, esquire.

No. XXXVI.

LIST of KNIGHTS of the SHIRE for CUMBERLAND.

- 18 Ed. 1. Walter de Mulcaster, Hubert de Multon.
 William de Boyvill.
 23 — Robert de Haverington, Hubert de Multon.
 25 Ed. 1. Robert de Wittering, William de Boyvill.
 28 — Richard de Slater, Robert de Wittering.
 29 — John de Wiggeton, Robert de Tilliol.
 30 — Robert de Joneby, Nicholas de Apreby.
 34 — John de Lucy, William de Brampton.
 35 — John de Denton, William de Langrigg.
 2 Ed 2. William le Brun, Alexander de Bastenthwait.
 3 — William de Mulcastre, Alexander de Bastenthwait.
 4 — Robert de Leyburne, Walter de Bampton.
 5 — William de Mulcastre, Henry de Multon.
 Robert de Leyburne, Walter de Bampton.
 6 — Andrew de Harcla, Alan de Grinesdale.
 8 — Robert de Tilliol, Henry de Multon.
 9 — Alexander de Bastingthwait, Walter de Kirkbride.
 10 — Robert le Brun, John de Skelton.
 12 — Robert de Leyburn, Alexander de Bastingthwait.
 John de Boyvill, Adam de Skelton.
 17 — Hugh de Louth, John de Orreton.
 18 — Richard de Denton, John de Skelton.
 19 — Robert de Mulecastre, Robert Paynwick.
 20 — Robert le Brunn, John de Orreton.
 1 Ed. 3. Robert le Brunn, John de Orreton.
 John de Orreton, Robert Parving.
 Peter Tilliol, Robert Parving.
 2 — Peter Tilliol, John de Skelton.
 Robert de Eglesfield, Richard de Salkeld.
 Peter de Tilliol, Robert Parving.
 4 — Peter Tilliol, John de Orreton.
 John de Orreton, Thomas de Hardegill.
 5 — Richard de Denton, Robert Parvyng.
 6 — Richard de Denton, John de Haverington.
 Richard de Denton, Robert Parving.
 Peter Tilliol, Richard de Denton.

- 7 Ed. 3. Peter Tilliol, Richard de Denton.
Richard de Denton, John de Haverington.
- 8 — Hugh de Moriceby, William English.
Richard de Denton, John de Haverington.
- 9 — Peter de Tilliol, Richard de Denton.
- 11 — Peter de Tilliol, Richard de Denton.
Richard de Denton, Hugh de Moriceby.
John de Orreton, Thomas de Skelton.
- 12 — Thomas de Hardegill, Richard de Bery.
John de Boyvil, Adam de Skelton.
- 13 — Peter Tilliol, John de Haverington.
John de Orreton, John de Haverington.
- 14 — Alexander de Bastinthewait, Robert le Brunn.
Peter Tilliol, John de Orreton.
John de Orreton, John de Haverington.
- 15 — Peter Tilliol, Hugh de Louthre.
- 17 — Richard de Denton, John de Orreton.
- 18 — Hugh de Louthre, Henry de Malton.
- 22 — John de Orreton, Thomas de Hardegill.
- 23 — Peter Tilliol, John de Orreton.
- 24 — Richard de Denton, John de Orreton.
- 26 — Richard de Denton, Robert de Tilliol.
Henry de Malton.
- 27 — Richard de Denton.
- 28 — Thomas de Rokeby, Thomas de Hardegill.
- 29 — Richard de Denton, John de Orreton.
- 31 — John de Orreton, Robert de Tilliol.
Robert Tilliol, Adam Parving.
- 34 — John de Orreton, Christopher de Moriceby.
Henry de Malton, Robert de Tilliol.
- 36 — Robert Tilliol, William English.
- 37 — William English, Christopher Moriceby.
- 38 — Richard de Tilliol, William English.
- 39 — Christopher Moriceby, William de Stapilton.
- 42 — John de Pykering, John de Denton.
- 43 — William English, Richard Moubray.
- 45 — Robert Curwenne, William de Stapilton.
Gilbert de Curwenne.
- 46 — Robert Moubray, John de Denton.
- 47 — Gilbert de Curwen, Adam Parvyng.
Gilbert de Curwen, John de Camberton.
- 50 — Gilbert de Curwen, William Stapilton.
- 51 — John de Denton, Amand Monceaux.
- 1 Ric. 2. Robert Moubray, Richard del Sandes.
- 2 — Peter Tilliol, Clement de Skelton.
John de Derwentwater, Thomas de Whittrigg.

- 3 Ric. 2. Richard de Moubray, William de Curwen.
 4 — Peter Tilliol, William de Hutton.
 5 — Gilbert de Curwen, John de Denton.
 Richard de Salkeld, John de la More.
 6 — Clement de Skelton, Thomas Bower.
 Clement de Skelton, Thomas de Dalston.
 7 — Thomas Blenkinsop, Amand Monceaux.
 John de Kirkby, John de Brougham.
 8 — Thomas de Lamplugh, John de Ireby.
 9 — Peter Tilliol, Richard de Beaulieu.
 10 — Amand Monceaux, John de Thirlwall.
 11 — John de Derwentwater, John de Ireby.
 12 — Robert de Mulcastre, Amand Monceaux.
 13 — William de Threlkeld, Amand Monceaux.
 14 — William Stapilton, Thomas del Sandes.
 15 — Peter Tilliol, John de Louthre.
 16 — Geoffrey Tilliol, John de Louthre.
 17 — Clement de Skelton, Robert de Louthre.
 18 — William de Stapilton, Thomas del Sandes.
 20 — John de Ireby, Clement de Skelton.
 21 — Peter Tilliol, William de Osmunderlowe.
 1 Hen. 4. William de Legh, Rowland Vaux.
 2 — Robert de Louthre, William de Stapilton.
 3 — William de Legh, John de Skelton.
 5 — Robert de Louthre, William de Louthre.
 6 — John de la More, William de Beaulieu.
 8 — Robert de Louthre, John de Skelton.
 9 — William Stapilton, William de la More.
 1 Hen. 5. Peter Tilliol, William Beaulieu.
 2 — Robert de Louthre, William de Legh.
 Christopher de Curwen, John de Eglesfield.
 5 — Peter Tilliol, Robert de Louthre.
 8 — Peter Tilliol, Thomas de la More.
 9 — Peter Tilliol, Nicholas Randolph.
 1 Hen. 6. Peter Tilliol, John Skelton.
 2 — Christopher Curwen, William de Legh.
 3 — Peter Tilliol, Christopher Curwen.
 4 — Peter Tilliol, Hugh de Lowther.
 6 — Christopher Curwen, Nicholas Radcliff.
 8 — Thomas Parr, Thomas de la More.
 9 — Christopher Curwen, Hugh de Lowther.
 13 — Thomas Curwen, William Dykes.
 15 — William Stapilton, John Brougham.
 20 — Ralph de Dacre, Thomas Curwen.
 25 — John Pennington, William Martindale.
 27 — Thomas Curwen, Hugh Lowther.

- 28 Hen. 6. John Skelton, Richard Bellingham.
 29 — Thomas de la More, Thomas Crackenthorp.
 33 — Thomas Colt, Thomas de la More.
 38 — Thomas Curwen, William Legh.
 7 Ed. 4. John Hodleston, Richard Salkeld.
 12 — John Parr, Richard Salkeld.
 17 — William Parr, James Morelby.

 1 Ed. 6. Thomas Wharton knight, Richard Musgrave esquire.
 6 — Richard Musgrave knight, Henry Curwen esquire.
 1 Mary. Thomas Wharton knight, Thomas Dacre junior, knight.
 John Leigh esquire, Robert Penruddock esquire.
 1 Ph. & M. Thomas Dacre esquire, Robert Penruddock esquire.
 2 — Thomas Threlkeld, Henry Methuen, esquires.
 3 — Leonard Dacre, John Dalston, esquires.
 1 Eliz. Leonard Dacre, Henry Curwen, esquires.
 5 — Leonard Dacre, Henry Curwen, esquires.
 13 — Henry Percy, Simon Musgrave, knights.
 14 — Simon Musgrave knight, Edward Scroop esquire.
 27 — Thomas Scroop, Thomas Bowes, esquires.
 28 — Robert Bowes, Henry Leigh, esquires.
 31 — Thomas Scroop knight, Robert Bowes esquire.
 35 — Nicholas Curwen, Wilfrid Lawson, esquires.
 39 — John Pennington, Christopher Pickering, knights.
 43 — William Hodleston, Gerard Lowther, esquires.
 1 James. Wilfrid Lawson, Edward Musgrave, esquires.
 18 — George Dalston, Henry Curwen, knights.
 21 — George Dalston knight, Ferdinand Hodleston esquire.
 1 Cha. George Dalston knight, Patric Curwen esquire.
 3 — George Dalston knight, Patric Curwen, esquire.
 15 — George Dalston knight, Patric Curwen esquire.
 16 — George Dalston knight, Patric Curwen, esquire.
 1655. Charles Howard, William Briscoe, esquires.
 1657. Charles Howard, William Briscoe, esquires.
 1659. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Colonel William Briscoe.
 12 Cha. 2. Charles lord Howard, Wilfrid Lawson esquire.
 13 — Patric Curwen, George Fletcher, baronets.
 John Lowther esquire.
 31 — John Lowther of Whitehaven baronet, Richard Lamplugh esquire.
 Edward lord Morpeth, John Lowther baronet.
 32 — George Fletcher, John Lowther, baronets.
 1 Jam. 1. Richard viscount Preston, John Lowther baronet.
 1 Will. 3. George Fletcher, John Lowther, baronets.
 2 — George Fletcher, John Lowther, baronets.
 7 — George Fletcher, John Lowther, baronets.

- 10 Will. 3. George Fletcher, John Lowther, baronets.
 13 — Edward Haffel knight, George Fletcher esquire.
 1 Anne. Richard Musgrave, Gilfrid Lawson, esquires.
 4 — George Fletcher, Richard Musgrave, esquires.
 7 — James Lowther, Gilfrid Lawson, esquires.
 12 — James Lowther, Gilfrid Lawson, esquires.
 1 Geo. James Lowther, Gilfrid Lawson, esquires.
 8 — Christopher Musgrave baronet, Gilfrid Lawson esquire.
 1 Geo. 2. James Lowther baronet, Gilfrid Lawson esquire.
 7 — James Lowther baronet, Joseph Pennington baronet.
 14 — James Lowther, Joseph Pennington, baronets.
 21 — James Lowther, John Pennington, baronets.
 28 — James Lowther, John Pennington, baronets.
 William Lowther baronet; on Sir James's death.
 William Fleming baronet; on Sir W^m Lowther's death.
 1 Geo. 3. James Lowther of Lowther, John Pennington, baronets.
 Wilfrid Lawson baronet; on Sir James's making his election for
 Westmorland.
 Sir James Lowther re-elected, on Sir Wilfrid's death.
 8 — Henry Curwen and Henry Fletcher, esquires.
 15 — Sir James Lowther baronet, Henry Fletcher esquire.

No. XXXVII.

LIST of BURGESSES for the CITY of CARLISLE.

- 23 Ed. 1. Robert de Grenefsdale, Andrew de Seller.
 30 — Henry le Spencer, Andrew Serjeant.
 33 — Robert de Grenefsdale, Alan de Grenefsdale.
 34 — Alan de Grenefsdale.
 1 Ed. 2. Andrew Serjeant, Richard de Hubriokby.
 2 — William Fitz-Juting, Robert Grenefsdale.
 4 — John de Crostone, William Fitz-Henry.
 5 — Alan de Grenefsdale, Andrew Fitz-Peter.
 Alan de Grenefsdale, William de Taillour.
 7 — Robert Grenefsdale, John Winton.
 8 — Robert Grenefsdale, Bernard Lecatour.
 12 — Robert Grenefsdale, Bernard Poulter.
 Robert Grenefsdale, Richard Fitz-Ivo.
 15 — John de Wilton, Thomas de Calston.
 20 — John Fleming, Nicholas le Despencer.
 1 Ed. 3. John Fleming, Robert de Grenefsdale.
 Alan de Grenefsdale, John de Capella.
 2 — Robert de Grenefsdale, Alan de Grenefsdale.
 John de Haverington, Simon de Sandford.

- 2 Ed. 3. Robert Greneſdale, John de Harding.
 4 — John Haverington, Robert de Grondon.
 6 — John Haverington, Simon Sandford.
 7 — John Fleming, Adam Crofton.
 8 — John de Pickering, Henry Pepir.
 John Fleming, Adam Crofton.
 9 — Thomas Hardull, Thomas Friſkinton.
 John de Exlington, Thomas Worthfell.
 11 — Thomas de Pardifhow, Giles de Orreton.
 John de Denton, Adam Brighton.
 12 — Thomas de Pardifhow, Giles de Orreton.
 John de Exlington, Thomas de Bardgit.
 Robert Greneſdale, William Fitz-Ivo.
 Thomas Baron, Thomas de Freſington.
 14 — John Fleming, Adam Crofton.
 William Fitz Henry, Henry le Spencer.
 15 — Thomas Hardgill, John Fleming.
 17 — John Chapel, William Chapel.
 21 — Adam Crofton, Robert Tebay.
 22 — Adam Crofton, Thomas Appleby.
 24 — Robert Tebay, John de Haghton.
 29 — William Arture, Thomas Stanly.
 31 — Thomas Alaynby, William Spencer.
 34 — John de Thorneton, Adam de Aglionby.
 36 — William Arthureth, William Spencer.
 37 — Adam Halden, William Spicer.
 38 — William Arthureth, Richard London.
 39 — Richard Orfeur, William Clifton.
 42 — Adam Aglionby, William de Clifford.
 43 — William Arthureth, John de Waverton.
 45 — John de Whitlawe.
 46 — William Raughton, William Carliffe.
 47 — Thomas Tayleur, Richard Denton.
 50 — Richard Denton, John de Burgh.
 51 — Richard Denton, John de Burgh.
 2 Ric. 2. Robert Carliffe, John Levington.
 3 — Robert Carliffe, Parker.
 6 — William Oſmunderlaw, John Skelton.
 7 — Richard de London, John de Appleby.
 Stephen de Carliffe, Thomas Bolton.
 8 — Richard London, John Blenerhaſſet.
 9 — William Aglionby, John Gemot.
 10 — Adam de Denton, Robert de Briſtow.
 11 — Robert de Carliffe, William Aglionby.
 12 — John de Corkeby, Nicholas Leveſon.
 13 — Adam de Kirkbrigg.

- 15 Ric. 2. John Monceaux, Robert Bristow.
 16 — John Roddesdale, John de Wek.
 18 — John de Brugham, John Monceaux.
 20 — John Helton, John Burgham.
 21 — Robert Bristowe, John Bristowe.
 1 Hen. 4. John Helton, Robert Bristowe.
 3 — Thomas Bolton, Robert Bristowe.
 8 — Thomas de Darle, William Mulcastre.
 1 Hen. 5. Robert de Carlisle, Ralph Blenerhasset.
 2 — Robert de Carlisle, William Cardoyll.
 3 — Robert Lancastre, William Bell.
 5 — Robert Carlisle, William Cardoyll.
 9 — William Manchestre, John Thompson.
 1 Hen. 6. Robert Cardoyll, Richard Gray.
 6 — John Helton, William Camberton.
 8 — Thomas Derwent, Adam Haverington.
 9 — Everard Barwick, Robert Clerk.
 11 — Richard Briskow, Richard Bawleke.
 13 — William Northing, Nicholas Thompson.
 14 — Richard Thornburgh, Rowland Wherton.
 15 — Robert Mafon, Thomas Marescall.
 20 — John Blenerhasset, William Buckler.
 25 — Thomas Stanlaw, George Walton.
 27 — Robert Carlisle, Richard Alanfon.
 28 — Richard Chatterley, Thomas Chatterley.
 29 — Richard Alanfon, Alured Maleverer.
 31 — John Skelton, Rowland Vaux.
 33 — John Bere, Thomas Derwent.
 38 — Richard Beverley, Thomas Rukin.
 7 Ed. 4. Henry Denton, Richard George.
 12 — Robert Skelton, John Coldale.
 33 Hen. 8. William Stapylton,
 1 Ed. 6. Edward Aglionby, Thomas Dalston.
 6 — Edward Aglionby, John Dudley.
 1 Mary. John Aglionby, Simon Bristow.
 Robert Whitley, Richard Mynsho.
 1 Ph. & M. Richard Whitley, Richard Mynsho.
 2 — William Middleton, William Warde.
 4 — Richard Asheton, Robert Dalton.
 1 Eliz. Richard Asheton, William Mulcastre.
 5 — Richard Asheton, William Mulcastre.
 13 — Robert Bowes, Christopher Musgrave.
 14 — Thomas Pattinson, Thomas Tallentyre.
 27 — Edward Aglionby, Thomas Blenerhasset.
 28 — Henry Mac-William, Thomas Blenerhasset.
 31 — Henry Scroope, John Dalston.

- 35 Eliz. Henry Scroope, Edward Aglionby.
 39 — Henry Scroope, Thomas Stamford.
 43 — Henry Scroope, John Dudley.
 1 James. Thomas Blenerhasset, William Barwick.
 12 — Henry Fane.
 18 — Henry Fane, George Butler.
 21 — Henry Fane, Edward Aglionby.
 1 Cha. Henry Fane, Edward Aglionby.
 Henry Fane, Richard Grahme,
 3 — Richard Barwicke, Richard Grahme.
 15 — William Dalston, Richard Barwicke.
 16 — William Dalston, Richard Barwicke.
 1655. Colonel Thomas Fitch.
 1657. Colonel George Downing.
 1659 Colonel George Downing, Thomas Craister esquire.
 12 Cha. 2. William Briscowe, Jeremy Tolhur.
 13 — Philip Howard, Christopher Musgrave.
 31 — Philip Howard, Christopher Musgrave.
 32 — Edward lord Morpeth, Christopher Musgrave.
 1 Jam. 2. Christopher Musgrave, James Graham.
 1 Will. Christopher Musgrave, Jeremiah Bubb.
 2 — Jeremiah Bubb, Christopher Musgrave.
 William Lowther.
 James Lowther.
 7 — William Howard, James Lowther.
 10 — William Howard, James Lowther.
 12 — Philip Howard, James Lowther.
 13 — Philip Howard, James Lowther.
 1 Anne. Christopher Musgrave, Thomas Stanwix.
 4 — Thomas Stanwix, James Montague.
 7 — Thomas Stanwix, James Montague.
 9 — Thomas Stanwix, James Montague.
 12 — Christopher Musgrave, Thomas Stanwix.
 1 Geo. Thomas Stanwix, William Strickland,
 Henry Aglionby.
 8 — James Bateman, Henry Aglionby.
 1 Geo. 2. Charles Howard, John Hylton.
 7 — Charles Howard, John Hylton.
 14 — Charles Howard, John Hylton.
 John Stanwix.
 21 — Charles Howard, John Stanwix.
 28 — Charles Howard, John Stanwix.
 1 Geo. 3. Raby Vane, Henry Curwen,
 8 — Lord Edward Bentink, George Musgrave.
 15 — Fletcher Norton, Anthony Storer.
 Walter Stanhope.

No. XXXVIII.

LIST of BURGESSES for COCKERMOUTH.

- 24 Ed. 1. William Bully, Peter del Hall.
 16 Cha. Sir John Hippesley, Francis Allen.
 1659. John Stapleton, Wilfrid Lawfon.
 12 Cha. 2. Richard Tolson, Wilfrid Lawfon.
 13 — Richard Tolson, Wilfrid Lawfon.
 31 — Sir Richard Graham, Orlando Gee.
 32 — Sir Richard Graham, Orlando Gee.
 33 — Sir Richard Graham, Orlando Gee.
 1 Ja. 2. Sir Daniel Fleming, Orlando Gee.
 1 Will. Sir Henry Capel, William Fletcher.
 2 — Sir Wilfrid Lawfon, Sir Orlando Gee.
 7 — Sir Charles Gerrard, Hon. Goodwin Wharton.
 10 — William Seymoor, George Fletcher.
 13 — Thomas Lamplugh, William Seymoor.
 1 Anne. James Stanhope, Thomas Lamplugh.
 4 — James Stanhope, Thomas Lamplugh.
 7 — James Stanhope, Hon. Albemarle Bertie.
 9 — Joseph Musgrave, Nicholas Lechmere.
 1 Geo. Sir Thomas Pengelly, Nicholas Lechmere.
 8 — Sir Thomas Pengelly, Sir Wilfrid Lawfon.
 1 Geo. 2. Sir Wilfrid Lawfon, William Finch.
 7 — Eldred Curwen, William Finch.
 14 — John Mordaunt, William Finch.
 21 — John Mordaunt, Sir Charles Windham.
 28 — Sir John Mordaunt, Percy Obrien Windham.
 1 Geo. 3. Sir John Mordaunt, Charles Jenkinson.
 8 — Sir George Maccartney, Charles Jenkinson.
 Sir James Lowther, George Johnstone.
 15 — Fletcher Norton, George Johnstone.
 James Adair, Ralph Gowland.

No. XXXIX.

PROCLAMATION by king JAMES the Second for restoring to CORPORATIONS their ancient charters.

JAMES R.

WHEREAS we are informed, that several deeds of surrender, which have been lately made by several corporations and bodies corporate, of and in
 3 our

our cities and towns within our kingdom of *England* and dominion of *Wales*, of their charters, franchises, and privileges, are not yet recorded or inrolled; and that upon the proceedings and rules for judgment, which have lately been had upon the *Quo Warrantos* or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, judgments are not yet entered upon record; whereupon, notwithstanding new charters have been granted in the reign of our late dear brother and in our reign; which said deeds (being not inrolled or recorded) do not amount unto, or in law make, any surrender of the charters, franchises, or liberties therein mentioned; and such of the said corporations or bodies politic, against which rules for judgments have been made in the life-time of our late dear brother or since, in our court of king's bench (but no judgments entred upon record) are not disincorporate or dissolved; and that it is in our power to leave such corporations in the same estate and condition they were in, and to discharge all further proceedings and effects that may be of such rules for judgments, and deeds of surrender: We do hereby publish and declare, that upon due search and examination made, we have satisfaction, that the deeds of surrender made by the corporations and bodies politic of the said cities and towns (except the corporations following, that is to say, *Thetford*, *Nottingham*, *Bridgewater*, *Ludlow*, *Bewdley*, *Beverley*, *Teukesbury*, *Exeter*, *Doncaster*, *Colchester*, *Winchester*, *Lancaster*, *Lisferd*, *Plimpton*, *Tregony*, *Plymouth*, *Dunwick*, *St. Ives*, *Fowey*, *East-Looe*, *Camelford*, *West-Looe*, *Tintegall*, *Penryn*, *Truro*, *Bodmyn*, *Hadleigh*, *Lestwythell*, and *Saltaish*) are not inrolled or recorded; and that, though rules for judgments have passed upon informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto* against the corporations and bodies politic of several cities and towns in our said kingdom and dominion, yet no judgments have been or are entred upon record upon any such informations, except against the city of *London*, *Chester*, *Calne*, *St. Ives*, *Pool*, *York*, *Thaxted*, *Llanghour*, and *Malmesbury*: And we of our mere grace and favour, being resolved to restore and put all our cities, towns, and boroughs in *England* and *Wales* and also our town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, into the same state and condition they were in our late dear brother's reign, before any deed of surrender was made of their charters or franchises, or proceedings against them or the corporations or bodies politic, in or of the said cities, towns, or boroughs, upon any *Quo Warranto* or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto* had: Do hereby therefore publish, declare, direct, and require, that the said corporations and bodies politic and corporate, of all the said cities, towns, and boroughs, whose deeds of surrender are not inrolled, nor judgments entred against them as aforesaid, and the mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, aldermen, common council men, assistants, recorders, town clerks, magistrates, ministers, officers, freemen, and all and every others the members of or in every of them respectively, upon the publication of this our proclamation, take on them and proceed to act as a corporation or body politic, and where places are vacant by death or otherwise, to make elections, constitute and fill up the same (notwithstanding the usual days and times of elections by the ancient charters and constitutions shall happen to be past), and to do, execute, and perform all and every matter and thing, as they lawfully might and ought to have done, if no such deeds of surrender, rules for judgment, or other proceedings, upon

any such *Quo Warranto* or informations, had been had or made. AND for the better effecting our said intention, we have by order made by us in council, and under our sign manual, and we do also by this our proclamation made with the advice of our said council, discharge, remove, and dismiss all and every person and persons of and from all offices and places of mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, aldermen, common council men, assistants, recorder, town clerk, and all and every office and place, which they or any of them have or claim only by charter, patent, or grant from our dear brother, or from ourself, since the dates of the respective deeds of surrender or rules for judgment (except such corporations whose deeds of surrender are inrolled, or against whom judgment is entred); and that all and every such person and persons deliver up into the hands and custody of the said persons hereby appointed and intended to act and execute the said offices and places, all and every the charters, records, books, evidences, and matters concerning the said respective corporations. And we do hereby further publish and declare, that we have caused all and every the said deeds of surrender which can be found, to be delivered and put into the hands of our attorney general, to be by him cancelled and returned to the corporations and bodies politic of the respective cities and towns whom they concern; and have also given to our said attorney authority, and do hereby warrant and command him, not only not to proceed or enter judgment upon the said *Quo Warranto's* or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, or any of them, but to enter upon the respective records *Noli Prosequi's* and legal discharges thereof. And we do hereby publish and declare our further grace and favour to the said cities, corporations, and boroughs, at any time hereafter, by any further act, to grant, confirm, or restore unto them all their charters, liberties, franchises, and privileges, that at the respective times of such deeds of surrender or rules for judgment made or given, they held or enjoyed.

AND in order to the perfecting our said gracious intentions, we do hereby likewise publish and declare our royal will and pleasure, as for and concerning the restoring to such of our cities, corporations, and boroughs within our said kingdom and dominion, which have made deeds of surrender, or have had judgment given against them, which surrenders and judgments are entred of record, That our chancellor, attorney general, and solicitor general, without fees to any officer or officers whatsoever, upon application to them made, shall, and they are hereby required to prepare and pass charters, instruments, grants, and letters patents, for the incorporating, regranting, confirming, and restoring to all and every the said cities, corporations, and boroughs, their respective charters, liberties, rights, franchises, and privileges, and for restoring the respective mayors, bailiffs, recorders, sheriffs, town clerks, aldermen, common council men, assistants, officers, magistrates, ministers, and freemen, as were of such cities, corporations, or boroughs, at the time of such deeds of surrender, or judgments respectively given or had, and for the putting them into the same state, condition, and plight, they were in at the times of such deeds of surrender, or judgments made or given.

AND

AND whereas divers boroughs, that were not heretofore corporations, have since the year 1679 had charters of incorporation granted and passed unto them; We hereby further express and declare our royal pleasure, to determine and annul the said last mentioned charters and corporations: And to that end, we have in pursuance to the power reserved in the said charters, by our order in council, and under our sign manual, removed and discharged, and we do also by this our proclamation, made with the advice of our said council, remove and discharge all and every person of or in the said last mentioned corporations, of and from all offices and places of mayors, bailiffs, recorders, sheriffs, aldermen, common council men, assistants, and of and from all and every other office and place, from which we have power reserved by the said charters respectively to remove or discharge them. And we do hereby promise and declare, that we will do and consent to all such acts, matters, and things, as shall be necessary to render these our gracious intentions and purposes effectual; it being our gracious intention to call a parliament, as soon as the general disturbance of our kingdom by the intended invasion will admit thereof.

Given at our court at *Whitehall* the 17th day of October, 1688; in the fourth year of our reign.

No. XL.

A CATALOGUE of scarce or curious PLANTS, growing wild about *Kendal* and other places within the county of Westmorland.

ADDER'S TONGUE. *Ophioglossum*.
 Agrimony. *Eupatorium*. In hedge sides, plenty.
 ——— Hemp Agrimony. *Eupatorium Cannabicum*.
 Alheal (Clown's). *Stachys palustris*. In wet places.
 Anemone (Wood). *Anemone nemorum*.
 Angelica (Wild). *Angelica Sylvestris*.
 Archangel (Yellow). *Lamium luteum*.
 Arsmart. *Perficaria*. Of ten sorts. In ponds and wet places.
 Asarabacca. *Afarum*.
 Asphodel (Lancashire). *Phalangium*. In wet grounds.
 Avens, or Herb Bennet. *Geum urbanum*. In thickets.
 Baneberries. *Christophoriana*. In woods.
 Basil (Wild). *Clinopodium*. In hedges and thickets.
 ——— (Small wild). *Acinos*. In gravelly places.
 Bell flower. *Campanula*.
 Betony. *Betonica*. In woods and hedges.
 ——— (Paul's Betony). *Veronica serpyllifolia*.
 Bindweed. *Convolvulus*. In moist grounds.
 Bird's eye, or wild auricula. In moist grounds.
 Bistort. *Bistorta*. In meadow grounds.

- Bird-nest. *Nidus avis*. Nigh Kendal.
 Bloodwort. *Lapathum*. At Old Hall and other places.
 Bramble (Stone). *Chamemorus*. In Barrowfield wood.
 Briony (White). *Brionia*. At Challon hall.
 ——— (Black). *Tamnus*. In hedges, frequent.
 Brooklime. In small brooks.
 Broomrape. *Orobanche*. At the roots of broom.
 Buckbeans. *Menyanthes trifolia*.
 Burnet. *Sanguisorba*. In wet lands.
 Butchers broom. *Ruscus*. At Old Hall.
 Butter bur (Greater). *Petasites major*. Nigh Kendal.
 Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle. *Pinguicula Gesneri*. In wet places.
 Carrot (Wild). *Daucus*. In dry pastures.
 Cat mint. *Repeta*. Nigh Nether Levins.
 Celandine (Greater). *Chelidonium*.
 ——— (Lesser), or Pilewort. In hedge sides, plenty.
 Centory (Lesser). *Centaurium*. In dry pastures.
 Cinquefoil (Common). *Pentaphyllum*. Creeps on the ground.
 ——— (Marsh). Growing in wet ditches.
 Clary (Wild). *Horminum*. In stony places.
 Cloudberries. *Chamæmorus*. In Long Sleddale.
 Cockshead, or St. Foin. *Onobrychis*. At Sizergh and Old Hall.
 Coltsfoot. *Tussilago*. In moist ground, frequent.
 Columbine. *Aquilegia*. In woods.
 Comfrey. *Symphetum*. In divers places.
 Corn Sallad, or Lamb's Lettuce. *Valeriana Locusta*.
 Cow Wheat. *Melampyrum*. In woods, near oak trees.
 Cresses (Water). *Nasturtium aquaticum*.
 Cranberry. *Oxycoccus*. On moorish ground.
 Cudweed (Mountain). *Gnaphalium*. On Kendal Fell.
 Crowfoot (Water). *Ranunculus Aquaticus*. In rivers.
 Daffodil (English, wild). *Narcissus*.
 Dames violet (Unfavours). *Hesperis*. In Gresmere.
 Devil's Bit. In wet places, frequent.
 Dock (Water). *Lapathum*. Nigh Bethom bridge.
 Dropwort. *Ænanthe*. (Hemlock.) Poisonous.
 Dyer's weed, or wild Woad. *Luteola Reseda*. In marshes.
 Elecampane. *Helenium*.
 Eye-bright. *Euphrasia*. In moist grounds.
 Fern (Male Stone) marked with black spots.
 ——— (Creeping, water or marsh).
 Fleabane (Middle). *Conyza media*.
 ——— (Great, or Ploughman's Spikenard).
 Fliceweed (*Eryfinum*). In wet places.
 Foxglove (American). *Digitalis*. At Old Hall.

- Garlick (Mountain). Nigh Long Sleddale.
 ——— (Broad leaved Mountain). Nigh Great Strickland.
 Gentian (Marsh), or Calathian Violet. In Foulshaw.
 Gladiol, or flowering rash Butomus. At Windermere water side.
 Globe flower. Ranunculus globosus. In moist lands.
 Goat's beard (Purple). At Old Hall.
 Golden Rod (Marsh). Virga Aurea. Near Challon Hall.
 Goutweed. Ægopodium. Podagraria.
 Henbane. Hyoscyamus. Amongst rubbish.
 Horehound (White) Marubium. By highway sides in rubbish.
 Hyacinth (White flowered) wild. At Old Hall.
 Jack by the Hedge. Erisimum Allieria. In hedges.
 St. John's wort. Hypericum.
 Kidney wort. In Long Sleddale.
 Ladies Bed straw. Mollugo. White and yellow.
 ——— Mantle. Alchemilla vulgaris.
 ——— Finger. Vulneraria.
 ——— Smock. Cardamine pratensis.
 ——— Slipper. Calceolus.
 Lambs Lettuce. Valeriana Locusta.
 Lilly of the Valley. Lillium Convallium. In woods.
 ——— (Water). White. Nymphæa.
 ——— (Yellow). Nymphæa lutea.
 Liverwort (Lichen) ash-coloured. In wet grounds.
 Lungwort, or Mullein. Verbascum. In pastures.
 Madder (Wild). Mollugo.
 Maiden hair (Black). Trichomanes. On walls and rocks.
 ——— (White). Ruta muraria. The same.
 Marjoram (Wild). Origanum. In highway sides.
 Marshmallow. Althea. In marshes near the Sea.
 Melilot. Near Foulshaw, by Milnthorp Sands.
 Mercury (common English).
 ——— (Dog's). Mercurialis. In hedges.
 Milfoil (Water), feathered. Potamogeton. In Rowel Beck.
 Mint (Water). Mentha.
 ——— (Brandy or Pepper mint).
 Mistleto. Viscum. On Appletrees in Brigsteer and Lyth.
 Moonwort (Lesser). Lunaria. On the moat at Kendal castle.
 Moscatel. Moscatellina. In hedges.
 Motherwort. Cardiaca. About Kendal.
 Mustard (Wild).
 Navelwort. Cotyledon. Nigh Windermere.
 Nightshade. Solanum. In hedges.
 ——— (Deadly). Near Burton. Poisonous.
 ——— (Inchanter's). Circæa. Common.

- Orchis (Sweet smelling) Nigh Newby.
 — (Scarlet fly.) In Barrowfield wood.
 Orpine. Anacamperos. Under hedges.
 Osmond, or flowering Fern. In Underbarrow mosses.
 Ox-eye. Near End moor.
 Pellitory of the wall. Parietaria. At Old Hall.
 Penny-royal. Pulegium. In wet places.
 St. Peter's wort. Hypericum. In moist ground.
 Pilewort, or lesser Celandine.
 Pimpernel. Anagallis. Red flowered.
 ————— Yellow flowered.
 Plantain (Buckthorn). Plantago.
 — (Water).
 Restharro. Ononis. In dry ploughed lands.
 Rosewort. Anacamperos. On rocks in Kentmire.
 Rue (Meadow). Thalictrum. In woods.
 Sage (Wood). Scordium.
 Sanicle (Yorkshire). Pinguicula vulgaris.
 Sawwort. Serratula. In Middleton near Grimeshill.
 Saxifrage (Burnet). Pimpinella. At Old Hall.
 — (Meadow). In moist ground.
 Selfheal. Prunella. About Kendal.
 Shavegras. Equisetum nudum. Near Shap.
 Sorrel (Round leaved mountain). By Buckbarrow well.
 Spignel, or Baldmony. Meum. At Longwell in Selfide.
 Sundew. Ros Solis. In moorish ground.
 Sunflower, or Dwarf Cistus. In dry barren grounds.
 — (Hoary dwarf mountain).
 Thistle (melancholy). Cirsium. In Long Sleddale.
 Thrift, or Sea Gillyflower. Statice Armeria.
 Toothwort. Anblatum.
 Tormentil. In pastures and mountainous places.
 Tutfan, or Park Leaves. Hypericum.
 Twayblade. Bifolium. Between Shap and Kendal.
 Violet (Water). In Brigsteer mofs.
 Wall flower, or wild cheir. On walls.
 Willow herb (Yellow). Lyfimachia lutea. In wet ditches.
 Woad (Wild), or Dyers weed. Reseda luteola.
 Woodroof. Asperula. Near Levens.

No. XLI.

A CATALOGUE of scarce or curious PLANTS that have been observed growing wild about *Carlisle*, and in some other parts of *Cumberland*.

- Achillea*: *Millefolium*. Yarrow or Milfoil.
Aegopodium. *Podagraria*. Gout weed.
Aethusa. *Sinapium*. Fool's Parsley.
Agrimonia. *Eupatoria*. Agrimony.
Ahinanthus. *Crista Galli*. Yellow rattle or Cock's comb.
Ajuga reptans. Bugle.
Alchimilla. Ladies mantle.
Alisma. *Plantago aquatica*. Great water Plantain.
Allium vineale. Crow Garlick.
 ——— *ursinum*. Ramsons.
Althæa officinalis. Marshmallow.
Anagallis arvensis. Male and female Pimpernel.
Andromeda, *polyfolia*. Marshliffus, or wild Rosemary.
Anemone, *nemorosa*. Wood Anemone.
Anthosanthum, *odoratum*. Vernal Grass.
Anthyllis. *Vulneraria*. Kidney Vetch, or Ladies finger.
Antirrhinum. *Linaria*. Yellow Toad Flax.
Artemisia maritima. Sea Wormwood.
Arundo arenaria. Sea Reed grass, or Matweed.
Asplenium. *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden hair.
 ——— *Marinum*. Sea Maiden hair, or Fern.
 ——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden hair.
 ——— *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden hair.
Aster. *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort.
Athamanta Meum. Spignel or Bald money.
Atropa. *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightshade.
Balotta nigra. Stinking Horehound.
Beta vulgaris. Sea Beet.
Betonica officinalis. Wood Betony.
Bidens tripartita. Water Hemp Agrimony.
 ——— *Eupatorium*. *Cannabinum*. Hemp Agrimony.
Brassica. *Napus*. Wild Navew.
 ——— *Erucastrum*. Wild Rocket.
Butomus umbellatus. Flowering Rush, or Water Gladiol.
Callibriche verna. Vernal Starwort.
 ——— *autumnalis*. Autumnal Starwort.
Caltha palustris. Marsh Marigold.
Campanula rotundifolia. Round leaved Bell flower.

- Campanula latifolia*. Giant Throatwort.
 ——— *Trachelium*. Great Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells.
 ——— *glomerata*. Lesser Throatwort.
Carca. *Pseudo-Cyperus*. Bastard Cyperus.
Cardamine. Ladies smock, or Cuckow flower.
Carduus Marianus. Milk Thistle.
 ——— *Helenioides*. Melancholy Thistle.
Centaurea, *Cyanus*. Bluebottles.
 ——— *Scabiosa*. Great Knapwood, or Matfellow.
Chærophyllyum Sylvestre. Wild Cicely, or Cow-weed.
Cheiranthus. Wall-flower.
 ——— *Tricuspidatus*. Sea Stock Gillyflower.
Chelidonium majus. Celendine.
 ——— *Glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy.
Chenopodium. Mercury.
Chrysanthemum segetum. Corn Marigold.
 ——— *Leucanthemum*. The greater Daisie, or Ox-eye.
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium. Golden Saxifrage.
Circæa Lutetiana. Enchanters Nightshade.
Clinopodium. Wild Basil.
Cochleara officinalis. Scurvy grafs.
Conserva rivularis. River Conserva, or Crow silk.
 ——— *rupestris*. Rock Conserva, or Sea beard.
 ——— *rubra*. Red Conserva.
Convolvulus. Bindweed.
Cornus sanguinea. Female Cornel; Dogberry.
Crambe maritima. Sea Colewort.
Cucubalus. Bladder Campion. Spatling Poppy.
Cynoglossum. Hound's tongue.
Daucus. Wild Carrot, or Bird's nest.
Draba verna. Whitlow grafs.
Droser rotundifolia. Sun-dew.
Empetrum nigrum. Crakeberry.
Epitobium angustifolium. Rosebay Willow herb.
 ——— *hirsutum*. Small flowered hairy Willow herb.
 ——— *montanum*. Smooth leaved Willow herb.
 ——— *palustre*. Marsh Willow herb.
Erica multiflora. Fir-leaved Heath.
Eriophorum polystachion. Cotton grafs.
Eryngium maritimum. Sea Holly. Eringo.
Erysimum officinale. Hedge mustard.
 ——— *Barbarea*. Winter cresses, or Rocket.
Euphorbia Helioscopia. Sun spurge or Wartwort.
Euphrasia. Eyebright.
Ficaria. Pilewort, or lesser Celandine.
Fucus vesiculosus. Sea Oak.

- Fucus linearis.* Sea Thongs.
Galeopsis. *Ladanum.* Narrow leaved Allheal.
 ——— *Galeobdolen.* Yellow Nettle.
Galium. Cheese reening, or yellow Ladies Bedstraw.
 ——— *Mollugo.* Wild Madder.
 ——— *montanum.* Mountain Ladies Bedstraw.
Gentiana. *Centaurium.* Lesser Centory.
Geranium *Cicutarium.* Hemlock leaved Crane's bill.
 ——— *Moschatum.* Musk'd Crane's bill.
 ——— *Robertianum.* Herb Robert.
 ——— *Molle.* Dove's foot Crane's bill.
Geum urbanum. Avens, or Herb Bennet.
 ——— *rivale.* Water Avens.
Glaux maritima. Sea Milkwort.
Glechoma hederacea. Ground Ivy.
Grithmum maritimum. Samphire.
Hordeum Murinum. Wall Barley, or Way Bennet.
Hyoscyamus niger. Henbane.
Hypericum perforatum. St. John's wort.
Isatis tinctoria. Woad.
Lemna trifulca. Ivy leaved Duck's meat.
Leontodon Autumnale. Yellow Devil's bit.
Leonurus. *Cardiaca.* Motherwort.
Lithrum. *Salicaria.* Purple spiked Loose strip, or Willow herb.
Lobelia Dortmanna. Water Gladiole.
Lychen Geographicus. Map Liverwort.
 ——— *Sanguinarius.* Black nobbed Liverwort.
 ——— *Caninus.* Ash coloured ground Liverwort.
Lychnis. *Flos Cuculi.* Mead Pink. Cuckow flower.
Lycopodium clavatum. Club Moss.
 ——— *inundatum.* Marsh Club Moss.
 ——— *Alpinum.* Mountain Club Moss.
 ——— *Selago.* Fir Club Moss.
Lycopsis arvensis. Small wild Bugloss.
Lyfimachia nemorum. Yellow Pimpernel.
Malva rotundifolia. Dwarf Mallow.
 ——— *Alcea.* Vervain Mallow.
Marrubium. White Horehound.
Matricaria Parthenium. Feverfew.
Melampyrum cristatum. Crested Cow-wheat.
 ——— *sylvaticum.* Yellow Cow-wheat.
Mentha aquatica. Water mint.
Menyanthes trifolia. Marsh Trefoil, or Buckbean.
Mercurialis perennis. Dog's Mercury.
Myosotis Scorpioides. Mouse ear Scorpion grass.
Myrrhis odorata. Sweet Cicely.

- Narthecium ossifragum.* Lancashire Asphodel.
Nepeta. Cataria. Nep, or Cat Mint.
Nymphaea lutea. Yellow water lilly.
 ——— *alba.* White water lilly.
Oenanthe fistulosa. Water Dropwort.
Ononis. Restharrow, or Cammock.
Origanum vulgare. Wild Marjoram.
Ophioglossum. Adder's tongue.
Ophrys spiralis. Triple Ladies traces.
 ——— *ovata.* Tway-blade.
Ornithopus perparillus. Birds-foot.
Orobanche major. Broom rape.
Osmunda regalis. Flowering Fern.
Ozalis acetosella. Wood Sorrel.
Parietaria. Pellitory of the Wall.
Parnassia palustris. Grass of Parnassus.
Pedicularis sylvatica. Common Lousewort.
 ——— *palustris.* Marsh Lousewort.
Phalaris Canariensis. Manured Canary grass.
 ——— *Arenaria.* Sea Canary grass.
 ——— *Arundinacea.* Reed Canary grass.
Pimpinella Saxifraga. Small Burnet Saxifrage.
Pinguicula. Butterwort.
Plantago major. Great Plantain, or Way-bread.
 ——— *media.* Hoary Plantain.
 ——— *Maritima.* Sea Plantain.
 ——— *Coronopus.* Buckthorn Plantain.
Polygata. Milkwort.
Polygonum. Bistorta. Great Bistort, or Snakeweed.
 ——— *Hydropiper.* Water Pepper, or Arsinart.
Polypodium fragrans. Sweet Polypody.
Potamogeton natans. Broad leaved Pondweed.
 ——— *perfoliatum.* Perfoliated Pondweed.
 ——— *crispum.* Great water Caltrops.
Potentilla Argentina. Silver weed, or wild Tanzy.
 ——— *reptans.* Cinquefoil.
Prenanthes muralis. Ivy leaved wild Lettuce.
Primula farinosa. Bird's eye.
Prunella. Self heal.
Pulmonaria maritima. Sea Bugloss.
Ranunculus. Flammula. Lesser Spearwort.
 ——— *sceleratus.* Round leaved water Crowfoot.
Rhodiola. Rosea. Rosewort.
Rumex crispus. Curled Dock.
Sagina procumbens. Pearlwort.
Salicornia Europæa. Marsh Samphire.

- Sambucus Ebulus.* Dwarf Elder, or Danewort.
Sanguisorba. Burnet.
Sanicula Europæa. Sanicle.
Saxifraga granulata. White Seagreen Saxifrage.
Scabiosa fucifera. Devil's bit.
Scandix. *Pecten Veneris.* Shepherd's needle, or Venus comb.
Scirpus maritimus. Round rooted bastard Cyperus.
Scrophularia nodosa. Knobby rooted Fig-wort.
 ——— *aquatica.* Water Fig-wort.
Sedum. *Telephium.* Orpine, or Live long.
Silene amæna. Sea Campion.
Sisymbrium. Water Cresses.
 ——— *Sophia.* Flixweed.
Sium nodiflorum. Creeping water Parsnip.
Solanum Dulcamara. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet.
Solidago. *Virga aurea.* Golden Rod.
Spergula nodosa. Marsh Saxifrage.
Stachys palustris. Clown's Allheal.
Statice. *Armeria.* Thrift, or Sea Gilliflower.
Stellaria nemorum. Broad leaved Stitchwort.
Stratiotes Aloides. Water Aloe.
Tamnus. Black Briony.
Thalictrum flavum. Meadow-hue.
Thlaspi campestre. Bastard Cresses.
 ——— *Bursa Pastoris.* Shepherd's purse.
Thymus. *Serpillum.* Mother of Thyme.
Tormentilla erecta. Tormentil, or Septfoil.
Tragopogon pratense. Yellow Goats-beard.
Trifolium officinale. Melilot.
 ——— *pratense.* Honeyfuckle Trefoil.
Triglochin palustre. Arrow headed grass.
 ——— *maritimum.* Sea spiked grass.
Triticum junceum. Sea Wheat grass.
Trollius. Globe flower.
Turritis hirsuta. Hairy Tower Mustard.
Tussilago. Colt's-foot.
Vaccinium. *Myrtillus.* Bilberry.
 ——— *Oxycoccus.* Cranberry.
Valeriana. Valerian.
 ——— *Locusta.* Lambs Lettuce, or Corn Salad.
Verbascum. *Thapsus.* Great white Mullein.
Verbena. Vervain.
Veronica officinalis. Male Speedwell.
 ——— *Sepyllifolia.* Paul's Betony.
 ——— *Becabunga.* Brooklime.

- Veronica Chamædrys. Wild Germander.
 ——— Hederifolia. Ivy leaved Speedwell, or small Henbit.
 Viola hirta. Hairy Violet.
 ——— canina. Dog's Violet.
 ——— tricolor. Heart's ease.

No. XLII.

ACCOUNT of the different VALORS of the diocese of CARLISLE;
 with a preface by bishop LYTTELTON.

THE following account contains three ecclesiastical Valors of Carlisle diocese, ranged in three columns, for the easier comparing them with each other. The first, marked N. P. was made by order of pope Nicholas, A. D. 1291 and 92, and taken from a Cotton MS. in the British Musæum (Tiberius C. X.) intituled, *Registrum Dni Pape de Taxatione Spiritualitat' et Temporalitat' Anglie et Wallie*, collated with a very fair copy in Litchfield Cathedral library, and also with the original register of John de Kirkby bishop of Carlisle, where (inter folia 452 & 458) the taxation and value of every church, &c. is accurately entered. By this it appears, that the taxation of the *Spiritualia* was made by Richard de Whitby archdeacon of Carlisle, and Adam de Levynghton rector of Skelton, *secundum verum valorem prout solet communiter provenire*, dated A. D. 1291, 10th of Ed. 1. And that of the *Temporalia* by Peter de Insula archdeacon of Exeter, and Adam de Aston rector of Beckenham, agents for this business under John bishop of Winton, and Oliver bishop of Lincoln, appointed by the pope collectors of a subsidy *in subsidium terre sancte*, dated A. D. 1292.

The second, marked Ed. 2. was a re-taxation under a new valuation, the former being so enormously high, that the clergy here were unable to pay it. It was made A. D. 1318, 11 Ed. 2. in consequence of a royal mandate directed to the bishop of Carlisle; which, as it occurs no where but in one of the registers of that see (from whence also this valor was extracted), and is the more curious, as I do not find the like indulgence was extended to any other diocese, except that part of the present diocese of Chester which lies in the archdeaconry of Richmond, I shall here give it at large: “*Edw^{us} Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, &c. Venerab' in Christo J. eadem gratia Karl' Epo, salutem. Quia plurima beneficia ecclesiastica et temporalia spiritualibus annexa, in Dioces' vestra per hostiles aggressus Scotorum inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum vastata sunt, ut accepimus, et destructa; per quod, de decima nobis per Dnm Pontificem jam concessa de dictis beneficiis temporalibus et spiritualibus annexis, ibidem ad presens respondere non valent, juxta taxationem decime nunc currentis prout alias fieri consueverit: Nos super valorem beneficiorum et temporalium hujusmodi in dicta dioces' vestra, quantum, videlicet, modo valeant, certiorari*

certiorari volentes, ut decima inde juxta valorem illorum ad opus nostrum levare possit; mandamus, quod super valorem omnium beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum infra dictam diocesin vestram, et in temporalibus Prelatorum ibidem que totaliter sunt vastata, et que ad decimam hactenus taxari consueverunt, quantum, videlicet, valeant hiis diebus, inquiratis plenius veritatem; et beneficia et temporalia hujusmodi prout per inquisitiones predictas reperiri contigerit, taxari faciatis; et collectores decime in eadem dioces' vestra de taxationibus hujusmodi cum facta fuerint constare faciatis indilate, ut ipsi decimam illam juxta taxationes illas ad opus nostrum levare valeant, ut debebunt; et nihilominus, taxationes illas cum plenius facte fuerint thesaurario et baronibus nris de scaccario mittatis, et hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Ebor' viceesimo sexto die Octob' anno regni nri duodecimo.——Per Concilium."

The third, marked H. 8. was made about the year 1546, 27 Hen. 8. and is here given from the original rotuli (commonly called the king's books) now remaining in the first fruits office in London; by which the clergy pay their first fruits and tenths at this day.

On comparing these together, it appears, that the livings in general are rated considerably higher in Edward the first's time than in Hen. 8th's. Which is the more remarkable, as within that period trade and manufactures were improved and had brought an increase of specie into the kingdom, and consequently lessened the value of money. Agriculture also was improved; and in these parts, by the disafforestation of Englewood and other forests, many waste lands were converted into good pasture and arable, which must naturally increase the tithes in many parts of the diocese. The temporalia of the bishoprick, and of the several religious houses, particularly of Carlisle priory and Holm Cultram are rated vastly higher in Hen. 8th's valor than that of Edward the first, otherwise the sum total of Edward the first's valor would have exceeded that of Hen. 8.

With regard to the valor made in Ed. 2d's time, it falls so vastly short of the former, that one cannot but suspect that the bishop rated the several preferments considerably lower than the true value. The Scots indeed, about that time, had made sad devastation in this country; and consequently the churches, situated on the borders, must have suffered greatly. But it can hardly be supposed, that every part of the diocese was so over-run and destroyed, as to reduce the whole in value from 3171*l* to 480*l* per Ann. The pope's collectors seem to have been of this opinion, and not to have much regarded this latter valuation, till by a special command of Ed. 3. in the 4th year of his reign, they were required to make it their rule, as well in that moiety which was then gathering for his holiness, as in the other for the king's use. But this command was temporary only, and to continue no longer in force than till the meeting of the approaching parliament. What was then done in this affair doth not appear. But it seems, that about 30 years afterwards, the old taxation was again the standard, for in bishop Appleby's register we have the *taxationes episcopatum Anglie*, and there *Karliol'* is rated at 3171*l* 5*s* 7½*d*.

Oct. 1, 1767.

CHA. CARLISLE.

DECA-

DECANATUS KARLIOL'

N. P.	Ed. 2.	Hen. 8.
Parrio archidiaconi in ecclesia de Dalston - - -	15 0 0	1 5 4
Portio Prioris Karliol' in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ - - -	20 0 0	5 0 0
Portio Epi in eadem - - -	9 9 0	3 0 0
Ecclesia Sci Cuthberti Karliol' - - -	17 1 4	5 0 0
Portio Epi in Ecclesia de Staynewiggs - - -	10 8 0	
Portio Prioris Karliol' in eadem - - -	4 6 8	
Vicaria ejusdem ecclesie - - -	8 10 0	
Ecclesia de Crosbye - - -	14 0 0	
Vicaria ejusdem - - -	4 5 0	
Ecclesia de Denton, nichil, quia non excedit 6 mar', nec rector habet aliud beneficium.		
Ecclesia de Walton cum capellis - - -	50 0 0	
Ecclesia de Brampton - - -	18 0 0	
Vicaria ejusdem - - -	8 0 0	
Ecclesia de Hirlington - - -	13 15 0	
Vicaria ejusdem - - -	10 0 0	
Ecclesia de Farlam - - -	7 0 0	
Ecclesia de Grimfals (Kirkby) - - -		
Grimfals - - -	3 4 0	
Ecclesia de Hayton - - -	14 10 0	
Ecclesia de Coquidington (Kirkby) - - -	8 14 0	
Ecclesia de Comreu - - -	4 10 0	
Ecclesia de Rochcliffe - - -	10 13 4	
Ecclesia de Saburham - - -	5 0 0	
Ecclesia de Dalston		
Portio Prioris Karliol' in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ		
Portio Epi in eadem		
Ecclesia Sci Cuthberti Karliol'		
Portio Epi in Ecclesia de Staynewiggs, non taxatur, quia parochia totaliter destruitur.		
Portio Prioris Karliol' in eadem non taxatur, quia parochia totaliter destruitur.		
Vicaria ejusdem non taxatur, quia non sufficit pro stipendio unius capellani.		
Ecclesia de Crosbye		
Vicaria ejusdem non taxatur, quia non sufficit pro stipendio unius capellani.		
Ecclesia de Denton non taxatur in antiquo.		
Ecclesia de Walton cum capella, non taxatur, quia tota destruitur.		
Ecclesia de Brampton		
Vicaria ejusdem		
Ecclesia de Hirlington		
Vicaria ejusdem		
Ecclesia de Farlam		
Vicaria non taxatur.		
Ecclesia de Grennefals non taxatur, quia non sufficit pro servitio unius capellani.		
Ecclesia de Hayton		
Ecclesia de Cumquington		
Ecclesia de Cumrew		
Ecclesia de Routhcliff		
Ecclesia de Seburghum		
Stanwykethe vicaria per annum valet		7 1 4
Crosby vicaria valet per annum clare		3 11 4
Denton rectoria valet per annum		4 5 5
Brampton vicaria v. per annum		7 15 4
Irthington vicaria		6 1 4

Ecclesia de Ayketon	-	-	19	4	0
Ecclesia de Bampton	-	-	18	10	0
Portio Scolar' Karliot' in ecclesia de Dalton - - - 16 0 0					
Vicaria de Dalton	-	-	12	16	0
Ecclesia de Thoresby	-	-	20	0	0
Ecclesia de Bownefs	-	-	30	0	0
Ecclesia de Burgo fub Sabulon'	-	-	50	0	0
Vicaria ejufdem	-	-	9	0	0
Ecclesia de Beaumont	-	-	10	0	0
Ecclesia de Orretton	-	-	8	0	0
Ecclesia de Arturet (non tax- defructa)	-	-	80	0	0
Vicaria ejufdem	-	-	9	0	0
Ecclesia de Levington	-	-	42	0	0
Ecclesia de Stapilton - - - 4 2 0					
Ecclesia de Efton (olim defruct')	-	-	4	6	8
Ecclesia de Botecalfre	-	-	19	0	0
Ecclesia de Cambak (olim defr') 8 0 0 Ecclesia de Cumbeck					
Ecclesia de Carlaton (olim defr') 6 13 4					
Ecclesia de Scaleby	-	-	10	0	0
Ecclesia de Cattelkayrok	-	-	6	10	0

DECANTOS ALLERDALE.

N. P.	l	s	d	Ed. 2.	l	s	d	Hen. 8.	l	s	d
Vicaria ejusdem	-	16	0	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	-
Ecclesia de Ifale	-	22	14	-	-	5	0	-	-	8	13
Vicaria ejusdem	-	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
				Vicaria ejusdem non sufficit pro one- ribus ordinariis supportand'							
Ecclesia de Plumbland	-	18	0	-	-	4	0	-	-	20	14
Ecclesia de Gillette (hodie Gilcrux)	-	2	6	-	-	0	10	-	-	8	
Vicaria ejusdem	-	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14
				Vicaria ejusdem non sufficit pro one- ribus ordinariis supportand'						12	
Ecclesia de Brydkyrke	-	60	0	-	-	13	6	-	-	8	
Vicaria ejusdem	-	13	6	-	-	2	0	-	-	5	0
Ecclesia de Crofbye	-	15	0	-	-	4	0	-	-	10	8
Ecclesia de Derham	-	13	6	-	-	4	0	-	-	6	
Vicaria ejusdem	-	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
				Vicaria ejusdem non sufficit pro one- ribus ordinariis supportand'						2	
Ecclesia de Cambirton	-	20	0	-	-	5	0	-	-	-	-
				Ecclesia de Camberton							
Summa total Dec' de Allerd'	-	503	14	0	Summa total' Decanat' de Allerd'	122	6	1	Summa total' Decanat' de All'	1173	6
										4	12

Abbatia five Mon' de Holme Col-
trayne valet per an' in spiritual'
et temporal' clare - 427 19 3 1
Newton Arloythe infra dñum de
de Holme vicar' valet - 6 13 4

DECANATUS WESTMER.

N. P.	l	s	d	Ed. 2.	l	s	d	Hen. 8.	l	s	d
Ecclesia de Burgo subtus Moram	-	30	0	-	-	6	13	-	-	6	8
Ecclesia de Kyrkby Stephen	-	90	0	-	-	13	6	-	-	8	7
Vicaria ejusdem	-	26	13	-	-	5	0	-	-	48	19
Ecclesia de Ravenstonal	-	6	10	-	-	2	0	-	-	2	
Ecclesia de Musgrave	-	13	6	-	-	1	0	-	-	16	8
				Ecclesia de Burgo sub Mora						10	12
				Ecclesia Kyrkby Step'							
				Vicaria ejusdem							
				Ecclesia de Ravenstonal							
				Ecclesia de Musgrave							

Burgh subtus Moram vicaria -
Kirkby Stephan vicar' -
Musgrave rectoria -

Ecclesia de Crosby Gerard	24	0	0	Ecclesia de Crosby Gerard	3	6	8	Crosby Garret rectoria	-	-	19	14	4
Ecclesia de Warthocpe	35	0	0	Ecclesia de Warthocpe	-	-	3	6	8	Warcoppe vicaria	-	9	5
Ecclesia de Alkeby	20	0	0	Ecclesia de Alkeby	-	-	3	0	0	Alhby rectoria	-	23	13
Ecclesia de Overton	40	0	0	Ecclesia de Overton	-	-	5	0	0	Orton vicaria	-	16	17
Vicaria ejusdem	10	0	0	Vicaria ejusdem non sufficit pro oneribus ordinariis supportand'	-	-	-	-	-	Ormeshedde rectoria	-	15	9
Ecclesia de Ormshead	13	6	8	Ecclesia de Ormshead	-	-	2	0	0	Vicaria ecclesie Sci Laur' de Apulby	9	5	1½
Ecclesia Sci Laurenii de Appleby	15	0	0	Ecclesia Sci Laur de Appleby	-	-	4	0	0	Morland vicaria	-	11	18
Vicaria ejusdem	10	0	0	Vicaria ejusdem non sufficit pro oneribus ordinariis supportand'	-	-	-	-	-	Vicaria Sci Mich' de Apulby	20	12	9
Ecclesia de Morland	80	0	0	Ecclesia de Morland	-	-	13	6	8	Crosby Raynewaythe vic'	-	7	13
Vicaria ejusdem	26	13	4	Vicaria ejusdem	-	-	4	0	0	Clyburne rectoria	-	9	1
Ecclesia Sci Mich de Appleby	30	0	0	Ecclesia Sci Michael Appleby	-	-	5	0	0	Marton rectoria	-	21	15
Vicaria ejusdem	13	6	8	Vicaria ejusdem	-	-	1	0	0	Dufon rectoria	-	19	0
Ecclesia de Crosby Raven's'	40	0	0	Ecclesia de Crosby Ravens'	-	-	5	0	0	Kirkby Thore rectoria	-	37	17
Vicaria ejusdem	5	0	0	Vicaria ejusdem non sufficit pro oneribus ordinariis supportand'	-	-	-	-	-	Newbigging rectorie	-	4	10
Ecclesia de Cliburne	13	6	8	Ecclesia de Clyburn	-	-	3	6	8	Shappe vicaria	-	8	15
Ecclesia de Morton (hodie Marton)	20	0	0	Ecclesia de Merton	-	-	4	0	0	Bampton vicaria	-	7	1
Ecclesia de Dufon	13	6	8	Ecclesia de Dufon	-	-	2	0	0	Aston vicaria	-	4	13
Ecclesia de Kirkbythore	40	0	0	Ecclesia de Kirkby-Thore	-	-	5	0	0	Lowthyer rectoria	-	25	7
Ecclesia de Newbigging, nihil, quia non excedit 6 marc' nec rector habet alibi benefic'.	-	-	-	Ecclesia de Newbiggin, non taxatur in antiquo	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton rectoria	-	8	3
Ecclesia de Heppe	20	0	0	Ecclesia de Heppe	-	-	2	13	4	Brougham al' Burgham rector'	-	16	10
Ecclesia de Bampton	13	6	8	Ecclesia de Bampton	-	-	2	0	0	Barton vicaria	-	11	1
Ecclesia de Alkhome	17	3	10	Ecclesia de Alkham	-	-	2	0	0				
Ecclesia de Louthere	35	0	0	Ecclesia de Lowthere	-	-	5	0	0				
Ecclesia de Clifton	10	0	0	Ecclesia de Clifton	-	-	1	0	0				
Ecclesia de Bruham	13	6	8	Ecclesia de Bruham	-	-	2	0	0				
Ecclesia de Barton	40	0	0	Ecclesia de Barton	-	-	10	0	0				
Portio prioris de Wartra in eadem	12	0	0	Portio prioris de Wartra in eadem	-	-	5	0	0				
Penfio abbatis de Ebor' in vicar' de Kirkby Stephen	1	0	0	Penfio abbatis de Ebor' in vicaria de Kirkby Stephen	-	-	1	0	0				
Penfio ejusdem in ecclesia de Mufgrave	0	5	0	Penfio ejusdem in ecclesia de Mufgrave	-	-	0	5	0				
Penfio ejusdem in vicaria Sci Laur' de Appleby	1	6	8	Penfio ejusdem in vicaria Sci Laur' de Appleby	-	-	1	6	8				

DECANATUS WESTMERI'

N. P.	Ed. 2.	Hen. 8.
Penſio ejuſdem in eccleſia de Clib- burn - - -	Penſio ejuſdem in eccleſia de Cly- burn - - -	
Penſio ejuſdem in vicaria de Mor- land - - -	Penſio ejuſdem in vicaria de Mor- land - - -	
Penſio prioris de Wederhale in ec- cleſia de Croſby Ravenſwath pro decim' quart' frumenti - -	Penſio prioris de Wederthal in eccleſia de Croſby Raven' - - -	
Penſio prioris de Wartra in eccleſia de Clifton - - -	Penſio prioris de Wartra in eccleſia de Clyſton - - -	
Penſio prioris Karliol' in eccleſia de Lowthere - - -	Penſio prioris Karliol' in eccleſia de Louthre - - -	
Portio vicarii de Kirkby Stephan in eccleſia de Croſby Gerard - -	Portio vicarii de Kirkby Stephan in eccleſie de Croſby Gerard - -	
Penſio dñi Epi in Eccleſia de Burgh Penſio rectoris de Kirkby Thore in eccleſia de Newbigging - - -	Penſio Epi in eccleſia de Burgo Penſio rectoris de Kirkby Thore in eccleſia de Newbigging - - -	
Penſio abbatis de Whiteby in vicar' de Croſby Ravens' - - -	Penſio abbatis de Whiteby in eccles' de Croſby Ravens' - - -	
Summa total' Dec' Weſtm' - 788 10 8	Summa total' Decan' Weſtm' - 133 3 0	Summa total' Dec' Weſtmeri' - 558 2 3½

Schola grammaticalis de Burgh
 Schola cantator' de Burgh - -
 Cantar' five ſchola grammatialis in
 villa de Appulby - -
 Cant' apud Milborne - -
 Capella de Temple Soureby - -
 7 19 0½
 5 0 0
 3 11 3
 4 0 0
 1 0 0

DECANTUS CUMBR'

N. P.	Ed. 2.	Hen. 8.
<i>l s d</i>	<i>l s d</i>	<i>l s d</i>
Ecclesia de Salkeld (archid' Karl' appropriata) - - -	12 0 0	Cantabria bte Marie virginis in Skelton - - - 4 11 11 Salkeld rectoria - - - 22 10 8 Rectoria ac colleg' de Kyrkof- wald et Dacre - - - 27 17 0 Capellani in dco collegio sunt sex, et quint eor' habet pro pensione annua de magistro dci collegii - - - 6 13 4
Penfio prioris Karl' in ecclesia de Kirkland - - -	1 0 0	
Penfio ejusdem in ecclesia de Ul- nesby - - -	0 6 8	
Penfio ejusdem in ecclesia de Hoton - - -	0 2 0	
Penfio ejusdem in ecclesia de Hedenhall - - -	0 4 0	
Penfio ejusdem in ecclesia de Synodalia et incerti proventus ar- chidiac' Karl' - - -	2 0 0	
Summa totalis Decan' Cumb' -	544 2 10	Cantaria bte Marie de Eding- hall - - - 4 5 4 Cantaria bte Marie in ecclesia de Hoton - - - 6 14 10 Domus conventualis Monialium de Armethuate in spiritual' et templ' - - - 18 18 8
Summa totalis Decan' Cumb' -	544 2 10	Summa Decanat' Alledale et Karl' 2360 19 10½
Summa totalis omnium bonorum spiritual' Karliol' dyoc' -	2557 9 10	

Ed. 2.

N. P.

Taxatio bonorum temporalium dñi Karl' epi et religios' omnium ejusdem facta anno dñi MCC et nonag' secundo, per magistros Petrum de Infula archidiacon' Exon' et Adamū de Aston rectorem eccles' de Beckenham, gerentes in hac parte Ebor' Dunelm' et dict' Karl' dioc' vices venerab' patrum dominorum J. Dei gratia Wynton' et O. Lincoln' eporum, executor' negotii terræ sanctæ a sede apostolica deputator', quoad decimam dño E. illustri regi Angl' in subsidium terræ sanctæ concessam.

	l	s	d		l	s	d
Epus Karl' habet	-	-	-	Temporalia Epi Carliol'	-	-	-
Abbas de Heppe habet	-	-	-	Temporalia Abb' de Heppe	-	-	20 0 0
Priorissa de Ermyngtheweit	-	-	-	Temporalia Priorisse de Ermithwaite non taxantur, quia sunt destructa.	-	-	2 0 0
Prior de Lanercoff habet	-	-	-	Temporalia prioris de Lanercoff non taxantur, propter eandem causam.	-	-	-
Prior de Wederhale habet	-	-	-	Temporalia prioris de Wederhale	-	-	4 0 0
Abbas de Holm Cultram habet	-	-	-	Temporalia abbatis de Holme	-	-	40 0 0
Prior Karl' habet	-	-	-	Temporalia prior' Carliol'	-	-	20 0 0
Summa totalis bonorum temporalium	-	-	-	Summa bonorum temporalium	-	-	86 0 0
Summa totalis omnium bonor spiritual' et temporal'	31	7	1	Summa bonorum spiritual' et temporal'	-	-	480 19 0

A

G L O S S A R Y

O F

ANTIQUATED WORDS OCCURRING IN THE FOREGOING WORK.

A.

ACOLITE, *acolithus*; an inferior church servant, who next under the sub-deacon followed and waited upon the priest and deacons in several parts of the divine offices.

AGISTER, in the king's forest; an officer to take an account of the cattle *agisted* therein, and to collect the money due for the same.

ASSART is, cultivating ground in the forest by grubbing up the wood, whereby the covert for deer is destroyed: and freedom from assart is an exemption from a fine or penalty for so doing.

ASSISA, a rent or *assessment* in general.

AUSTURCUS, a goshawk or soar hawk.

AVERIA, beasts, cattle.

AVERPENY, money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts (*averia*) in kind.

B.

BARNEKIN, the outermost ward of a castle, within which were the *barns*, stables, and cowhouses.

BASLAERD, a poniard or dagger.

BERCARIA, a sheepfold or other inclosure for keeping sheep.

BLOODWITE, an amercement for bloodshed.

BORDESHALFPENY, money paid for setting up *boards* or a stall in a fair or market.

BORTHEVENLIG, seems to have been an exemption from attendance at the *borow* or leet court.

BOSPAGE, is that food which trees and wood yield to cattle: Also it signifies a duty paid for windfall wood in the forest.

BOSCUS, wood.

BOVATE (*oxgang*) of land: as much as one yoke of oxen can reasonably cultivate in a year.

BREDBRICH, *brideberth*; jurisdiction of punishing the *breach* of the assize of *bread*.

BREDWITE, a fine or penalty for default in the assize of *bread*.

BUCKSTALL, a service in the forest in attending at a certain *station* to watch deer in hunting.

C.

CALCETUM, a causeway.

CARIAGE, *carreius*; a service of the tenant's *carrying* the lord's goods in *carts* or waggons.

CARUCA, a plough.

CARUCAGE, a tax paid for every *carucate* of land.

CARUCATE of land, from *caruca* a plough, signifies as much land as can reasonably be tilled in a year by one plough.

CHIMINAGE, a toll due by custom for having a way through a forest.

CIVITAS: An immunity *de civitatibus* was a privilege from attendance at the city courts.

CLEUGH, *clough*; a gill or valley.

D.

DANEGELD, a tax on land for keeping out the *Danes*, and afterwards imposed to prevent other invasions, or on any other extraordinary occasion.

DAPIFER, a purveyor for the household.

DONUM, a benevolence; sometimes called an aid.

E.

ESCAPE, *escapium*, was the punishment or fine of those whose beasts were found trespassing in the forest.

ESKEP, a measure of corn; differing in different places.

EXCLUSAGIUM, a *fluce* for carrying water to the lord's mill.

EXPEDITATING mastiffs in a forest, is cutting off the three claws of the fore-foot clean off by the skin.

F.

FENGELD, a tax imposed for the repelling of enemies.

FERDWITE (from *ferd* an army) a penalty for not going out on a military expedition.

FLEMENSFRITH, receiving or relieving a fugitive or outlaw.

FLITWITE, *fledwite*, *flightwite*; an amercement where a person, having been a fugitive, returns of his own accord, or without licence.

FOOTGELD, an amercement for not expeditating dogs within the forest.

FOOTWITE, the same as *footgeld*.

FORESTALL: An immunity from *forestall*, was an exemption from amercements for forestalling.

FORRAY,

FORRAY, an inroad or invasion by plundering parties.

FOSTER rent, *fofter* corn; the word seems to be a contraction of *forefter*, being the same as *forestage*, a duty paid to the foresters.

FRIDSTALL, *freedstall*, (from *frid* peace, and *stall* a station) a seat or place of peace, whereunto a criminal flying should be in safety; a sanctuary.

FRISCA FORCIA, fresh force; a jurisdiction of force newly committed within a city or other franchise.

FURCA, the gallows; a jurisdiction of trying and punishing felons.

G.

GAVEL, *gabel*; a toll or tribute.

GELD, a fine, tax, or tribute.

GREENHUE, any thing that bears a green leaf in the forest.

GRITH, peace.

GRITHBRECHE, *gridbreke*, *gridelbreke*; breach of the peace.

H.

HATA, an hedge.

HAMSOKEN, was a franchise granted to lords of manors, whereby they held pleas of the violation of a man's house or *home*.

HAVERPENY; the same as *Averpeny*.

HAYBOTE, a liberty to take wood for hedging.

HEADPENY, *bevedpeny*; a small sum of money at so much a head, a poll tax, paid to the lord of the leet.

HENGWITE, *Hangwite*; a penalty for suffering a felon to escape.

HIDAGE, a tax paid for every hide of land.

HIDE of land, seems to be the same as an oxgang, being as much as one yoke of oxen can reasonably plough in a year.

HOBLERS, *hobelarii*; light horsemen.

HORNGELD, a tax paid for *horned* beasts in the forest.

HOUSEBOTE, an allowance of timber for repairing of houses.

HOUSGABEL, *husgavel*, *husgabulum*; house rent, or a tax laid upon houses.

HUNDREDPENY, a tax or aid paid to the officer of the hundred for the support of his office and dignity.

HUNDREDUM, a tax or payment due to the hundred.

I.

INFANGTHIEF, a privilege of lords of manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

INSEIGHE (insight), household goods.

J.

JACK; armour worn by horsemen. not made of solid iron, but of many plates fastened together. The boots usually worn with the said armour are still called jack boots.

JAMPNUM, gorse or furze.

K.

KAIAGE; a toll paid for loading or unloading goods at a *key* or wharf.

L.

LAIRWITE, *legerwite*, *leirwite*; a fine for adultery or fornication.

LASTAGE, or *lestage*; a custom or duty for goods in a market or fair sold by the *last*, as corn, wool, herrings, pilchards, and the like.

LATROCINUM; an immunity *de latrocinio* was a privilege of non-attendance at the courts which had sole jurisdiction of robbery in a particular place.

LIBRATE of land, is a quantity containing four bovates or oxgangs.

M.

MAEREMIUM, any sort of timber fit for building.

MAIL, a rent.

MARCIUS, a lake or great pond that cannot be drawn dry.

MARCHET, *marcbetum*, was a pecuniary payment, in lieu of the right which the lord of the manor in many places claimed and had, of lying with his tenant's wife the first night after their marriage. It is said that this service, in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, is not yet intirely gone into desuetude. And from this perhaps originally might arise the strict adherence and connexion of the clan as one great family; for if the first born child should come so as to correspond with the time of the marriage, the presumption would be that the lord was the father of such child.

MISKENNING; an unjust or vexatious citation into the courts.

MULTO, a *mutton* or sheep, a wether.

MURAGE, a toll taken for a cart or horse laden going through a walled city or town, for repairing the *walls* thereof.

MURDRUM: An exemption *de murdro* was a privilege from attending the courts of those that had the sole jurisdiction of murder in a particular place.

N.

NAMUM, distress.

NATIVUS, a servant or bondman, so *born*.

NAVAGE, a duty on the tenants to carry their lord's goods in a *ship* or vessel.

O.

ORDELE, a trial of offences by fire or water, as passing barefooted and blindfold amongst red-hot ploughshares; or being put into water, wherein if they sunk they were adjudged innocent, if born up by the water they were taken for guilty.

ORESTE, seems to be a jurisdiction of holding courts in cases penal.

OSTURCUS, *aufstuncus*; a goshawk or soar hawk.

OUTFANGTHIEF, a privilege of the lord of a manor to call any inhabitant of his

his manor to judgment in his court for felony, though he were apprehended out of his manor.

CXGANG of land, as much as one yoke of oxen can plough in a year.

P.

PANNAGE, *pasnage*, is that food which swines feed on in the woods, as the mast of beech or acorns. And freedom from pannage is privilege from paying any thing for the same in the king's forests.

PASSAGE, a duty paid for *passing* over a river.

PEDAGE, a duty paid for passing by foot or horse through any country, to be employed for the protection of the passenger.

PENIGELD, a tax paid in money; a silver *penny* was the current coin of the ancient Saxons, and was equal in weight to our 3*d*.

PETARIA, peatmoos (for fuel).

PICCAGE, money paid for breaking up ground for a stall in a fair or market.

PLANUS, level ground or ground cleared of wood.

PLOUGHLAND, as much as can be cultivated in a year by one plough.

PONTAGE, a toll taken for passing over a bridge, to be employed towards the repair of such bridge.

PREEKE; to prick at, to skirmish.

PREIFFE; proof, trial.

PULTURE, *puture*, a custom claimed by keepers or other officers in forests, to take man's meat, horse meat, and dog meat of the inhabitants within the forest.

PURPRESTURE, in the forest, is every incroachment made therein by building, inclosing, or using any liberty, without lawful warrant.

R.

REGARD, was the view and inquiry of offences within the forest by an officer called the *regarder*: And to be free from the regard of the forest, was an exemption from his jurisdiction.

REIF; plunder, robbery, or any other taking by violence.

S.

SAC, *saka*, a privilege of the lord of holding a court.

SALET, a head-piece.

SKEP, *skep*, a measure of uncertain quantity: In a survey of the forest of Englewood in 1619, it is defined to contain 12 bushels, and every bushel (Penrith measure) 16 gallons and upwards.

SCYRA; an immunity *de sciris*, was an exemption from attending the shire or county court.

SCOTTUM, a tax or contribution, a *shot*.

SCUTAGE, a tax on those that held lands by knights service towards furnishing the king's army.

SENECHAL, steward.

SEQUELA,

- SEQUELA, signified the wife and children, goods and chattels, of a tenant in villenage.
- SEWER, in old evidences, the same as *dapifer*, purveyor or caterer for the household.
- SKEUGH, *scerwgh*, *shaw*; a wood-ground upon the slope of an hill.
- SOKE, *soe*; power to hold courts and administer justice.
- SORUS, a for or soar hawk.
- SPEIR (Scotch), to inquire.
- STAGNES, *stagna*; pools of standing water.
- STALLAGE, money paid for erecting a stall in a fair or market.
- SUBROSCUS, underwood.
- SUMAGE, a service of the tenants carrying the lord's goods on horseback.

T.

- TALLAGE, a tax in general.
- TEAM, *theam*; a privilege of the lord of a manor for ordering of bondmen and villeins, with their children, goods, and chattels.
- TENMENTALE, *thenementale*: An exemption from *tenmentale* is a privilege of not attending the court of the *decennary* or *titbing*.
- THELONIUM, toll.
- THENAGE, service to the *thain* or lord of a manor.
- THENDINGPENY, *thetbingpeny*, *trithingpeny*, an aid or subsidy paid to the sheriff or other officer of the *titbing*, for the support of his office and dignity.
- TOLL, *thol*, in a grant to the lord of a fair or market, signifies a power to take toll.
- TREWES: Days of *trewes* were, when the commissioners of both kingdoms met for the redress of grievances, during which time there was a *truce* or cessation of hostilities. Also the articles agreed upon were styled the laws of *trewes*.
- TRIDINGA, *trithinga*; an immunity *de tridingis* was a privilege of non-attendance at the *trithing* courts.
- TRIST, an intercommoning, alliance, or friendship.
- TRISTRIS, an obligation to attend the lord of a forest in hunting, as to hold a dog, to follow the chase, or stand at any place appointed.

U.

- UTFANGTHIEF, the same as *Outfangthief*.

V.

- VACCARY, an house or place to keep cows in, a cow pasture.
- VAUMURE, an outwork or bulwark for defence against an enemy.
- VERDERER, an officer to take care of the *vert* in the forest.
- VERT, any thing that bears a green leaf in the forest.
- VILLENAGE, a servile kind of tenure by bondmen or villeins, of whom there were two sorts, one termed a villein *in gross*, who was immediately bound to the

the person of the lord; the other, a villein *regardant to a manor*, being bound to his lord as a member belonging to and annexed to his manor.

VIRGATE of land; a *yard* land consisting (as some say) of 24 acres, whereof four virgates make an hide, and five hides make a knight's fee.

VISNETUM, *visne, vicinetum*, a neighbouring place; *vastum et vicinetum*, far and near.

VIVARY; a place where living creatures are kept, as in a park, warren, fish-pond, or the like.

W.

WAPENTAC, an obligation to attend the wapentake or hundred courts.

WARDA, a duty of attendance in the keeping of a town or castle.

WARDPENY, money paid for watch and ward.

WHARFAGE, money paid for shipping or landing goods at a *wharf*.

WOODGELD, a payment in lieu of service to be performed in cutting or carrying wood in the king's forests.

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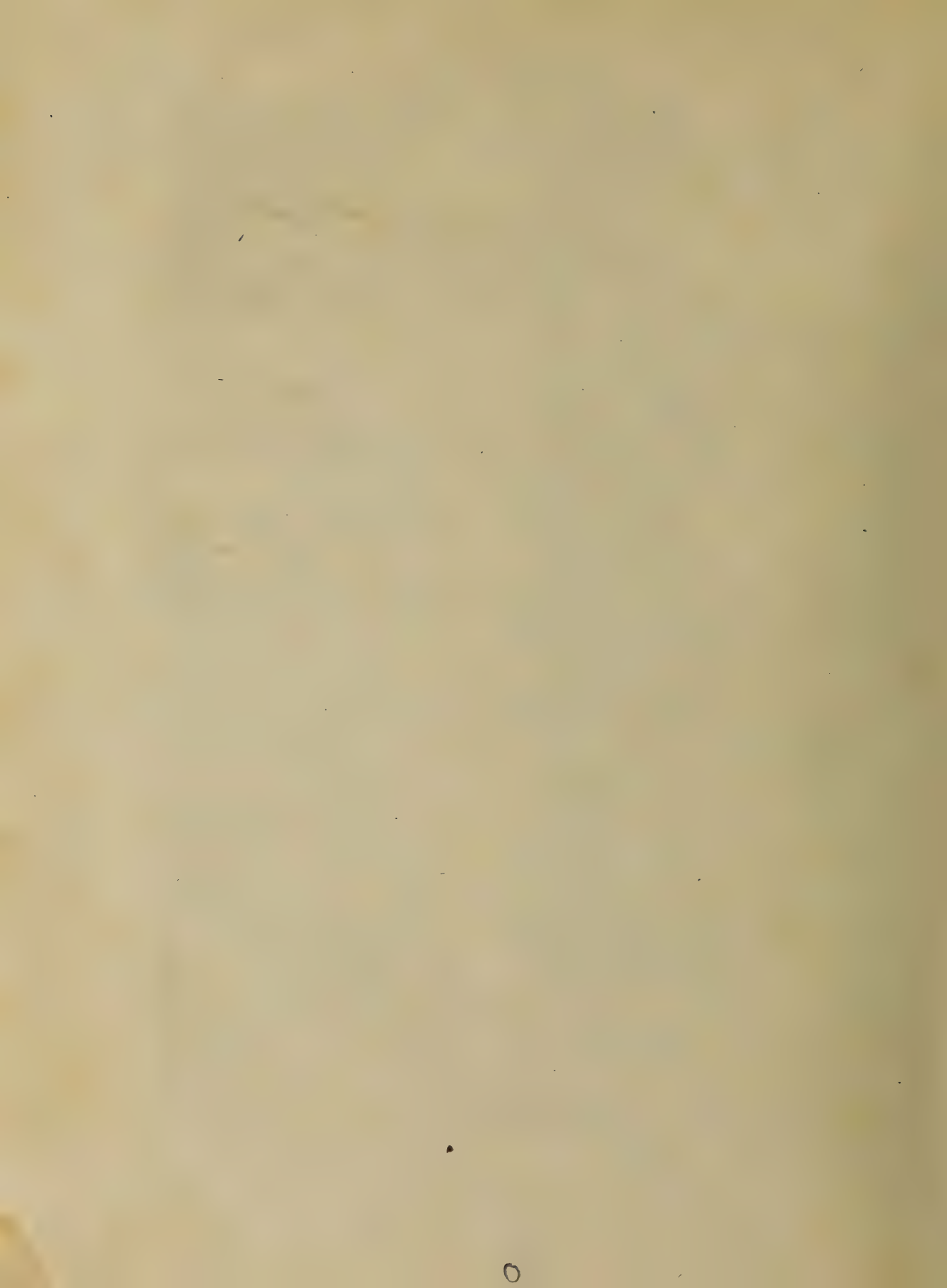
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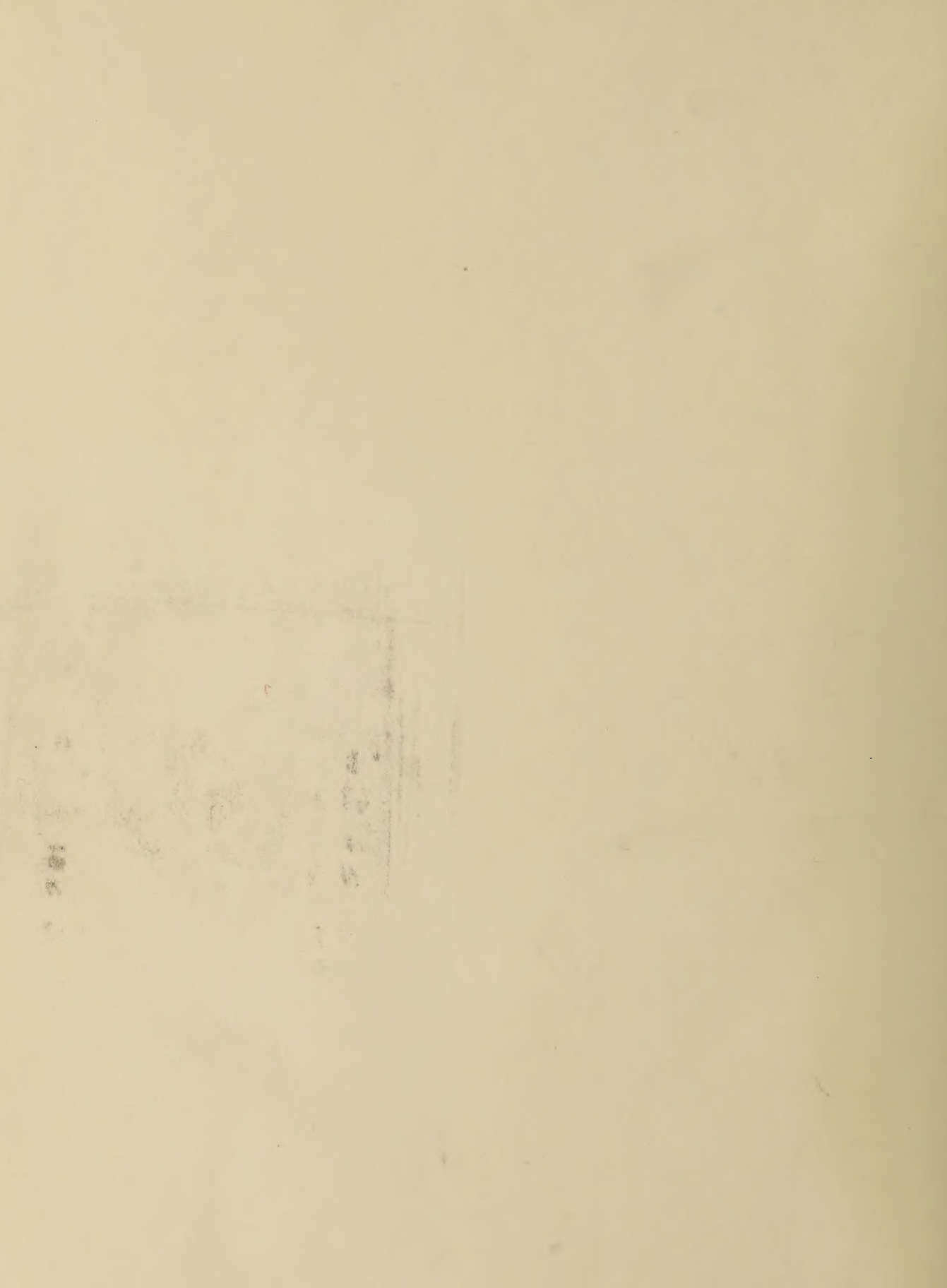
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